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ROYAL
COLONIAL INSTITUTE



REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS



PRESENTED BY THOMAS WELTON STANFORD.

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NEW YORK



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FREDERICK YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
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22nd July, 1882.



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THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

15, STRAND, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

MOTTO—" UNITED EMPIRE."

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"To provide a place of meeting for all Gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character." (Rule I.)

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There are two classes of Fellows, Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3, and an annual subscription of £2; the latter £1 1s. a year. Every Non-Resident Fellow elected *on and after* 1st January, 1883, will be required to pay an entrance fee of £1 1s. Resident Fellows can become Life Members on payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscription on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows on payment of £10.

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Use of Rooms, Papers, and Library. All Fellows, whether residing in England or the Colonies, have a report of each Meeting, and the Annual Volume of Proceedings forwarded to them.

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To be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady.

For Fellows requiring the use of a Club an arrangement has been made with the National Club, No. 1, Whitehall Gardens, by which, on the recommendation of the Honorary Secretary, they can be admitted to all the advantages of the Club on payment of £8 8s. without entrance fee, for one year, £5 5s. for half a year, or £4 4s. for three months.

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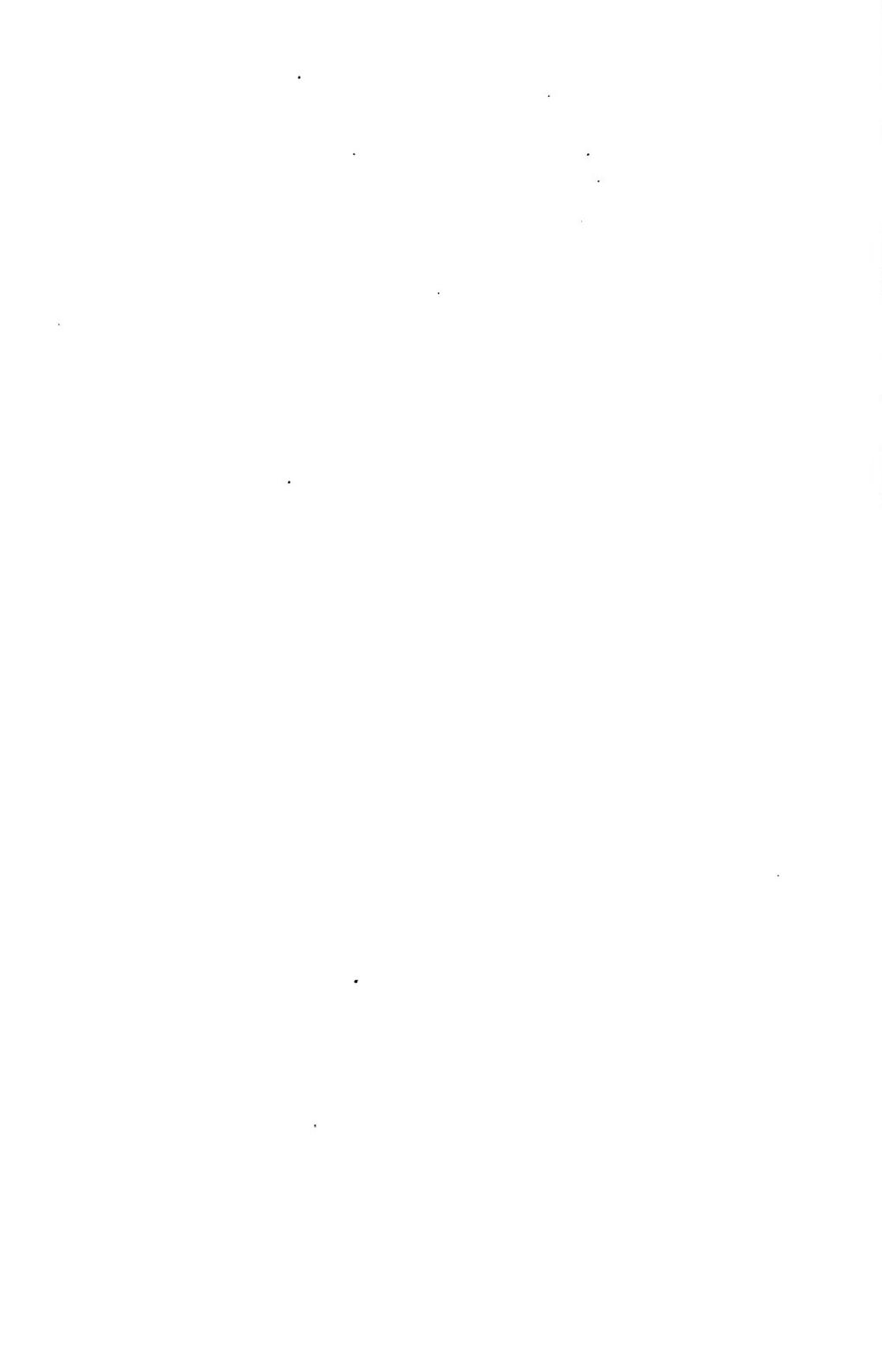
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FREDERICK YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

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LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
 (Those marked † have compounded for life.)

Year of Election.	RESIDENT FELLOWS.
1872	ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1877	A'DEANE, JOHN, 40, <i>Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.</i>
1874	ADDERLEY, AUGUSTUS J., <i>Davenport, Bridgnorth, Salop.</i>
1879	AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., 8, <i>Temple Gardens, E.C.</i>
5 1879	ITCHISON, DAVID, 5, <i>Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1872	ALCOCK, COLONEL T. ST. L., 22, <i>Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.</i>
1878	ALEXANDER, JAMES, JUN., 14, <i>Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1869	ALLEN, CHARLES H., 1, <i>West Hill, Highgate, N.</i>
1880	ALLPORT, W. M., <i>Coombe Lodge, Camberwell, S.E.</i>
10 1879	ANDERSON, A. W., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1875	† ANDERSON, EDWARD R., <i>care of Messrs. Cargills, Joachim & Co., 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
1875	ANDERSON, W. J., 34, <i>Westbourne Terrace, W.</i>
1881	ARCHEE, THOMAS (Agent-General for Queensland), 1, <i>Westminster Chambers, S.W.</i>
1873	ARBUTHNOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL G., R.A., 5, <i>Belgrave Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
15 1868	ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., <i>Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.</i>
1878	ARMITAGE, FRANK L.
1873	ARMITAGE, GEORGE, 59, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
1876	ARNETT, SIR GEORGE A., 17, <i>Devonshire Place, Portland Place, W.</i>
1874	ASHLEY, HON. EVELYN, M.P., 61, <i>Cadogan Place, S.W.; and 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
20 1879	ASHWOOD, JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's Court, Charing Cross S.W.</i>
1874	ATKINSON, CHARLES E., <i>Algoa Lodge, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1879	ATTLEE, HENRY, 10, <i>Billiter Square, E.C.</i>
1880	BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4, <i>Aldridge Road, Bayswater, W.</i>
1879	BADEN-POWELL, GEORGE, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., 8, <i>St. George's Place Hyde Park Corner, S.W.</i>

25	1880	BAILLIE, THOMAS, The Australian Land and Mortgage Company, 128 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
	1882	† BAILWARD, A. W., Horington Manor, Wincanton, Somerset.
	1882	BATE, JOHN, 12, Kensington Square, W.
	1878	BALFOUR, JOHN, 13, Queen's Gate Place, S.W.
	1881	† BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.
30	1878	BANNER, EDWARD G., 11, Billiter Square, E.C.
	1880	BARCLAY, COLVILLE A. D., C.M.G., 84, Avenue Montaigne, Paris.
	1874	BARCLAY, SIR DAVID W., Bt., 42, Holland Road, Kensington, W.
	1877	BARKLY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1, Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
	1868	BARR, E. G., 76, Holland Park, Kensington, W.
35	1879	BEALEY, SAMUEL, 7, Linden Gardens, Notting Hill, W.
	1879	BEAUMONT, JOSEPH, 2, Terrace House, Richmond, S.W.
	1870	BEDINGFIELD, FELIX, C.M.G., Pilgrim, Lymington, Hants.
	1876	BEETON, H. C., 2, Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
	1879	BELL, D. W., 14, Milton Street, E.C.
40	1878	BELL, JOHN, 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
	1878	BELL, ROBERT BRUCE, C.E., 1, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.; and 203, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
	1882	BENJAMIN, HYAM, 2A, Mansfield Street, W.
	1874	BENJAMIN, LOUIS ALFRED, 39, Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale, W.
	1868	BENNETT, C. F., 55, Queen's Square, Bristol.
45	1881	BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMIN, 34, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W., and 95, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
	1868	BIRCH, A. N., C.M.G., Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.
	1878	BISCHOFF, CHARLES, 23, Westbourne Square, W.
	1868	BLACHFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.M.G., Athenaeum Club, S.W.; and Blachford, Ivybridge, Devon.
	1868	BLAINE, D. P., 2, Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
50	1868	BLAINE, HENRY, Knyone Lodge, Ewell Road, Surbiton.
	1877	BLYTH, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for South Australia), 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
	1881	BOIS, HENRY, 14, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells.
	1882	BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
	1873	BONWICK, JAMES, care of Mrs. Beddoes, Stanbourne Villa, Florence Road, Ealing, W.
55	1881	BOULNOIS, CHARLES, 19, Russell Road, Kensington, W.
	1882	† BOULTON, HAROLD E., B.A., Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.
	1882	† BOULTON, S. B., Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.
	1872	BOURNE, C. W., Eagle House, Eltham, S.E.
	1881	BOURNE, HENRY, Rosemount, Mead Vale, Redhill, Surrey.
60	1878	BOURNE, STEPHEN, F.S.S., Statistical Department, Her Majesty's Customs Thames Street, E.C.; and Wallington, Surrey.
	1868	BOUTCHEE, EMANUEL, 12, Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.
	1881	BOYD, JAMES R., Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
	1881	BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.; and Army and Navy Club.
	1869	BRAND, WILLIAM, 109, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
65	1878	BRASSEY, SIR THOMAS, K.C.B., M.P., 24, Park Lane, W.

Year of Election.	
1881	BREX, JOHN GEORGE, 59, Gresham Street, E.C.
1881	BRIDGES, COMMANDER WALTER BOYD, R.N., H.M.S. "Ganges," Falmouth; and United Service Club, S.W.
1881	BRIGGS, SIR T. GRAHAM, BART., Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1869	BRIGGS, THOMAS, Bela House, Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.
70 1869	BROAD, CHARLES HENRY, Castle View, Weybridge, Surrey.
1874	BRODGER, JAMES, Seabank House, Porthcawl, near Bridgend, Glamorgan shire.
1880	BROOKS, HENRY, Grove House ; 40, Highbury Grove, N.
1879	† BROOKS, HERBERT, 9, Hyde Park Square, W.; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
1881	† BROOKES T. W. (late M.L.C., Bengal), The Grange, Nightingale Lane, Clapham, S.W.
75 1882	BROWN, A. M., M.D., 29, Keppel Street, Russell Square, W.C.
1874	BROWN, CHARLES, 248, Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.
1869	BROWN, J. B., F.R.G.S., 90, Cannon Street, E.C., and Bromley, Kent.
1881	BROWN, THOMAS, 51, Cochrane Street, Glasgow.
1882	BROWNE, HUTCHINSON H., J.P., Moor Close, Binfield, Berks.
80 1880	BROWNE, LENNOX, F.R.C.S.E., 36, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W.
1876	BROWNE, COLONEL SIR T. GORE, K.C.M.G., C.B., 7, Kensington Square, W.
1879	BROWNE, W. J., St. Stephen's House, 74, Gloucester Road, S.W.; and Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.
1877	BROWNING, S. B., 38, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W.
1876	BRUCE, J., 26, Stockwell Road, S.W.
85 1876	BUCHANAN, A. B., 49, Thurloe Square, S.W.
1868	BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, G.C.S.I., Athenaeum Club, S.W.
1878	BUGLE, MICHAEL, Kaiseteur, Hollington Park, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.
1871	BURGESS, EDWARD J., 32, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
1872	BURTON, W. H., Auldana Vineyard Office, Mill Street, Hanover Square, W.
90 1868	BURY, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, K.C.M.G., 65, Prince's Gate, S.W.
1882	BUTCHART, ROBERT G., 6, Petersham Terrace, S.W.
1878	BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, BART., 14, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.
1881	CADDY, PASCOE, Holly Lodge, Elmer's End, Kent.
1880	CAIRD, R. HENRYSON, 6, Petersham Terrace, South Kensington, S.W.
95 1881	† CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 14, Eaton Place, S.W.
1880	CAMPBELL, FINLAY, Kitemore House, Faringdon, Berks.
1869	CAMPBELL, ROBERT, Union Bank of Australasia, Princes Street, E.C.
1874	CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, A. R., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., 84, St. George's Square, S.W.
1868	CARDWELL, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, 74, Eaton Square, S.W.
100 1877	CAEGILL, EDWARD BOWES, 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
1880	CAEGILL, W. W., Lancaster Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.
1879	CARLETON HUGH, East Ella, Cintra Park, Upper Norwood, S.E.
1868	† CARLINGFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.P., 4, Hamilton Place, W.
1868	CARNARVON, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 48, Portman Square, W.
105 1875	CARPENTER, MAJOR C., R.A., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1881	CAUTER, ROBERT F., 19, Addle Street, E.C.

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	1876	CARVILL, P. G., J.P., Benvenue, Rosstrevor, Co. Down ; 28, Park Crescent ; and Reform Club, S.W.
	1881	CHAMBERS, ARTHUR W., 10, Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.
	1879	CHAMBERS, SIR GEORGE H., 4, Mincing Lane, E.C.
110	1877	CHAMPION, MAJOR P. R., R.M.L.I., Longley House, Rochester.
	1872	CHESSON, F. W., 5, Tite Street, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.
	1880	CHEVALIER, N., 5, Porchester Terrace, W.
	1879	CHADWICK, OSBEE, C.E., Park Cottage, East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W.
	1868	CHILDEBS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH, O.E., M.P., 117, Piccadilly, W.
115	1873	CHOWN, T. C., Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
	1868	CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE, K.G., Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.
	1869	CHURCHILL, LORD ALFRED SPENCER, 16, Rutland Gate, S.W.
	1881	CHURCHILL, CHARLES, Weybridge Park, Surrey.
	1872	CLARK, CHARLES, 20, Belmont Park, Lee, Kent.
120	1868	CLARK, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications, War Office ; and United Service Club, S.W.
	1875	†CLARK, HYDE, D.C.L., 32, St. George's Square, S.W.
	1881	CLARKSON, DAVID, 28, 29, & 30, Paternoster Row, E.C.
	1877	CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E. (Messrs. Robey & Co.), Lincoln.
	1882	CLERIHEW, GEORGE, M.D., 43, Addison Gardens, North, W.
125	1868	CLIFFORD, SIR CHARLES, Hatherton Hall, Cannock, Staffordshire.
	1882	CLIFFORD, GEORGE HUGH, Hatherton Hall, Cannock, Staffordshire.
	1881	COBB, ALFRED B., 34, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
	1879	COCKS, REGINALD T., 29, Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.
	1879	CODY, BRYAN A.
130	1881	COLLEY, CHARLES C., 4, Lombard Court, E.C.
	1882	†COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., The Vicarage, Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent.
	1882	COLMER, JOSEPH G., Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada, 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
	1872	COLOMB, CAPTAIN J. C. R., R.M.A., Drouminnua, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland ; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.
	1869	COLHURST, J. B., 38, Elgin Road, Kensington Park, W.
135	1880	COMBERMERE, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop ; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1881	CONNOLLY, R. M., Burton Lodge, Portingscale Road, Putney, S.W.
	1876	COODE, SIR JOHN, 35, Norfolk Square, W. ; and 2, Westminster Chambers, S.W.
	1880	COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., Mecklenburgh Lodge, Grange Road, Ealing, W.
	1874	†COODE, M. P. (Secunderabad, Madras Presidency, India).
140	1882	COOPER, CHARLES JAMES, 58, Chancery Lane, W.C.
	1874	COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., K.C.M.G., 6, De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.
	1879	COOPER, EDWARD, Christchurch, New Zealand.
	1883	CORK, NATHANIEL, Manager Commercial Bank of Sydney, 39, Lombard Street, E.C.
	1874	*CORVO, H. E. SUR JOAO ANDRADA, Portugal.
145	1874	COSENS, FREDERICK W., 16, Water Lane, Tower Street, E.C.
	1872	CRANBROOK, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.S.I., 17, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.

Year of Election.	
1880	COWAN, JAMES, M.P., 100, St. George's Square, S.W.; and 85, Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, N.B.
1878	†CRAWSHAY, GEORGE, 6, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.
1881	CRAWFORD, J. COUTTS, Overton House, Strathaven, Lanark, N.B.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1880	1869 CROLL, COLONEL ALEXANDER ANGUS, Wool Exchange, E.C.; and Beech Wood, Reigate, Surrey.
1876	CROSSMAN, COLONEL W., R.E., C.M.G., 80, Harcourt Terrace, Redcliff Square, S.W.; and Junior United Service Club.
1882	CROWE, WM. LEEDHAM, 24, Cornwall Road, W.
1874	CUMMING, GEORGE, Junior Athenaeum Club, Piccadilly, W.
1874	CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G., M.P., 13, Hyde Park Place, W.
155	1877 CURREY, ELIOTT S., M.I.C.E., 7, Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, S.W.
	1882 †CURTIS, SPENCER H., Totteridge House, Herts.
1881	DALY, JAMES E., 69, Moorgate Street, E.C.
1868	DALETTI, F. GONNERMAN, 16, Hyde Park Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
1880	DANGAR, F. H., 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
160	1881 DARBY, H. J. B., 21, Maddox Street, Hanover Square, W.
	1872 DAUBENBY, GENERAL SIR H.C.B., K.C.B., 36, Elvaston Place, S.W.
	1873 DAVIS, STEUART S., Spencer House, Knyverton Road, Bournemouth.
	1881 DAVIS, PHILIP D., 4, Stafford Place, S.W.
	1880 DAVISON, CHARLES F., M.A., 14, Oxford Gardens, Notting Hill, W.
165	1880 DAVSON, JAMES W., Kushton Lodge, Taunton.
	1881 DEARE, F. D., 19, Coleman Street, E.C.
	1881 DEARE, HENRY BRUTTON, 19, Coleman Street, E.C.
	1880 DE COLYAR, HENRY A., 24, Palace Gardens Terrace, W.
	1881 DELMEGE, EDWARD T., 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
170	1881 DENBIGH, THE EIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 2, Cromwell Houses, South Kensington, S.W.
	1881 DE PASS, ALFRED, 88, Kensington Gardens Square, W.
	1880 DE FOIX TYREL, JOHN, 3, Argyle Road, W.
	1876 DEVERELL, W. T., City Liberal Club, Walbrook, E.C.
	1879 DIBLEY, GEORGE, 19, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
175	1881 DICKEN, CHARLES S., Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.
	1878 DICKSON, JAMES, Palace House, Croydon, and 25, Milk Street, Cheapside, E.C.
	1878 DODGSON, WILLIAM OLIVER, Manor House, Sevenoaks.
	1879 DOMETT, ALFRED, C.M.G., 82, St. Charles Square, North Kensington, W.
	1878 DOMVILLE, LIEUT.-GENERAL J. W., R.A., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
180	1879 DONALDSON, ALEXANDER, Kenmure, Kenley, Surrey.
	1879 DONNELLY, HARRY WALTER, C.E., 10, Holles Street, Merrion Square, Dublin.
	1882 DOUGLAS, HENRY, care of Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, and Co., 18, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.
	1871 DOUGLAS, STEWART, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1881 DOWNALL, R. BEAUCHAMP, Barley, Exwick, Exeter.

185	1878	DOYLE, GENERAL SIR HASTINGS, K.C.M.G., 18, Bolton Street, W.
	1875	DU CANE, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., 16, Pont Street, Belgrave Square S.W.; and Braisted Park, Witham, Essex.
	1868	†DUCIE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 16, Portman Square, W.
	1882	DU-CROZ, CHARLES GRANT, 5, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.
	1868	DU-CROZ, F. A., 52, Lombard Street, E.C.
190	1868	DUDDELL, GEORGE, Queen's Park, Brighton.
	1868	DUFF, WILLIAM, 11, Orsett Terrace, Bayswater, W.
	1869	DUNCAN, WILLIAM, 83, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
	1879	DUNCKLEY, CHARLES, 15, Coleman Street, E.C.
	1872	DUNN, JAMES A.
195	1878	†DUNRAVEN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., Coombe Wood, Kings-ton-on-Thames; and White's Club, S.W.
	1881	DURANT, AUGUSTUS, 89, Gresham Street, E.C.
	1876	DURHAM, JOHN HENRY, 1, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
	1872	DUTTON, F. H., Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
	1880	DUTTON, FRANK M., Hanover Square Club, W.
200	1880	DUTTON, FREDERICK, 10, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
	1882	EDENBOROUGH, CHARLES, Little Gearies, Barkingside, Essex.
	1876	†EDWARDS, STANLEY, Box 199, Christchurch, New Zealand.
	1869	ELCHO, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, M.P., 23, St. James's Place, St. James's, S.W.
	1872	ELDER, ALEXANDER LANG, Campden House, Kensington, W.
205	1882	†ELDER, FREDERICK, 2, Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.
	1882	†ELDER, WM. GEORGE, Adelaide House, Richmond, S.W.
	1874	ENGLEHEART, J. D. G., Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster Place, W.C.
	1880	ERRINGTON, GEORGE, M.P., 16, The Albany, Piccadilly, W.
	1881	EVISON, E., Blizewood Park, Caterham, Surrey.
210	1878	EVANS, RICHARDSON, 2, Homefield Terrace, Wimbledon, S.W.
	1879	EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, 20, Philip Lane, London Wall, E.C.
	1881	FABRE, CHARLES MAURICE, 32, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W.; and 179, Regent Street, W.
	1872	FAIRFAX, T. S., Newtown, St. Boswell's, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, W.
	1869	FANNING, WM. BOZEDOWN, Whitchurch, Reading.
215	1873	FAEMEE, JAMES, 6, Porchester Gate, Hyde Park, W.
	1878	FASS, A., 70, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C.
	1877	FAUNTLEROY, ROBERT, 1, Vale Terrace, Sutherland Gardens, W.
	1873	†FEARON, FREDERICK (Secretary of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada), 7, Great Winchester Street Buildings, E.C.
	1879	FELL, ARTHUR, 5, Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.
220	1876	FERARD, B. A., 20, Church Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.
	1880	FERGUSON, JAMES, 128, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
	1875	FERGUSSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., (Governor of Bombay), Carlton Club; and Kilkerran, N.B.
	1881	FIELD, HARRY T., 85, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
	1873	FIFE, GEORGE R., 29, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
225	1882	FINDLAY, GEORGE JAMES, 1, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

Year of Election.	
1879	FITT, JOHN H., Bartica, Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.; 271, Wool Exchange, Basinghall Street, E.C.; and Barbados.
1876	FOCKING, ADOLPHUS (Messrs. B. Hebelier & Co.), 39, Lombard Street, E.C.
1878	FOLKARD, ARTHUR, Thatched House Club, 86, St. James's Street, S.W.
1876	FORSTER, ANTHONY, Clovelly, Silver Hill Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
230 1875	FORSTER, THE RIGHT HON. W. E., M.P., 80, Eccleston Square, S.W.
1882	FORESTH-BROWN, J. S., Wanderers' Club, Pall Mall; and Whitesome, Berwickshire, N.B.
1868	FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9, Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.
1881	FRASER, DONALD, Red House, Little Blakenham, near Ipswich.
1881	FRASER, JAMES, Newfield, Blackheath Park, S.E.
235 1870	† FREELAND, HUMPHREY W., 16, Suffolk Street, S.W.; Athenaeum Club; and Chichester.
1881	FREE, RIGHT. HON. SIR H. BARTLE E., BART., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Wressil Lodge, Wimbledon; and Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1868	FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 5, Bank Buildings, E.C.
1872	* FROUDE, J. A., M.A., F.R.S., 5, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
1881	FULTON, CAPT. JOHN, R.N.R., 27, Campden Grove, Kensington, W.
240 1881	FYBES, MAJOR-GENERAL W. A., C.B., 19, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
1882	† GALBRAITH, DAVID STEWART, 2, Manchester Street, Manchester Square, W.
1880	GALT, SIR ALEXANDER T., G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada, 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
1869	† GALTON, CAPTAIN DOUGLAS, O.B., 12, Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
1881	GARDNER, EDWARD J. DENT, Sherwood, Eltham Road, Blackheath, S.E.
245 1882	GARD'NEE, MAITLAND, Westhorpe, St. Peter's Road, South Croydon.
1879	† GARDNER, STEWART, 7, Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.
1880	GEEVERS, FRANCIS H. A., 104, Hatton Garden, Holborn, W.C.
1882	GIBBS, HENRY J., 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C.; and Mount Ephraim, Streatham, S.W.
1875	GIBBS, S. M. 1, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
250 1873	GIDDY, B. W. H., Union Club, Trafalgar Square, W.
1882	† GIFFEN, ROBERT, 44, Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.
1879	GILCHRIST, JAMES, 11, Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, W.
1881	GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23, Crutched Friars, E.C.
1875	GILLESPIE, ROBERT, 81, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
255 1882	GILMER, JOHN, 18, Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
1869	GODSON, GEORGE R., Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.
1882	GOLDSWORTHY, COLONEL WALTER T., 22, Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.
1876	GOODWIN, REV. B., Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.
1869	GOSCHEN, THE RIGHT HON. G. J., M.P., 89, Portland Place, W.
260 1880	GRAHAME, W. S., Abercorn, Richmond Hill, S.W.
1868	GRAN, WILLIAM, 50, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.
1869	GRANVILLE, THE RIGHT HON. EARL, K.G., 18, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
1876	GRAVES, JOHN BELLEV, Clare Hill, St. Clears, South Wales.
1880	GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 81, Great St. Helen's, E.C.; and 21, Queen Anne's Street, W.
265 1879	GRAY, GEORGE, Hanover Square Club, W.

Year of
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1881	GRAY, ROBERT J., 12, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.
1877	† GREATHEAD, JAS. H., C.E., 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
1876	GREENE, FREDERICK, 25, Courtfield Road, South Kensington, S.W.
1874	GREEN, GEORGE, Glanton House, Sydenham Rise, S.E.
270 1868	GREGORY, CHARLES HUTTON, C.M.G., 2, Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.
1879	GREIG, HENRY ALFRED, <i>The Eaves, Belvedere, Kent.</i>
1876	GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, 57, Harcourt Terrace, S.W.
1877	GRIFFITHS, MAJOR ARTHUR, <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1882	GRIGSBY, WILLIAM E., LL.D., 49, Chancery Lane, E.C.
275 1879	GUILLEMARD, ARTHUR G., Eltham, Kent.
1874	Gwynne, Francis A., 15, Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.; and Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.
1879	† HADFIELD, ROBERT, M.I.M.E., Ashdell, Sheffield.
1879	HADLEY, ALDERMAN S. C., 5, Knightrider Street, E.C.
1876	HALIBURTON, A. L., C.B., Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.
280 1873	HALL, ARTHUR, 35, Craven Hill Gardens, W.
1880	HAMILTON, P., Lewisham Park, S.E.
1881	HAMILTON, ROBERT, G.C., Acting-Under Secretary of State for Ireland, Dublin; and <i>Brefray House, Tulse Hill, S.W.</i>
1876	HAMILTON, THOMAS, J.P., 12, Bloomfield Street, E.C.
1868	HARRINGTON, THOMAS MOORE, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.
285 1882	HARRIS, WILLIAM JAMES, F.S.S., 75, Linden Gardens, Baywater, W.; and 6, Crosby Square, E.C.
1877	† HARRIS, WOLF, 197, Queen's Gate, S.W.
1878	HART, MONTAGUE P., 28, St. Luke's Road, Westbourne Park, W.
1879	HARTINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, M.P., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.
1882	HAYWARD, J. F., Aroona, Freshford, Bath.
290 1880	HEALEY, EDWARD C., 86, St. James's Street, S.W.
1876	*HECTOR, JAMES, M.D., C.M.G. (<i>Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand</i>).
1882	HELYAR, F. W., Salisbury Club, St. James's Square, S.W.; and 118, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
1877	HEMMANT, WILLIAM, East Neuk, Blackheath.
1882	HENTY, HENRY, 211, Camden Road, N.W.
295 1877	HERBING, REV. A. STYLEMAN, B.A., 45, Colebrook Row, N.
1882	HILL, ALEXANDER STAVELEY, Q.C., M.P., D.C.L., 4, Queen's Gate, S.W.
1876	HILL, REV. JOHN G. H., M.A., 2, St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, N.W.; and <i>Quarley Rectory, Andover, Hants.</i>
1869	HILL, JOHN S., 32, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
1880	HILL, MATTHEW, <i>Audley Villa, Church Road, Eastbourne.</i>
300 1882	HILL, COLONEL SIR STEPHEN J., K.C.M.G., C.B., Duxford, Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
1879	HILL, THOMAS DANIEL, 21, Grosvenor Place, S.W.; and 4, Mincing Lane, E.C.
1872	HODGSON, ARTHUR, C.M.G., Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
1879	†HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., Harpenden, Hertfordshire.
1879	HOFFNUNG, S., 88, Redcliffe Square, S.W.

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305	1874	†HOEG, QUINTIN, 4, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.
	1875	HOLLINGS, H. DE B., M.A., New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
	1882	HOLLOWAY, JOSEPH WALPOLE, Ravensleigh, The Avenue, Beckenham.
	1882	HOLT, THOMAS, Grosvenor Hotel, S.W.
	1879	HORA, JAMES, 108, Victoria Street, S.W.
310	1882	HOSKINS, Rear Admiral A. H., C.B., 4, Montagu Square, W.
	1869	HOUGHTON, LORD, M.A., D.C.L., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1876	†HOUSTOUN, G. L., Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.
	1882	HOWARD, JOHN HOWARD, The Abbey Close, Bedford.
	1881	†HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., Holmdale, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 79, Mark Lane, E.C.
315	1881	HUMPHREYS, GEORGE H., 24, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.; and Caen Lodge, Green Lanes, Wood Green, N.
	1881	HUNT, JOHN, 102, Downes Park Road, Clapton, E.
	1881	INGRAM, W. J., 65, Cromwell Road, S.W.
	1880	IRVINE, THOMAS W., 10, Austin Friars, E.C.
	1869	IRWIN, J. V. H., 18, Hensbridge Villas, St. John's Wood, N.W.
320	1877	ISAACS, MICHAEL BABER, 35, Leinster Square, Bayswater, W.
	1869	JAMIESON, HUGH, Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1872	JAMIESON, T. BUSHBY, Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
	1880	JOHNSON, EDMUND, F.S.S., 8, Northwick Terrace, N.W.
	1877	JOSHUA, SAUL, 27, Linden Gardens, Notting Hill, W.
325	1874	JOURDAIN, H. J., 1a, Portland Place, W.
	1868	JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., Cornwall House, Brompton Crescent, S.W.
	1876	KABUTH, FRANK, 27, Lüttichau Strasse, Dresden.
	1881	KAYE, WILLIAM, 102, Cromwell Road, S.W.
	1879	KEEP, EDWARD, 1, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.
330	1881	KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., 1, The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.
	1881	KENNEDY, D. C., St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.
	1877	KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.
	1881	†KESWICK, WILLIAM, 3, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.
	1874	KIMBER, HENRY, 79, Lombard Street, E.C.
335	1869	†KINNAIRD, LORD, 2, Pall Mall East, S.W.
	1880	†KIRKCALDIE, ROBERT, Villa Rosa, Potters Bar, N.
	1875	KNIGHT, A. H., 62, Holland Park, Kensington, W.
	1878	KOUGH, THOMAS W., Eastnor Cottage, Reigate, Surrey.
	1869	†LABILLIERE, FRANCIS P., 5, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; and Hillingdon House, Harrow.
340	1879	LAING, JAMES R., 7, Australian Avenue, E.C.
	1880	LANDALE, ALEXANDER, 12, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
	1881	LANGTON, JAMES, Hillfield, Reigate.
	1881	LANYON, JOHN C., Birdhurst, Croydon.
	1876	†LARDNER, W. G., 2, Burwood Place, Hyde Park, W.

345	1878	LARK, TIMOTHY, 9, Pembridge Place, Bayswater, W.
	1881	LARNACH, DONALD, 21, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.; and Brambletye, East Grinstead, Sussex.
	1878	LASCELLES, JOHN, 4, Percy Road, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
	1881	LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
	1877	LAWRENCE, ALEXANDER M., 17, Thurloe Road, Hampstead, N.W.
350	1881	LAWRENCE, THE HON. CHARLES N., 11, Clement's Lane, E.C.
	1881	LAWRENCE, EDWARD, 13, Camden Hill Road, Kensington, W.
	1875	LAWRENCE, W. F., New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and Cowesfield House, Salisbury.
	1882	LEPROY, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN HENRY, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., 82, Queen's Gate, S.W.
	1880	LEGGE, CAPTAIN W. VINCENT, R.A., Aberystwith, Wales.
355	1879	LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., 71, Portland Place, W.
	1881	LEVI, FREDERICK, 6, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.; and George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.
	1881	LEWIS, JOHN, 10, Cullum Street, E.C.
	1881	LITTLETON, LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. EDWARD G. P., C.M.G., 55, Warwick Square, S.W.
	1874	LITTLETON, HON. HENRY, Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.
360	1881	LITTLETON, THE HON. WILLIAM F., C.M.G., Travellers' Club, S.W.; and Mauritius.
	1881	LLOYD, RICHARD, 2, Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.
	1874	*LLOYD, SAMSON S., Moor Hall, Sutton-Coldfield, Warwickshire; and Carlton Club, S.W.
	1878	LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., 50, Marine Parade, Brighton.
	1878	†LORNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G. (Governor-General of Canada).
365	1875	†LOW, W. ANDERSON, care of Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
	1880	LOWBY, MAJOR-GENERAL R. W., C.B., 25, Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1877	LUBBOCK, NEVILLE, 16, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
	1871	LUBBOCK, SIR JOHN, BART., M.P., 15, Lombard Street, E.C.
	1882	LUCAS, EDWARD, 9, Crosby Square, E.C.
370	1879	†LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., F.R.G.S., Nettlestone, Bickley, Kent; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
	1874	MACCarthy, JUSTIN, M.P., Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.
	1869	MACDONALD, ALEXANDER J., 2, Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.
	1877	MACDOUGALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR PATRICK L., K.C.M.G. (commanding Her Majesty's Forces in British North America), Halifax, Nova Scotia.
	1873	†MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, 25, Sackville Street, W.; and Torish, Hemedale, N.B.
375	1869	MACFIE, R. A., Reform Club, S.W.; and Dreghorn, Colinton, Edinburgh, N.B.
	1881	MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
	1882	MACKAY, ROBERT F., 3, Rose Angle, Dundee.
	1882	MACKIE, DAVID, 18, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Year of Election.	
1874	MACKILLOP, C. W., 14, Royal Crescent, Bath.
380 1869	MACKINNON, W., Balmakiel, Clachan, Argyleshire, N.B.
1872	MACLEAY, ALEXANDER D., Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1869	MACLROY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Surrey ; and Athenaeum Club, S.W.
1875	†MACPHERSON, JOSEPH, Devonshire Club, St. James's, S.W.
1882	†MACPHERSON, JOHN, Ashens, Helensburgh, N.B.
385 1883	MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, West Bank House, Esher ; and 18, King's Arms Yard, E.C.
1869	MCARTHUE, ALEXANDER, M.P., Raleigh Hall, Brixton, S.W.
1878	MCARTHUE, ALDERMAN WILLIAM, M.P., 79, Holland Park, W.
1878	McCALMAN, ALLAN C., 27, Holland Park, W.
1880	MCCLURE, SIR THOMAS, BART., M.P., Belmont, Belfast ; Reform Club, S.W. ; and 21, The Grove, Boltons, S.W.
390 1878	†McCONNELL, JOHN, 65, Holland Park, W.
1868	MCDONALD, H. C., Warwick House, South Norwood Park, S.E. ; and 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1883	MCDONELL, ARTHUR W., Maizonette, Denmark Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.
1883	MC EACHARN, MALCOLM DONALD, 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1883	MC EUEEN, DAVID PAINTER, 24, Fenchurch Square, W.
395 1879	MC ILWRAITH, ANDREW, 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1881	†MC IVER, DAVID, M.P., 34, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W.
1880	MCKELLAR, THOMAS, Arrochar House, Arrochar, Dumbartonshire, N.B.
1874	MCKERRELL, R. M., Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1883	MCLEAN, T. M., 61, Belsize Park, N.W.
400 1878	MALCOLM, A. J., 27, Lombard Street, E.C.
1879	MALLESON, FRANK R., Camp Cottage, Wimbledon, S.W.
1879	MANACKJI, THE SETNA EDULJEE, Hanover Square Club, W.
1868	†MANCHESTER, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.P., 1, Great Stanhope Street, W. ; and Kimbolton Castle, St. Neots.
1881	MANN, W. E., 1, Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C.
405 1869	†MANNERS-SUTTON, HON. GRAHAM, Arthur's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1878	MARCHANT, W. L., Crow's Nest, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.
1879	MARE, WILLIAM H., 15, Onslow Square, S.W.
1881	MARSHALL, ERNEST L., 9, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
1877	MARSHALL, JOHN, F.R.G.S., Auckland Lodge, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.
410 1879	MARTIN, WILLIAM, care of Messrs. Sargood, Butler, & Nichol, 20, Philip Lane, London Wall, E.C.
1880	MATTERSON, WILLIAM, Endsleigh, Streatham, S.W.
1875	MATTHEWS, WILLIAM, 46, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
1877	MAYNARD, H. W., St. Aubyns, Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.
1875	MAYNE, EDWARD GRAVES, M.A., 40, Elgin Road, Dublin.
415 1878	MEINERTZHAGAN, ERNEST LOUIS, Belmont, Wimbledon Common, S.W.
1872	MEREWETHER, F. L. S., Peacocks, Ingatestone, Essex.
1881	MERIVALE, GEORGE M., 27, Catherine Street, Liverpool.
1877	MERRY, WILLIAM L., Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.
1877	†METCALFE, FRANK E., Highfield, Hendon, N.
420 1878	MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., 1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
1874	MILLER, JOHN, Calderwood, Palace Road, Roupell Park, S.W.

1879	MILLER, WILLIAM, 67, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1869	MILLIGAN, DR. JOSEPH, 6, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.
1878	MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 58, Kensington Gardens Square, W.
425 1881	MOFATT, GEORGE, 6, Lime Street, E.C.
1868	MOLINEUX, GISBORNE, 1, East India Avenue, E.C.
1869	MONCK, H. T. HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., Brooks's Club, S.W.; and Charleville, Enniskerry, Wicklow.
1869	MONTAGU, J. M. P., Downe Hall, Bridport, Dorset; and 51, St. George's Road, S.W.
1869	MONTEFIORE, JACOB, 35, Hyde Park Square, W.
430 1878	MONTEFIORE, J. B., 36, Kensington Gardens Square, W.
1877	MONTEFIORE, J. L., Kerr Bank, Upper Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.,
1878	MONTEFIORE, LESLIE J., 28, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
1868	† MONTGOMERIE, HUGH E., 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
1878	MOORE, WM. FREDK., 6, Cambrian Villas, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.
435 1868	MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 6, The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.
1876	* MORGAN, HENRY J., Ottawa, Canada.
1877	MORT, LAIDLAW, Endrick, Epsom, Surrey.
1869	MORT, W., 1, Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.
1879	MOSENTHAL, HENRY DE, 28, Maddox Street, W.
440 1881	MOUAT, FREDERIC JOHN, M.D., 12, Durham Villas, Kensington, W.
1880	MOULES, HENRY, English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.
1875	MUIR, HUGH, 30, Lombard Street, E.C.
1880	MURRAY, W. M., 12, 13 and 14, Barbican, E.C.
1875	NAIRN, JOHN, Temple Guiting, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire.
445 1881	NATHAN, ALFRED N., 39, Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
1877	NATHAN, HENRY (late M.L.C. British Columbia), 110, Portedown Road, Maida Hill, W.
1874	† NAZ, SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G. M.L.C. (<i>Mauritius</i>), care of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., 39, Lime Street, E.C.
1881	NEAVE, EDWARD G., Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.; and 39 Bryanstone Square, W.
1881	NELSON, EDWARD M., Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.
450 1875	NELSON, WILLIAM, 2, Jury Street, Warwick.
1882	NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 9, Porchester Terrace, W.; and 3, Temple Gardens, E.C.
1868	NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.
1881	NIHILL, PAUL H., 37, Charterhouse Square, E.C.
1881	NOVELLI, L. W., 8, Hyde Park Square, W.
455 1868	NORTHCOOTE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR STAFFORD H., BART., G.C.B., M.P., 30, St. James's Place, S.W.; Carlton Club, S.W.; and The Pynes near Exeter, Devon.
1880	NOUSE, HENRY, Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1878	OAKLEY, WILLIAM, 29, Charles Street, St. James's, S.W.
1876	OHOLSON, JAMES L., 9, Billiter Square, E.C.
1875	† OPPENHEIM, HERMANN, 17, Rue de Londres, Paris.

Year of Election.	
460	1875 OPPENHEIMER, JOSEPH, 52, Brown Street, Manchester.
1882	OSWALD, WM. WALTER, National Bank of Australasia, 149, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1872	OTWAY, SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., M.P., 19, Cromwell Road, S.W.
1880	OWEN, SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., 2, The Residences, South Kensington Museum, S.W.
1875	PAGET, JOHN C., 79, Woodstock Road, Finsbury Park, N.
465	PALLISTER, CAPTAIN EDWARD, 6, Charleville Road, West Kensington, S.W.
1878	PALLISTER, CAPTAIN JOHN, C.M.G., National Club, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
1876	PALMER, HENRY POLLARD, 66, Dale Street, Port Street, Manchester.
1880	PARBURY, CHARLES, 3, De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.
1879	PAKITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 24, Maxilla Gardens, Notting Hill, W.
470	PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM., 25, Lime Street, E.C.
1881	PARKER, GEORGE G., 103 and 104, Palmerston Buildings, E.C.
1877	PARKINSON, THOMAS, Crossley Street, Halifax.
1879	PARTRIDGE, FREDERICK J., 35, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.
1868	PATERSON, J., 7 and 8, Australian Avenue, E.C.
475	PATTERSON, MYLES, 28, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.
1879	†PATTINGTON, JOSEPH, 12, Bow Lane, E.C.
1881	PAUL, H. MONCREIFF, 12, Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.
1880	PAYNE, JOHN, 34, Coleman Street, E.C.; and 2, Alexander Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
1881	PEACE, WALTER (Natal Government Emigration Agent), 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
480	PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27, Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.
1877	PEACOCK, J. M., Clevedon, Addiscombe, Surrey.
1878	†PEEK, CUTHBERT, EDGAR, Wimbledon House, S.W.
1879	PELLY, LEONARD, Loughton Rectory, Essex.
1875	PERCEVAL, AUGUSTUS G., 18, Sibella Road, Clapham, S.W.
485	PERRY, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., 32, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
1879	†PETHERICK, EDWARD A., 8, Gilbert Villas, Brixton Rise, S.W.
1880	PFOUNDES, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., Spring Gardens, S.W.
1879	PHARAZYN, EDWARD, Hanover Square Club, W.
1875	PHILPOTT, RICHARD, 8, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
490	PIM, CAPTAIN BEDFORD, R.N., Leaside, Kingswood Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
1880	PLANT, GEORGE W., Halewood Villa, Westdown Road, Catford Bridge, S.E.
1878	PLEWMAN, THOMAS, 3, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, S.W.
1869	†POORE, MAJOR R., Old Lodge, Newton Toney, Salisbury, Hants.
1878	POPE, WILLIAM AGNEW, Merrington House, Bolton Gardens, S.W.; and Union Club, S.W.
495	PORTEE, ROBERT, Westfield House, South Lyncombe, Bath.
1876	PRAED, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, 189, Fleet Street, E.C.
1873	PRANCE, REGINALD H., 2, Hercules Passage, E.C.; and Frogna, Hampstead, N.W.
1881	PRANKERD, PETER D., The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.

Year of Election.	
1882	PRANKERD, PERCY J., <i>The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
500 1868	PRATT, J. J., 79, <i>Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1881	PRICE, EVAN J., 11, <i>Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1873	PRINCE, J. SAMPSON, 20, <i>Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.</i>
1874	PUGH, W. R., M.D., 3, <i>Fairfax Road, South Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1879	PUNCH, JAMES W., <i>Denmark House, Forest Rise, Snaresbrook, Essex.</i>
505 1881	PUZZY, WILLIAM, <i>The Birches, Kingston Hill, Norbiton.</i>
1871	QUIN, THOMAS F., F.R.G.S., <i>Whitelands, High Street, Clapham, S.W.</i>
1868	RAE, JAMES, 32, <i>Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1869	†RAE, JOHN, LL.D., F.S.A., 9, <i>Mincing Lane, E.C.</i>
1876	RAE, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., 4, <i>Addison Gardens West, Kensington, W.</i>
510 1881	RALLI, PANDELI, M.P., 17, <i>Belgrave Square, S.W.</i>
1872	RAMSDEN, RICHARD, <i>St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham.</i>
1880	†RANKIN, JAMES, M.P., 35, <i>Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.</i>
1882	RAWSON, Sir RAWSON W., K.C.M.G., C.B., 68, <i>Cornwall Gardens, S.W.</i>
1881	†REAY, LORD, 6, <i>Great Stanhope Street, W.; and Carolside, Earleton, N.B.</i>
515 1880	REDPATH, PETER, <i>The Manor House, Chislehurst, Kent.</i>
1879	REID, GEORGE, 79, <i>Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1880	REID, W. L., 15, <i>Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1883	RENshaw, FRANCIS, 98, <i>Philbeach Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1873	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, <i>Limber Magna, Ulceby, Lincolnshire.</i>
520 1882	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM RIDLEY, 12, <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1874	RICHMAN, H. J., 46, <i>Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, W.</i>
1868	RIDGWAY, LIEUT.-COLONEL A., 2, <i>Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1881	RIDLEY, WILLIAM, C.E., 8, <i>Spencer Park, Wandsworth Common, S.W.</i>
1872	RIVINGTON, ALEXANDER, <i>Arts Club, 17, Hanover Square, W.</i>
525 1881	ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., <i>Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.; and 34, Addison Gardens, W.</i>
1880	ROBERTSON, ROBERT M., <i>Wantwood, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
1881	†ROBINSON, JAMES SALEED, <i>Roachbank, Rochdale.</i>
1878	ROBINSON, SIR BRYAN, 18, <i>Gordon Place, Kensington, W.</i>
1879	ROBINSON, MURRELL R., M.I.C.E., 95, <i>Philbeach Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
530 1869	ROGERS, ALEXANDER, 38, <i>Clanricarde Gardens, W.</i>
1877	ROGERS, COLIN, 9, <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1878	ROGERS, MURRAY, 22A, <i>Dorset Street, Baker Street, W.</i>
1876	RONALD, E. B., <i>Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1878	ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1, <i>Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
535 1879	ROSE, CHARLES D., <i>Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.</i>
1869	ROSE, SIR JOHN, BART., G.C.M.G., <i>Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.; and 18, Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
1881	†ROSEBERRY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.</i>
1874	ROSS, HAMILTON, 22, <i>Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1880	ROSS, JOHN, <i>Morven Park, Potters Bar, N.</i>

Year of Election.	
540	1882 ROSS, J. GRAFTON, <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i> 1879 BOUTLEDGE, THOMAS, <i>Claxheugh, Sunderland.</i> 1879 RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., <i>Villa Beau Séjour, Lausanne, Switzerland.</i> 1879 RUSSELL, P. N., <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> 1875 RUSSELL, PUEVIS, <i>Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i> 545 1875 RUSSELL, THOMAS, <i>Haremare Hall, Hurstgreen, Sussex.</i> 1878 RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., <i>59, Eaton Square, S.W.</i> 1881 RUSSELL, WILLIAM JAMES, <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> 1876 RYALL, R., <i>24, Warwick Lane, E.C.</i>
	1881 SADLER, CHARLES, <i>18, Poultry, E.C.</i>
550	1881 †SAILLARD, PHILIP, <i>85, Aldergate Street, E.C.</i> 1874 SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for New South Wales), <i>5, Westminster Chambers, S.W.</i> 1874 †SANDERSON, JOHN, <i>Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.</i> 1880 SANDFORD, COLONEL SIR HERBERT BRUCE, R.A., <i>1, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1868 †SARGEAUNT, W. C., C.M.G., <i>Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.</i>
555	1880 SARGOOD, FREDERICK T., <i>Rydal Mount, Champion Hill, Surrey.</i> 1873 SASOON, ARTHUR, <i>12, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i> 1879 SAUNDERS, H. W. DEMAIN, <i>Brickendon Grange, Hertford.</i> 1877 SCHIFF, CHARLES, <i>22, Loundes Square, S.W.</i> 1869 †SCHWARTZE, HELMUTH, <i>Osnabrück House, Denmark Hill, S.E.</i>
560	1879 SCLANDERS, ALEXANDER, <i>10, Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.</i> 1872 SCOTT, ABRAHAM, <i>4, Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.E.</i> 1868 †SCOTT, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., <i>21, Kensington Park Gardens, W.</i> 1868 SEABRIGHT, JAMES, <i>7, East India Avenue, E.C.</i> 1881 SELEY, PRIDEAUX, <i>Benton Holme, Chepstow Road, Croydon; and 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C.</i>
565	1879 SHAND, SIR C. FARQUHAR, D4, <i>The Albany, W.</i> 1880 SHAW, JOHN, <i>103, Holland Road, Kensington, W.; and 48, Bedford Row, W.C.</i> 1879 SHEPHERD, WILLIAM LAKE, <i>30, Talbot Road, Westbourne Park, W.</i> 1874 SHIPSTER, HENRY F., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i> 1868 †SILVER, S. W., <i>4, Sun Court, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
570	1881 SIM, ALEXANDER, <i>Harrow Weald Park, Stanmore.</i> 1869 SIMMONDS, P. L., <i>85, Finborough Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i> 1881 SIMPSON, COMMANDER H. G., R.N., <i>Elm Lodge, Worcester Park, Surrey.</i> 1881 SIMSON, COLIN WILLIAM, <i>116, Queen's Gate, S.W.</i> 1880 SINCLAIR, J. E., <i>12, Sandringham Gardens, Ealing, W.; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street.</i>
575	1881 SINGH, THE RAJAH RAMPAL, <i>Rampur House, Sudbury, Harrow.</i> 1879 SMITH, ARTHUR, <i>The Shrubbery, Walmer, Kent.</i> 1879 SMITH, CATTERSON, <i>18, Wood Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i> 1878 SMITH, DAVID, <i>5, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.; and 11, Arundel Terrace, Brighton.</i> 1880 SMITH, JOSEPH J., <i>11, Clement's Lane, E.C.</i> 580 1878 SMITH, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.P., <i>3, Grosvenor Place, S.W.; and Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.</i>

		Year of Election.	
585	1882		SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY (Agent General for Victoria), 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster; and 56, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.
	1881		+SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, Oxford & Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1874		SOPER, W. G., Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
	1870		SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.S.S., Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, W.
	1874		SPICER JAMES, 50, Upper Thames Street, E.C.
590	1879		STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., K.C.M.G., 48, Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
	1872		STANFORD, EDWARD, 13 and 14, Long Acre, W.C.
	1878		STARKE, J. GIBSON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.
	1878		STEELE, WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, National Bank of New Zealand, 37, Lombard Street, E.C.
	1875		STEIN, ANDREW, Protea House, Cambridge Gardens, Notting Hill, W.
595	1882		STEIN, ARTHUR TAYLOR, 42, Ladbroke Square, Kensington, W.
	1879		STERN, PHILIP, 8, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
	1875		STEVENSON, L. C., 78, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
	1882		STEWART, CHARLES W. A., 88, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
	1881		STEWART, GEORGE, 47, Mark Lane, E.C.
600	1878		STEWART, ROBERT, Mimosa Dale, Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, S.E.
	1881		STEWART, ROBERT M., Hawthorne, Bickley, Kent; and 12, Redcross Street, E.C.
	1882		STEWART, WILLIAM ARNOTT, 88, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
	1881		STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, 88, Harcourt Terrace, Redcliffe Square, S.W.
	1874		+STIRLING, SIR CHARLES, BART., Glorat Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
605	1877		STONE, F. W., B.C.L., 7, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
	1881		STOREE, WM., 128, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
	1879		STOTT, THOMAS, Nafferton Lodge, Loughton, Essex.
	1872		STOVIN, REV. C. F., 59, Warwick Square, S.W.
	1882		STOWE, EDWIN, Trolley Hall, Buckingham.
610	1875		STRANGWAYS, H. B. T., 2, Cambridge Park Gardens, Twickenham, S.W.; and 5, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
	1880		+STREET, EDMUND, Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.
	1878		SUTHERLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.
	1868		SWALE, REV. H. J., M.A., J.P., The Elms, Guildford, Surrey.
	1875		SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., 62, Camden Square, N.W.
615	1880		TAYLER, FRANK, F.R.G.S., 10, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
	1876		TAYLOR, CHARLES J., 50, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
	1879		TAYLOR, JAMES BANKS, Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and 10, Austin Friars, E.C.
	1881		+TAYLOR, THEODORE C., Westfield House, Batley, Yorkshire.
	1881		TAYLOR, W. P., 33, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
620	1881		TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., The Nash, near Worcester; and Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1878		*TENNYSON, ALFRED, D.C.L., Haslemere, Surrey.

Year of Election.	
1881	THOMAS, JOHN, 18, Wood Street, E.C.; and Balmayn House, Hornsey Lane, N.
1883	THOMAS, M. H., Oakfield, Keswick, Cumberland.
1879	THOMAS, T. J., 138, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
625 1875	THOMSON, J. D., St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
1877	THRUPP, LEONARD W., 10, Anglessea Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
1869	TIDMAN, PAUL FREDERICK, 84, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1873	TINLINE, GEORGE, 17, Prince's Square, Hyde Park, W.
1875	TOOTH, FRED., Park Farm, Sevenoaks, Kent.
630 1872	TORRENS, SIR ROBERT R., K.C.M.G., Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1881	TOULMIN, STOCKDALE, Lloyd's, E.C.
1878	TURNBULL, ALEXANDER, 118, Belgrave Park Gardens, N.W.
1878	+TURNBULL, WALTER, Mount Henley, Sydenham Hill, Norwood, S.E.
1881	TUFTON, HENRY HOBHOUSE, Junior Athenaeum Club, Piccadilly, W.
635 1879	ULCOQ, CLEMENT J. A., 22, Pembridge Gardens, W.
1882	VANDER-BYL, PHILIP, 51, Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and Northwood, near Winchester.
1874	VANDER-BYL, P.G. (Consul-General for the Orange Free State Republic), care of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., 39, Lime Street, E.C.
1875	VEITCH, DR. J. T., Grove Villa, Little Bealings, Suffolk.
1883	VERNON T., O.E., Empire Club, Grafton Street, W.
640 1879	VOGEL, SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G., 135, Cromwell-road, S.W.
1880	VOSS, HERMANN, 15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1881	WADE, CECIL, 18, Seymour Street, W.
1881	WADE, PAIGE A., 34, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1879	WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., F.L.S., Belmont, Usbridge.
645 1878	WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.P., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Marlborough House, S.W.
1878	WALKER, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., C.B., The Hoe, Plymouth.
1868	WALKER, WILLIAM, F.R.G.S., 48, Hilldrop Road, Tufnell Park, N.W.
1877	WALLACE, HENRY RITCHIE COOPER, of Busbie and Cloncaird, 21, Magdala Crescent, Edinburgh; and Wanderers' Club, S.W.
1879	WALLER, WILLIAM N., The Grove, Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
650 1878	WALTER, CAPT. EDWARD, Tangley, Wokingham, Berkshire.
1879	WANT, RANDOLPH C., 34, Clement's Lane, E.C.; and 31, Earl's Court Square, W.
1878	WARD, ALEXANDER, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1880	WARREN, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES, R.E., C.M.G., Brompton Barracks, Chatham.
1877	*WATSON, J. FORBES, M.A., M.D., LL.D., 5, Versailles Road, Anerley, S.E.
655 1882	WATSON, ROBERT TWELLS, 13, Jewin Crescent, E.C.
1881	WATTS, H. E., 2, Berkeley Place, Ridgeway, Wimbledon, S.W.
1879	WEATHERLY, DAVID KINGHORN, 9, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1868	WEBB, WILLIAM, Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham.
1881	WEBSTER, ROBERT G., 67, Eccleston Square, S.W.
660 1881	WEDLAK, GEORGE, 22, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.

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1881	WELCH, HENRY P., Toorak, Eliot Hill, Lewisham, S.E.
1870	WELLINGS, HENRY, Hanover Square Club, W.
1877	WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 117, Cannon Street, E.C.
1875	WESTERN, CHARLES R., Chaddesden Hill, Derby.
665 1868	WESTGAERTH, WILLIAM, 8, Finch Lane, E.C.; and 10, Bolton Gardens, S.W.
1878	WHEELER, CHARLES, Park House, Addlestone, Surrey.
1881	WHITE, JAMES T., 4, Clarendon Place, Hyde Park W.
1881	WHITE, LEEDHAM, 44, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
1873	WHITE, ROBERT, Mildmay Chambers, 82, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
670 1877	WHITEFORD, WILLIAM, 8, Temple Gardens, E.C.
1876	WHITEHEAD, HERBERT M., Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1874	WILLS, GEORGE, White Hall, Hornsey Lane, N.; and 8, Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.
1874	WILLIAMS, W. J., 95, Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1876	WILSON, EDWARD D. J., Reform Club, S.W.
675 1878	WILSON, JOHN GEORGE HANNAY, 49, Thurloe Square, South Kensington, S.W.
1878	WILSON, ROBERT, St. Mary's Chambers, St. Mary Ave, E.C.
1879	†WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, 9, Grosvenor Square, W; and Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.
1880	WILSON, WILLIAM, 5, Earl's Court Square, South Kensington, S.W.; and Queensland.
1874	WINGFIELD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.S.I., C.B., Arthur's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and 68, Portland Place, W.
680 1868	†WOLFF, SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.P., Carlton Club, S.W.; and Boscombe Tower, Ringwood, Hants.
1873	WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.
1882	WOOD, WILLIAM, The Bank, Highgate, N.
1882	†WOODS, ARTHUR, Mickleham, Dorking, Surrey; and 1, Drapers' Gardens, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
1875	YARDLEY, S., 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
685 1868	YOUL, JAMES A., C.M.G., Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.
1874	YOUNG, ADOLPHUS W., 55, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.; Reform Club, S.W.; and Hare Hatch House, Twyford, Berks.
1869	†YOUNG, FREDERICK, 5, Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.

Year of
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NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

- 1878 ABDUR-RAHMAN, MOULVIE SYUD, F.S.S., Barrister-at-Law (*Inner Temple*),
42, Toltoollah Lane, Calcutta, India.
- 1882 ABRAHAMS, MANLY, J.P., Hampton Green, Spanish Town, P.O. Jamaica.
- 690 1878 ACKROYD, EDWARD JAMES, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong.
- 1878 ACLAND, HON. J. B. ARUNDEL, M.L.C., Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1877 ADOLPHUS, EDWIN, Sierra Leone, West Africa.
- 1881 AGLEN, CAPTAIN A. T., Maritsburg, Natal.
- 1881 AGNEW, HON. J. W., M.D., M.L.C., Hobart, Tasmania.
- 695 1881 AGOSTINI, EDGAR, Barrister-at-Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
- 1881 †AIKETH, ALEXANDER, Port Captain, Port Natal, Durban.
- 1876 AKERMAN, J. W., M. L. C., Maritzburg, Natal.
- 1881 †AKERBERG, CHARLES G., Swedish and Norwegian Consul-General, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1879 ALEXANDER, A. H., Immigration Agent-General, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 700 1879 ALEXANDER, DOUGLAS, St. George's, Grenada, West Indies.
- 1881 ALISON, JAMES, F.R.G.S., Union Club, Sydney, N. S. Wales.
- 1872 ALLAN, THE HON. G. W., Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.
- 1873 †ALLAN, SIR HUGH, Montreal, Canada.
- 1880 ALLEN, ROBERT, J.P., Colworth, Ladysmith, Natal.
- 705 1879 ALLEYNE, GEORGE H., Barbados, West Indies.
- 1880 †ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., The Repp, Newmarket, P. O., Jamaica.
- 1880 ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., Government Medical Officer, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1878 ANDERSON, DICKSON, Montreal, Canada.
- 1881 ANDERSON, JAMES F., Bel-Air, Grande Savanne, Mauritius.
- 710 1878 ANDREWS, WILLIAM, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1879 †ANGAS, J. H., J.P., Collingrove, South Australia.
- 1880 ARCHER, WILLIAM, Gracemere, Queensland.
- 1879 ARCHIBALD, HON. ADAMS, G., C.M.G., Q.C., Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- 1880 ARMSTRONG, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., Nassau, Bahamas.
- 715 1877 ARMITAGE, FERDINAND F., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
- 1881 ARMITAGE, F. W., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
- 1881 ARMSTRONG, JAMES, C.M.G., Sorel, Quebec, Canada.
- 1882 ARMSTRONG, JOHN, Barrister-at-Law, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1875 †ARNOT, DAVID, Eskdale, P.O. Langford, Herbert, Cape Colony.
- 720 1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, South Sea Islands.
- 1880 ATKINSON, NICHOLAS, Solicitor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1880 ATHERSTONE, EDWIN, M.B., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
- 1876 ATHERSTONE, DR. W. GUYBON, M.L.A., Grahamstown, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., A.I.C.E., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
- 725 1882 ATKIN, EDWARD E. H., Nicosia, Cyprus.
- 1878 AULD, PATRICK, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1881 AURET, ABRAHAM, M.L.A., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1878 †AUSTIN, CHARLES PIERCY, Georgetown, British Guiana.

Year of
Election.

	1877	AUSTIN, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM PERCY, D.D., Lord Bishop of Guiana. <i>Kingston House, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
730	1881	AUSTIN, HON. H. W., Chief Justice, Nassau, Bahamas.
	1878	AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, Kingston, Jamaica.
	1882	BACK, OLIVER E., J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1876	BALDWIN, CAPTAIN W., Chingford, Dunedin, New Zealand.
	1881	BALL, CAPTAIN E., R.N.R., ss. "Blenheim."
735	1878	BALL, FREDERICK A., Queen's Park, Toronto, Canada.
	1875	BAM, J. A., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1880	BANBURY, GEORGE A., Assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, Sierra Leone.
	1879	BANNERMAN, SAMUEL, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
	1880	BARROW, H., Colmar House, Kingston, Jamaica.
740	1875	BARRY, SIR JACOB D., Judge President, Eastern District Court, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
	1875	BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., Resident Magistrate, The Finis, Maritsburg, Natal.
	1879	BARTLEY, ARTHUR H., B.A., Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1880	BARTON, WILLIAM, The Upper Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.
	1875	BAYNES, HON. EDWIN DONALD, C.M.G., President of Antigua, St. John's, Antigua.
745	1877	BAYNES, THOMAS, St. John's, Antigua.
	1878	BEAN, GEORGE T., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1880	BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, St. Kitts.
	1872	BEERE, D. M., Thames, Auckland, New Zealand.
	1877	BERTHAM, WILLIAM H., Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.
750	1882	BEGG, ALEXANDER, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
	1882	BELLAIRS, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, Met-en-Meersoog, West Coast, British Guiana.
	1880	BELMONTE, B. C. CALACO, M.A., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1880	BENNETT, GEORGE, M.D., Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).
	1878	BENJAMIN, DAVID, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
755	1880	BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE, Immigration Department, Kingston, Jamaica.
	1879	BENSON, GEORGE C., Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1875	BENSUSAN, RALPH, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1880	BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, Shadwell, St. Kitts.
	1878	BERKELEY, HON. HENRY S., St. John's, Antigua.
760	1878	BERRIDGE, A. HAMILTON, M.L.A., St. Kitts.
	1880	BERRIDGE, W. D., Colonial Bank, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
	1880	BERRY, ALEXANDER, Kingston P. O., Jamaica.
	1881	†BIDEN, A. G., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1877	BIRCH, A. S., Fisherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.
765	1878	BIRCH, W. J., JUN., Stonycroft, Hastings, New Zealand.
	1882	†BLAGROVE, HENRY JOHN (13th Hussars), Muttra, N.W.P., India; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1881	BLAINE, GEORGE, M.L.A., East London, Cape Colony.

Year of Election.	
1874	BLYTH, CAPTAIN MATTHEW S., C.M.G., Chief Magistrate, Transkei, South Africa.
1881	BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., Colombo, Ceylon.
770 1881	BOLUS, WALTER, Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1879	BOMPAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Panmure, East London, Cape Colony.
1878	BOOTHBY, JOSIAH, O.M.G., J.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
1881	BOLTON, JOHN G. E., M.R.C.S., Savanne, Mauritius.
1880	BOSWORTH, CAPTAIN ARTHUR, 1st West India Regt., Sierra Leone.
775 1879	BOUCHERVILLE, A. DE, Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).
1874	BOURINOT, J. G., Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada.
1879	BOUKEE, WELLESLEY, Kingston, Jamaica.
1878	†BOUSHFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. E. H., D.D., Lord Bishop of Pretoria, Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.
1882	BOWEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).
780 1874	BOWEN, EDWARD C., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.
1881	BOWEN, SIR GEORGE F., G.C.M.G., Government House, Mauritius.
1881	BOYLE, MOSES, Sierra Leone, West Africa.
1879	BRADFIELD, JOHN L., M.L.A., Dordrecht, Wodehouse, Cape Colony.
1878	BRANDON, ALFRED DE BATHE, M.H.R., Wellington, New Zealand.
785 1881	BREWELL, H. MOLYNEAUX, Wanganui, New Zealand.
1874	BRIDGE, H. H., Fairfield, Buataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.
1880	BRIDGES, W. F., New Amsterdam, British Guiana.
1880	BROADHURST, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., Sierra Leone.
1874	BRODRIBB, HON. W. A., M.L.C., 138, Macquarie Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
790 1878	BRODRIBB, KENRIC E., Burnett Street, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Australia.
1875	BROUGHTON, FREDERICK, Great Western Railway of Canada, Hamilton, Ontario.
1881	BROWN, HON. ALFRED H., M.L.C., Baralon, Queensland.
1882	BROWN, JAMES A., Black River, P.O., Jamaica.
1880	BROWN, JOHN, M.B., J.P., Fraserburg, Cape Colony.
795 1880	†BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, M.L.C., St. George's, Grenada.
1881	BROWNGEER, SYDNEY G., C.E., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1879	BRUMMEL, JOHN, Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1881	BUCHANAN, A. M., Melbourne, Australia.
1880	BUCHANAN, E. J., Judge of the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
800 1881	BUCHANAN, HECTOR CROSS, J.P., Colombo, Ceylon.
1881	BUCHANAN, WALTER CROSS, Colombo, Ceylon.
1881	BUCKLEY, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., Christchurch, New Zealand.
1882	BUCKLEY, W. P. McLEAH, Christchurch, New Zealand.
1880	BUDGE, WILLIAM, Waterloo, Sierra Leone.
805 1881	BULLER, DR. WALTER L., O.M.G., F.R.S., Wellington, New Zealand.
1881	BULT, O. MANGIN, Dutoitspan, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).
1879	BULL, JAMES, Rangitiki, New Zealand.
1877	BULLIVANT, WILLIAM HOSE, Avalon, Lara, Victoria, Australia.
1869	BULWER, SIR HENRY ERNEST LYTTON, K.C.M.G., Government House, Natal.
810 1878	BURFORD-HANCOCK, SIR HENRY J., Chief Justice, Leeward Islands, Antigua.

1876	BURGERS, HON. J. A., M.L.C., <i>Murrayburg, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	BURKE, HENRY LARDNER, B.A., <i>Gordon Terrace, Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1871	BURKE, HON. SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, M.L.C., <i>Assistant Attorney-General, Jamaica.</i>
1879	BURNSIDE, HON. BRUCE L., <i>Queen's Advocate, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
815 1879	BURROWS, A. A., <i>Colonial Receiver-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1872	BUTLER, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. F., C.B. (<i>late 69th Regiment</i>).
1872	BUTTON, EDWARD, <i>Newcastle, Natal.</i>
1882	†BUTTON, FREDERICK, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1878	CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., <i>Member of the Divisional Council, Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.</i>
820 1879	CALDECOTT, HARRY S., <i>Aliwal North, Cape Colony.</i>
1878	CAMPBELL, A. H., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1878	CAMPBELL, CHARLES J., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1890	CAMPBELL, COLIN T., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1873	CAMPBELL, W. H., LL.D., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
825 1890	CAPPER, THOMAS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1879	CARFAE, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1872	CARON, HON. ADOLPHE P., M.P., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
1879	CARPENTER, FRANK W., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1878	CARTER, HON. GILBERT T., B.N., <i>Collector of Customs and Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony,</i>
830 1890	†CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1878	CASEY, HON. J. J., M.P., C.M.G., 36, <i>Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	CASTELL, REV. H. T. S., <i>Incumbent of St. Philip's, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1879	CASTOR, CHRISTIAN F., <i>Assistant Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1876	CHADWICK, HON. F. M., <i>Public Treasurer, St. George's, Grenada.</i>
835 1882	CHAMBERS, JOHN, <i>Te Mata, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1881	CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1881	CHANTRELL, HON. HENRY W., <i>Auditor-General, Trinidad.</i>
1881	CHAPLEAU, HON. J. A., M.P.P., <i>Premier of Quebec, Canada.</i>
1879	CHAPMAN, JOHN, M.D., 212, <i>Rue de Rivoli, Paris.</i>
840 1878	CHAENOKE, J. H., <i>Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada.</i>
1874	CHIAPPINI, P., M.D., <i>SEN., Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	CHARPENTIER, GUSTAVE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1881	CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Mauritius.</i>
1880	CHATTERTON, B., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
845 1882	CHELTHAM-STRODE, ALFRED, <i>Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
1874	†CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND (<i>Political Agent for Native Princes</i>).
1880	†CHISHOLM, W., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	†CHRISTIAN, H. B., M.L.A., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	CHURCHILL, JOHN FLEMING, C.E., <i>Director-General of Public Works, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
850 1878	CLARK, JAMES McCOSH, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1882	CLARK, WALTER J. GLENARA, <i>Victoria, Australia.</i>

Year of Election.	
1880	CLARK, WILLIAM, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1880	CLARKE, THOMAS F., Halfway Tree P.O., St. Andrew, Jamaica.
1883	CLARKE, HON. W. J., M.L.C., Melbourne, Australia.
855 1880	CLAYDEN, ARTHUR, Nelson, New Zealand.
1875	CLOETE, HENRY, Barrister-at-Law, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.
1874	CLOETE, WOODBINE, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1873	†CLOSE, EDWARD CHARLES, Morpeth, New South Wales.
1877	COCHRAN, JAMES, Widgiewa, Urana, New South Wales.
860 1881	COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., Belize, British Honduras.
1880	CODD, JOHN A., Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada.
1881	COLE, ROBERT ERNEST, Bathurst River, Gambia, West Africa.
1882	COLEMAN, WILLIAM J., J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1873	COLLIER, CHARLES FREDERICK, Barrister-at-Law, Hobart, Tasmania.
865 1880	COLLYER, WILLIAM R., Queen's Advocate, Cyprus.
1876	COMMISSIONG, W. S., St. George's, Grenada.
1881	COMPTON, LIEUT. J. N., R.N., Commanding Colonial Steamer "Prince of Wales," Sierra Leone.
1879	COOKE, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.
1880	COOTE, AUDLEY, M.L.A., Hobart, Tasmania.
870 1879	CORNISH, HORACE H., Colonial Bank, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
1881	†COSTER, JOHN LEWIS, Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.
1880	COURTNEY, J. M., Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.
1882	COX, CHARLES T., Georgetown, British Guiana.
1877	†COX, HON. GEORGE H., M.L.C., Mudgee, New South Wales.
875 1875	CRAWFORD, JAMES D., Montreal, Canada.
1876	CRESWICK, HENRY, Hawthorne, near Melbourne, Australia.
1880	CRIPPS, THOMAS N., Kingston, Jamaica.
1889	CROOKES, HON. ADAM, M.P., Q.C., LL.D., Toronto, Canada.
1890	CROSKEY, DR. HUGH, Georgetown, British Guiana.
880 1882	CUMMING, W. GORDON (District Magistrate), Xalanga, Tembuland, South Africa.
1882	CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.
1874	CURRIE, JAMES, Port Louis, Mauritius.
1875	CURWEN, REV. E. H., Hobart, Tasmania.
1879	DA COSTA, D. C., Bridgetown, Barbados.
885 1879	DA COSTA, HENRY W., Kingston, Jamaica.
1878	DALE, LANGHAM, M.A., LL.D., Superintendent-General of Education, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1879	DALTON, E. H. G., Registrar of the Supreme Courts, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1879	DALY, THOMAS, Lamaha House, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1879	DALZIEL, J. A., Georgetown, British Guiana.
890 1880	DAMPIER, FREDERICK E., Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1882	DANBY, H. W., Melbourne, Australia.
1874	DANGAR, W. J., Sydney, New South Wales.
1881	DARBY, JAMES C., Belize, British Honduras.
1877	†DAVENPORT, SAMUEL, Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia (Corresponding Secretary).

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895	1880	DAVIDSON, JOHN, J. P., <i>Sherwood Forest, Jamaica.</i>
	1881	DAVIDSON, WILLIAM M., <i>Deputy Surveyor General, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1881	DAVIS, B. S., <i>St. Kitts.</i>
	1878	†DAVIS, HON. N. DARNELL, <i>Controller of Customs, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1875	†DAVIS, P., <i>JUN., Maritsburg, Natal.</i>
900	1878	DAVSON, GEORGE L., <i>British Guiana Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1878	DAVSON, HENRY K., <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1882	DEARE, CHARLES RUSSEL, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	DEARE, HENRY RUSSEL, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	DE GROOT, R. J., <i>Van Ryck, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
905	1881	DELL, JAMES, <i>Traffic Manager Western Railway, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	DE LA MARE, F., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1874	DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., <i>Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1881	DE PASS, ELLIOT A., <i>F.R.G.S., Turf Club, New York.</i>
	1881	DE PASS, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
910	1880	DES VEGUX, G. W., <i>C.M.G., Government House, Levuka, Fiji.</i>
	1881	DILLET, THOS. WM. H., <i>Clerk of the Supreme Court and Keeper of the Records, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1881	DILWORTH, JAMES, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	DISTEN, JOHN S., <i>Tafelberg Hall, Middleburg, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	†DOBELL, RICHARD R., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
915	1878	DOMVILLE, LIEUT-COLONEL JAMES, <i>St. John, New Brunswick.</i>
	1879	DOUGAL, JOSEPH, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1874	DOUTRE, JOSEPH, Q.C., <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1882	DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., <i>Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Sec., Ceylon.</i>
	1875	DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, <i>Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
920	1879	D'OVILY, JOHN, <i>St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
	1881	†DRUEY, EDWARD R., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1880	DUDLEY, CECIL, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1872	DUFFERIN, EIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Constantinople.</i>
	1879	DUNCAN, CAPTAIN A., <i>Superintendent of the Pilot Establishment, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
925	1881	DUNLOP, REV. R., M.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1880	DUNLOP, CHARLES E., <i>Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1880	DUPONT, EVENOR, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1882	Dwyer, JOHN E., M.D., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1879	EAGLESTONE, WILLIAM, <i>Doveton Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
930	1890	EAST, REV. D. J., <i>Principle of Calabar College, Jamaica.</i>
	1880	EASMON, J. FARRELL, M.D., F.R.C.S., <i>Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1881	EBDEN, JOHN W., <i>care of Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1873	EDGAR, J. D., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1878	EDWARDS, ARTHUR ELLIOTT, M.R.C.S.E., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
935	1877	EDWARDS, HERBERT, <i>Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
	1874	†EDWARDS, DR. W. A., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1879	ELDRIDGE, HON. C. M., <i>President of Dominica, Government House, Dominica.</i>

Year of Election.	
1890	ELLIOTT, HON. A. C., Victoria, British Columbia.
1882	ELLIOTT, REV. F. T. W., New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.
940 1879	ELLIOTT, COLONEL JOHN, C.B., Inspector-General of Police, Barbados.
1882	ELLIOTT, W. J. P., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1876	†ELLIS, WILLIAM THOMAS, Rockhampton, Queensland.
1882	ELLIS, SIR ADAM GIB, Chief Justice, Mauritius.
1874	ESKINNA, HON. MAJOR D.
945 1874	ESCOMBE, HARRY, Durban, Natal.
1880	ESTOURGIES, LEOPOLD, Royal Observatory, Brussels, Belgium.
1880	EVANS, FREDERICK, C.M.G., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1878	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
1880	FAIRFAX, JAMES R., Sydney, New South Wales.
950 1881	FAIRHEAD, FREDERIC, Cochin Cochin, Queensland.
1879	FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., Springfield, Goulbourn, N. S. Wales.
1876	FALLON, J. T., Albury, New South Wales.
1877	†FARMER, WM. MORTIMER MAYNARD, M.L.A., J.P., Maynard Villa, Wynberg, Cape Colony.
1881	FARRAR, S. H., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
955 1880	FARRAR, THE REV. THOMAS, B.D., Georgetown, British Guiana.
1881	FAUCETT, MR. JUSTICE, Sydney, New South Wales.
1880	FEAGAN, J. C., Kingston, Jamaica.
1880	FELTHAM, H. J., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1878	FENWICK, FAIRFAX, Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand.
960 1879	FERGUSON, J., Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon.
1880	FIELD, WM. HENRY, J.P., Montserrat, West Indies.
1879	FIELD, EDMUND, J.P., Great Diamond, British Guiana.
1881	†FINNAUGHTY, H. J., Welverdren, Colesburg, Cape Colony.
1881	FINCH-HATTON, HON. HENRY S., Mount Spencer, Mackay, Queensland.
965 1881	FINLAYSON, H. M., Mackay, Queensland.
1876	FINLAYSON, J. H., Adelaide, South Australia.
1878	†FINNEMORE, ROBERT I., Resident Magistrate, Durban, Natal.
1880	FINNISS, J. H. S., M.D., Ross Hill, Mauritius.
1877	FIRTH, HENRY ALOYSIUS, Emigration Agent for British Guiana, 8, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
970 1878	FISCHER, C. F., M.D., F.L.S., Sydney, New South Wales.
1881	FISHER, WM., Esquimalt, British Columbia.
1881	FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.
1876	FITZGERALD, HON. NICHOLAS, M.L.C., Melbourne, Australia.
1876	FITZGIBBON, E. G., Town Clerk of Melbourne, Australia.
975 1869	FITZHERBERT, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., M.H.R., Wellington, New Zealand.
1881	†FLEMING, MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1880	FLEMING, JOHN, Charlotte Town, Grenada.
1878	FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G., Ottawa, Canada.
1875	FLOWER, JAMES, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
980 1879	FOLKARD, ALFRED, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1882	FOLKARD, H. R., Georgetown, British Guiana.
1879	FORD, DR. F. T. WEST, Melbourne, Australia.
1881	FORREST, JOHN, C.M.G., Deputy Surveyor-General, Perth, Western Australia.

Year of Election.	
1881	FORREST, W., Brisbane, Queensland.
985	†FORSHAW, GEORGE ANDERSON, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1878	FORSMAN, CHEVALIER, O.W.A., Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa.
1876	FORTESCUE, G., M.B., Sydney, New South Wales.
1879	FOWLER, WILLIAM J., Georgetown, British Guiana.
1876	FOX, SIR W., K.C.M.G., M.H.R., Crofton, Rangitiki, New Zealand.
990	FRASER, HON. MALCOLM, M.L.C., C.M.G., Surveyor-General, Perth, Western Australia.
1879	FRASER, ROBERT S., Kandawewera, Elkadua, Ceylon.
1881	FRASER, HON. CAPT. THOMAS, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., Dunedin, New Zealand.
1879	†FRESSON, WILLIAM, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1881	FRITH, CHARLES, The Exchange, Sydney, N. S. Wales.
995	FROST, JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., Queenstown, Cape Colony.
1878	FINNEY, F. B., Durban, Natal.
1878	FYSH, HON. P. O., M.H.A., Hobart, Tasmania.
1879	GADD, JOSEPH, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
1881	GAHAN, C. F., R.N., F.R.G.S., Port Louis, Mauritius.
1000	†GALLAGHER, DENIS M., Assistant Government Secretary and Assistant Receiver-General, Berbice, British Guiana.
1882	GARRATT, G. H., Sierra Leone.
1882	GAUL, REV. CANON, B.A., The Rectory, Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.
1880	†GEARD, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.
1879	GIBBONS, C. C., British Vice-Consul, Porto Rico, West Indies.
1005	†GILBERT, WILLIAM, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
1882	†GILCHRIST, W. O., Sydney, New South Wales.
1879	GILES, THOMAS, J.P., Adelaide Club, South Australia.
1880	GILLIES, HON. MR. JUSTICE, Auckland, New Zealand.
1877	GILLMORE, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES T., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, Toronto, Canada.
1010	†GILMORE, CAPTAIN G., Launceston, Tasmania.
1882	GILMOUR, ANDREW, 348, Albert Road, Emerald Hill, Melbourne, Australia, GIBSON, HON. WILLIAM, Wellington, New Zealand.
1883	†GLANVILLE, THOMAS, Manchester, Jamaica.
1881	GLENNIE, THOMAS H., Georgetown, British Guiana.
1015	GOLLAN, DONALD, Napier, New Zealand.
1875	GODFREY, FREDERICK R., Melbourne, Australia.
1879	†GOLDNEY, HON. J. TANKEEVILLE, Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands, Antigua.
1880	†GOLDSCHMIDT, ANTHONY, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1880	GOLDSCHMIDT, LUDWIG H., M.L.A., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1020	GOLDSWORTHY, HON. R. T., C.M.G., Government House, St. Lucia.
1878	GOODE, CHARLES H., Adelaide, South Australia.
1868	GOODLIFFE, FRANCIS G., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1874	GOODLIFFE, JOHN, Durban, Natal (Corresponding Secretary).
1869	GOODRICK, D. G., Durban, Natal.
1025	†GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., Maritzburg, Natal.
1876	GORDON, JOHN, Toronto, Canada.
1879	GORDON, J. MACKENZIE, M.B., Hay, New South Wales.

Year of Election.	
1881	GORE, Deputy-Commissary J.C., <i>Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1878	GOYDER, GEORGE WOODBOFFE, <i>Surveyor-General, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1030 1878	GRAHAM, JOHN, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1881	GRAHAM, JOSEPH, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	GRANT, DR. C. SCOVELL, <i>Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1881	GRANT, CHARLES, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1879	GRANT, H. H., <i>Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1035 1877	GRANT, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, <i>care of Wm. Bignell, Esq., N.P., Quebec, Canada.</i>
1880	GRANT, WILLIAM, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1881	GRAY, SAMUEL W., <i>Kiama, New South Wales.</i>
1879	GREEN, CHARLES DE FREVILLE, <i>District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1881	†GREEN, MORTON, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1040 1877	GREEN, ROBERT COTTELL, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
1880	GREENACRE, B. W., M.L.C., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1882	GRETTON, GEORGE LE M., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1881	†GREY-WILSON, WILLIAM, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1880	GRIBBLE, J. D. B., <i>Madras Civil Service, care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, India.</i>
1045 1879	†GRICE, J., <i>Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	GRIEVE, DR. ROBERT, <i>New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1882	GRIFFITH, HORACE M. BRANDFORD, <i>Lagos, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1881	GRIFFITH, HON. S. W., Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1875	GRIFFITH, HON. T. RISELY, <i>Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone.</i>
1050 1877	GRIFFITH, HON. W. BRANDFORD, C.M.G., <i>Lieut.-Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Lagos.</i>
1882	GRISDALE, VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., <i>Dean of Rupert's Land, Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
1875	GURNET, FRANK, <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1878	GUTHRIE, CHARLES, <i>London Chartered Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1877	†GZOWSKI, LIEUT.-COLONEL C. S. (A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen), <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1055 1874	HADDON, F. W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	HAGUE, GEORGE, <i>Merchants' Bank of Canada, Montreal.</i>
1879	HALCOMBE, ARTHUR F., <i>Manager of the Manchester Block, Fielding, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1872	HALIBURTON, R. G., Q.C., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1882	HALL, HON. CAPTAIN ANDREW H., M.L.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1060 1879	HALL, E. HEPPLE, <i>Canada.</i>
1878	†HALL, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.L.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1880	HALKETT, CAPTAIN F. CRAIGIE, <i>Levuka, Fiji.</i>
1875	HARDY, C. BURTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1881	†HARHOFF, H., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1065 1878	HARLEY, COLONEL (R. W., C.B., C.M.G., <i>Government House, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1882	HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, <i>British Guiana.</i>
1881	HARRIS, D., <i>Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election.	
1882	HARRIS, JOHN, <i>Treasury, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1882	HARRY, THOMAS, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1070 1881	HARVEY, HON. A. W., M.L.C., <i>St. John's Newfoundland.</i>
1881	HARVEY, CHARLES JAMES, F.I.A., <i>Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
1888	†HARVEY, THOMAS L., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1881	†HARSANT, SIDNEY B., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1875	HART, LIONEL, <i>British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
1075 1882	HASLAM, ROBERT T., <i>Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
1879	HAWDON, C. G., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1880	HAY, HENRY, <i>Collindina, New South Wales.</i>
1878	HAY, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	HAYS, WALTER, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1080 1879	HAYTER, H. H., C.M.G., <i>Government Statist, Melbourne, Australia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1882	HAWKER, GEORGE C., JUN., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1881	HAWTAYNE, GEORGE H., <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
1878	HAZELL, HON. JOHN H., M.L.C., <i>St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
1878	HEATON, J. HENNIKER, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1085 1869	HELLMUTH, THE RIGHT REV. ISAAC, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Huron, Norwood House, London, Canada.</i>
1881	HEMMING, JOHN, <i>Civil Commissioner, Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1869	HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1875	HENNESSY, SIR JOHN POPE, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor of Hong Kong.</i>
1873	HETT, J. ROLAND, <i>Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1090 1875	HEWAT, CAPTAIN J., <i>Superintendent of the Cape Town Docks, Cape Colony.</i>
1873	HIDDINGH, DR. J., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	HIGGINSON, WALTER, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	HILL, CHARLES LUMLEY, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1880	†HILL, JAMES A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1095 1881	HILL, WILLIAM, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1880	†HODGSON, EDWARD D., <i>Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.</i>
1880	HOLMESTED, ERNEST A., <i>Adelaide Station, Falkland Islands.</i>
1882	HOLT, E. B., <i>Bank of New Zealand, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1879	HONIBALL, OSCAR D., M.D., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1100 1879	HOOD, ALEXANDER, <i>Merrang, Hezham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1882	†HOOD, FRANK, <i>Danish Consul, Lagos, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1881	HORTON, A. G., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1881	HOWARD, JOSEPH, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1879	HOWATSON, WILLIAM, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1105 1877	HUDSON, JOHN FRAZEE, <i>Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.</i>
1875	HUGEL, ADOLPHE, <i>Midland Railway of Canada, Port Hope, near Toronto, Canada.</i>
1879	HUGGINS, HASTINGS C., LL.D., F.R.G.S., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1880	HUGHES, COMMANDER R. J., R.N., <i>East London, Cape Colony; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, S.W.</i>
1873	†HUGHES, SIR WALTER W., <i>Wallaroo, South Australia.</i>

Year of Election.	
1110 1880	HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.
1872	HUNTINGDON, HON. L. S., Q.C., Montreal, Canada.
1882	HURLEY, D. R., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1881	HUTCHINSON, G. W., Barbados.
1879	HUTTON, WILLIAM P., Master and Registrar of the High Court, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1115 1879	HYDE, FREDERICK W., British Kafraaria.
1879	IBBOTTSON, CHARLES, Geelong, Victoria, Australia.
1882	ICELY, T. R., New South Wales.
1880	IM THURN, EVERARD F., Georgetown, British Guiana.
1879	INNIS, JAMES, Barbados.
1120 1874	IRVING, SIR HENRY T., K.C.M.G., Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1879	IRVING, DR. J., Christchurch, New Zealand.
1880	ISHAM, ARTHUR C., Colombo, Ceylon.
1879	JACKSON, DR. ANDREW C., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1881	JACKSON, CAPTAIN H. M., R.A., Inspector-General of Police, Sierra Leone.
1125 1871	JACKSON, THOMAS WITTER, Paris.
1880	JACOBS, HON. SIMEON, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
1876	†JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., Ostrich Kraal, Cook's River, near Sydney, N.S. Wales.
1879	†JAMESON, JULIUS P., King William's Town, Cape Colony.
1881	†JAMESON, DR. L. S., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1130 1882	JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.B.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. Edin., British Sherbro', West Africa.
1872	†JENKINS, H. L., Indian Civil Service.
1883	JENMAN, G. S., F.L.S., Government Botanist, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1882	†JEPPE, JULIUS, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1882	JEEVOIS, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WM. F. DRUMMOND, R.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.
1135 1874	JETTE, L. A., Montreal, Canada.
1876	JOHNSON, ALFRED W., Warleigh, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.
1876	JOHNSON, G. CUNYNGHAM, St. Kitts.
1883	†JOHNSTON, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., Wellington, New Zealand.
1881	JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., Dunedin, New Zealand.
1140 1879	JONES, ALBERT H., J.P., Kingston, Jamaica.
1881	JONES, HON. B. HOWELL, Plantation Hope, British Guiana.
1882	JONES, HON. OSWALD, M.C.L., Barbados.
1881	JONES, MATTHEW, Assistant Colonial Surveyor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
1878	†JONES, S. TWENTYMAN, Stanmore, Rondebosch, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1145 1879	JONES, W. H., Bridgetown, Barbados.
1875	KEEPER, SAMUEL, Brooksville, Ontario, Canada.
1881	KEEP, H. A., Sydney, N.S. Wales.
1872	KELSET, J. F., F.S.S., Port Louis, Mauritius.
1880	KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., Nassau, Bahamas.

1150	1882	KEMSLEY, JOHN C., J.P., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1880	†KENNEDY, SIR ARTHUR E., G.C.M.G., C.B., Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.
	1890	KERR, THOMAS, Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.
	1877	KEMSLEY, JAMES, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1881	KEYNES, RICHARD B., Keyneton, South Australia.
1155	1882	KIDD, JOHN, Governor-General's Office, Ottawa, Canada.
	1882	KING, NATHANIEL T., M.D., Lagos, West Africa.
	1881	KING, THOMAS, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1869	KINGSMILL, NICOL, Toronto, Canada.
	1878	KNEVETT, J. S., 2, Rue de Laxum, Brussels; and British Columbia.
1160	1878	KNIGHT, WILLIAM, Hobart, Tasmania.
	1880	KNIGHTS, B. T., Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1878	KNOX, EDWARD, Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Sydney, N.S. Wales.
	1877	KORTRIGHT, SIR C. H., K.C.M.G.
	1876	†KRIEL, REV. H. T., Ladymith, Natal.
1165	1882	KYSHE, J. B., F.S.S., Registrar-General, Mauritius.
	1878	LABORDE, W. MELVILLE, British Sherbro', West Africa.
	1882	LAMB, WALTER, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1878	LA MOTHE, E. A., St. George's, Grenada.
	1880	LAMPREY, J. J., Surgeon, Army Medical Department, Sierra Leone.
1170	1875	LANDALE, ROBERT, Melbourne, Australia.
	1876	†LANDALE, WALTER, Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.
	1880	LANGLOIS, JULES, Port Louis, Mauritius.
	1881	LANYON, COLONEL SIR W. OWEN, K.C.M.G., C.B., 2nd West India Regiment.
	1878	LARK, F. B., Sydney, New South Wales.
1175	1878	†LARNACH, HON. WILLIAM J. M., C.M.G., The Camp, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.
	1880	LAYTON, A. L., Airy Hall, Essequibo, British Guiana.
	1882	LEARY, S., M.D., Superintendent, Public Hospital, Berbice, British Guiana.
	1875	LEEB, P. G., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1877	LEES, JAMES, care of Messrs. Lees & Moore, Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand.
1180	1879	LEES, JOHN, Wanganui, New Zealand.
	1880	LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., Port Louis, Mauritius.
	1877	LEMBERG, P., Freetown, Sierra Leone.
	1880	LENNOCK, G. R., King William's Town, Cape Colony.
	1878	LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., Melbourne, Australia,
1185	1877	LEVIN, W. H., Wellington, New Zealand.
	1880	LEVY, AMOS D. C., Maua P.O., Jamaica.
	1882	LEVY, AETHUB, Mandeville, Jamaica.
	1882	LEVY, EMANUEL GEORGE, J.P., St. Jago Park, Spanish Town P.O., Jamaica.
	1878	LEVY, GEORGE, Kingston, Jamaica.
1190	1882	LEVY, HON. ISAAC, Custos of St. Catherine, St. Jago Park, Spanish Town P.O., Jamaica.
	1876	LEWIS, HON. ALBERT, Q.C., Attorney-General, Tobago.
	1880	LEWIS, N. E., Hobart, Tasmania.
	1881	LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, Melbourne, Victoria.

Year of Election.	
1880	LEWIS, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., <i>Sierra Leone</i> .
1195 1882	LILEY, REV. J. H., <i>Dut-witpan, Cape Colony</i> .
1880	LITTLE, GEORGE, JUN., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
1879	†LIVERSIDGE, PROFESSOR A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1881	LOCKHART, C. G. NORMAN, <i>New South Wales</i> .
1881	LOCKHEAD, W. K., JUN., <i>Newcastle, New South Wales</i> .
1200 1875	LONGDEN, SIR JAMES R., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Colombo, Ceylon</i> .
1881	LORD, J. LEE, <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1876	LOUGHNAN, HENRY, <i>Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1871	LOVELL, DR. FRANCIS H., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius</i> .
1879	LYELL, ANDREW, M.L.A., 48, <i>Elisabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1205 1880	LYNCH, EDWARD B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica</i> .
1879	LYNCH, JAMES A., <i>Bridgetown, Barbados</i> .
1882	LYNCH, WILLIAM NICHOLAS, <i>Barrister-at-law, Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
1879	LYONS, FRANK B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica</i> .
1882	LYONS, MAURICE, <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1210 1881	MACARTHUR, DOUGLAS H., J.P., FIELDING, <i>Wellington, New Zealand</i> .
1880	MACDONALD, THE EIGHTH HON. SIR JOHN A., K.C.B., <i>Ottawa, Canada</i> .
1880	†MACDONALD, JOSEPH, <i>Kilfera, New South Wales</i> .
1875	MACDONALD, MURDO, <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony</i> .
1882	MACDOUGALL, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1215 1881	MACFARLANE, R., Member of the Volksraad, <i>Harrismith, Orange Free State</i> .
1882	MACGEOEGE, JAMES, <i>Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
1881	MACGLASHAN, HON. JOHN, Auditor-General, <i>Jamaica</i> .
1881	MACINTYRE, DONALD, <i>Kayuga, New South Wales</i> .
1881	MACLURE, HON. W. M. G., M.D., M.L.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas</i> .
1220 1869	MACNAUL, REV. DR., Rector of Darlington, <i>Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada</i> .
1878	MACPHERSON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT, V.C., K.C.B., <i>Commanding at Allahabad, India</i> .
1881	MACPHERSON, HON. J. A., <i>Victoria, Australia</i> .
1881	†MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, <i>Devon Villa, St. Andrew, Jamaica</i> .
1880	MCADAM, HON. ALEX., M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua</i> .
1225 1880	McCARTHY, JAMES A., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Sierra Leone</i> .
1879	McCARTHY, JAMES D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, <i>Lagos, West Africa</i> .
1883	McCRACK, FARQUHAR P. G., Manager, <i>Bank of Australia, Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
1882	McCULLOCH, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., <i>Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1879	McCULLOCH, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1230 1880	McFARLAND, ROBERT, <i>Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales</i> .
1880	McFARLAND, THOMAS, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1877	†McGIBBON, JAMES H. C., Superintendent Cape Town Botanical Gardens, <i>Holly Lodge, Cape Town, Cape Colony</i> .
1881	McHATTIE, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., <i>St. John's, Antigua</i> .
1881	MCILWAITH, HON., THOMAS, M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland</i> .
1235 1879	McKENZIE, FRANK, <i>Royal Mail Steamship Company</i> .
1878	†MCLEAN, DOUGLAS, <i>Marackakah, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand</i> .
1878	MCLEOD, CAPTAIN MURDOCH, Provost-Marshall, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .

	Year of Election.	
		MCLENNAN, JOHN, <i>Orona Downs, near Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1875	MCMASTER, ALEXANDER, <i>Waikaura, Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
1240	1871	MCMURRAY, J. S., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1877	MCNEILY, ALEXANDER J. W., M.H.A., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
	1883	MCPHAIL, JOHN, J.P., <i>Tulloch, Linestead, P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1880	MAIN, GEORGE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1879	MALABRE, WILLIAM, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1245	1880	MALCOLM, HON. O. D., Q.C., <i>Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1881	MANCHESTER, JAMES, <i>St. John, New Brunswick.</i>
	1878	MANFORD, WILLIAM, <i>Auditor-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1881	MANNING, GEORGE, <i>Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.</i>
	1878	MARRAST, HON. LOUIS FERDINAND, M.L.C., <i>Grenada.</i>
1250	1876	MARAIS, HON. P. J., M.L.C., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
	1879	MARESCAUX, OSCAR, <i>Manager of the Colonial Bank, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1882	†MARSHALL, SIR JAMES, <i>Chief Justice, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1875	MARTIN, EDWARD, <i>care of J. G. Dougally, Esq., Burke Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	MARTIN, JOHN E., LL.D., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1255	1880	MARTIN, THOMAS M., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1881	MARTIN, THOMAS, <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	MASON, E. G. L., <i>Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1881	†MASON, F. A., <i>Manager of the Demerara Railway, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1881	†MATTHEWS, DR. J. W., M.L.A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1260	1879	MAWBY, A. M., <i>Standard Bank, Calvinia, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	MAXWELL, JOSEPH RENNER, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Cape Coast Colony.</i>
	1881	MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS, <i>Plantation Wales, British Guiana.</i>
	1880	MEIN, GEORGE A., M.D., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria.</i>
1265	1880	MELVILLE, GEORGE, <i>Assistant Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1876	MENDS, W. FISHER, <i>Colonial Bank, St. Kitts.</i>
	1878	MERCER, WILLIAM JAMES, C.E., <i>Elmina, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1878	MERRIMAN, THE RIGHT REV. N. J., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876	MEURANT, LOUIS HENRY, J.P., <i>Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Riversdale, Cape Colony.</i>
1270	1882	MIDDLETON, JOHN PAGE, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1880	MILES, GEORGE, <i>[Stones Hope, Manchester, Jamaica.</i>
	1874	†MILLS, CAPTAIN CHARLES, C.M.G.
	1879	MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, <i>Sunnyside, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1878	MITCHELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL HON. C. B. H., C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Mariburg, Natal.</i>
1275	1877	MITCHELL, HON. SAMUEL, <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1879	MOLONEY, CAPTAIN ALFRED, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1878	MOLTOENO, HON. J. C., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	MOLTOENO, JOHN CHARLES, JUN., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1873	MOODIE, G. P., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1280	1875	MOODIE, THOMAS, M.L.A., <i>Swellendam, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election.	
1878	†MOORE, WILLIAM H., <i>St. John's House, Antigua.</i>
1880	†MORGAN, M. C., <i>The Bamboos, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1881	†MOREL, A. H., <i>Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	MORRIN, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1285 1882	MORRIS, D., M.A., F.G.S., Director of Public Gardens, <i>Gordon Town, Jamaica.</i>
1881	MORRISON, JAMES, J. P., <i>Guildford, Western Australia</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1875	MORTLOCK, W. R., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1881	MOSLEY, C. H. HARLEY, <i>British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
1882	MOSLEY, W. A., M.R.C.S., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1290 1880	MOYLAN, HON. E. K., Attorney-General, <i>Grenada.</i>
1880	MUELLER, BARON FERDINAND VON, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Botanist, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1878	MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., <i>Las Horquetas, Sauce Porto, Buenos Ayres, South America.</i>
1881	†MULLIGAN, HON. THOMAS, <i>Plantation Vire la Force, British Guiana.</i>
1880	MUNRO, ARCHIBALD, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1295 1880	†MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., <i>Mensis's Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1877	MURPHY, SIR FRANCIS, <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1880	MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	†MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1877	†MUSGRAVE, SIR ANTHONY, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1300 1876	NAIEN, CHARLES J., <i>Pourere, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1879	NATHAN, D. P., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1881	NEEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH, Chief Justice, <i>San Antonio, Trinidad.</i>
1880	NEEDHAM, RODERICK FRASER, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1875	†NELSON, FREDERICK, <i>Havelock, New Zealand.</i>
1305 1880	NESBITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., C.M.B., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	†NICHOLS, ARTHUR, <i>Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1875	NICHOLLS, KERRY, <i>Queensland.</i>
1879	NIGHTINGALE, PERCY, Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, <i>Cape Colony.</i>
1876	NIND, HON. PHILIP HENRY.
1310 1879	NITCH, GEORGE H., Manager Standard Bank, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1878	NIVEN, LIEUT.-COLONEL KNOX ROWAN, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1879	NOBLE, JOHN, Clerk of the House of Assembly, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1873	†NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1868	NORMANBY, THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.M.G., Government House, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1315 1880	†NORTH, CHARLES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	NORTH, FREDERICK W. W., F.G.S., <i>Cape of Good Hope.</i>
1882	NORTH, HARRY, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., <i>Grenada.</i>
1874	NOWLAN, JOHN, <i>Elah, West Maitland, New South Wales.</i>
1320 1880	NUNDY, E., M.D., <i>Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	O'BRIEN, COLONEL J. T. N., C.M.G., <i>Government House, Heligoland.</i>

<i>Year of Election.</i>	
1877	O'BRIEN, MAJOR W. E., <i>Barrie, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1882	O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, <i>Rose Hill, Mauritius.</i>
1882	OFFICER, WILLIAM, <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
I 325 1880	O'GRADY, THOMAS, <i>Alderman, Town Hall, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1876	O'MALLEY, HON. EDWARD L., <i>Attorney-General, Hong Kong.</i>
1875	ORGIAS, HON. P., M.D., M.L.C., <i>St. George's, Grenada</i>
1881	ORMOND, GEORGE C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1879	†ORMOND, HON. FRANCIS, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
I 330 1879	ORPEN, FRANCIS H. S., M.L.A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	†ORPEN, J. M., <i>Chief Magistrate, Basutoland, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	OBRETT, JOHN, <i>Halfwaytree Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
1881	OSBORNE, HAMILTON, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	OWEN, H. Gwynne, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
I 335 1879	†PADDON, JOHN, <i>Barkly, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1872	†PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., <i>Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i>
1872	PARKES, SIR HARRY S., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., <i>Ambassador at the Court of Japan, Yedo.</i>
1881	PARKER, GEORGE B., <i>Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1881	PARKIN, HERBERT, <i>Walde's Plank, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.</i>
I 340 1879	†PARSONS, CECIL, <i>Bloomfield, Hamilton, Tasmania.</i>
1880	PAUL, F. W., <i>Khyber Pass, near Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1881	PAYNE, C. L., J.P., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1880	†PAYNE, FREDERICK W., JUN., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1879	PAYNE, T. B., <i>Maritimo, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
I 345 1878	PEACOCK, CALEB, J.P., M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1877	†PEARCE, E., M.H.R., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1873	PEARSE, BENJAMIN W., <i>Fernwood, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1882	PEARSON, REV. JOHN GEORGE, <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1880	†PELLEBEAU, ETIENNE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
I 350 1880	PERCH, GEORGE, <i>Colonial Bank, Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
1879	PERHAM, GEORGE W., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1880	PEEBING, CHARLES, <i>Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1878	PETERSON, WILLIAM, 6, <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1879	PEYNADO, GEORGE J., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
I 355 1882	PHARAZYN, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1879	PHARAZYN, ROBERT, <i>The Poplars, Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1878	PHELPS, J. J., <i>Qualmby, Tasmania; and Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1871	PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE, <i>Chief Justice, Hong Kong.</i>
1879	PHILLIPPO, J. C., M.D., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
I 360 1875	PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, <i>Dry River Station, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1878	PHILLIPS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1879	PIKE, CHARLES, <i>Treasurer of Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1871	PINE, SIR BENJAMIN, K.C.M.G.
1875	PINSENT, MR. JUSTICE R. J., D.C.L., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
I 365 1882	PITMAN, EDWARD D., <i>Inspector of Postal Telegraph Service, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	PLEYDELL, T. G., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>

Year of Election.	
1878	PLUNKETT, EDMUND W., C.E., <i>Digby, Nova Scotia.</i>
1880	POGSON, EDWARD, <i>St. Kitts, West Indies.</i>
1877	†POLLARD, WILLIAM B., C.E.
1370 1879	POOLE, J.G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	POTTS, THOMAS, <i>St. John, New Brunswick.</i>
1880	POWELL, WILFRID, F.R.G.S., Agent B.I.S.N. Co., <i>Thursday Island, Torres Straits, Queensland.</i>
1870	†PRENTICE, EDWARD ALEXANDER, F.S.A. (Scot.), F.R.G.S., <i>Montreal, Canada</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1872	PRESTOE, HENRY, Government Botanist, <i>Trinidad.</i>
1375 1881	PRICE, HON. J. M., Surveyor-General, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1880	PRITCHARD, HON. CHARLES, M.L.C., <i>Beaufort West, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	PROWSE, MR. JUSTICE, D.W., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1881	PURLAND, T. C., H.M.'s Customs, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	QUIN, GEORGE, <i>Worcester, Cape Colony.</i>
1380 1880	RADCLIFFE, REV. JOHN, <i>Kingston P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1882	RAMSAY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., Civil Commissioner, <i>Volta District, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1880	RANKIN, WILLIAM H., M.I.C.E., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	RANNIE, D. W., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1880	RAWSON, CHARLES O., <i>The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
1385 1880	READ, HORATIO, Assistant Immigration Agent, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1881	REID, J. STUART, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1877	REID, ALEXANDER.
1882	REID, WALTER, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
1878	REID, WILLIAM W., Member of the General Legislative Council, <i>Leeward Islands, St. Kitts.</i>
1390 1879	REEVITT, RICHARD, Commodore of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Fleet.
1881	REVINGTON, ALFRED, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1874	RHIND, W. G., <i>Bank of New South Wales, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1881	RHODES, A. E. G., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Beverley, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1880	RHODES, CECIL J., M.L.A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1395 1881	RICH, FRANCIS DYER, J.P., <i>Bushey Park, Palmerston, S. Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1881	RICHARDS, ROBERT, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Natal.</i>
1883	RICHARDS, WILLIAM S., <i>Norris Estate, St. Daniel's P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1881	RICHMAN, WALTER, <i>Narrung, Milang, South Australia.</i>
1880	RICHMOND, CAPTAIN H. F., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1400 1878	RICHMOND, JAMES, <i>New South Wales.</i>
1881	RIMER, J. C., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	†ROBERTS, RICHARD M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	†ROBERTS, WILLIAM, care of Messrs. Young & Lark, <i>Sydney, New South Wales; and Australian Club.</i>
1876	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER W., <i>Ottawa Toorak, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1405 1881	ROBERTSON, GEORGE P., <i>Colac, Victoria, Australia; and Melbourne Club.</i>
1876	ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>

Year of
Election.

	1882	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	ROBINSON, GEORGE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1880	ROBINSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERCULES, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1410	1879	ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM C., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1878	ROBINSON, WILLIAM, C.M.G., <i>Governor of the Windward Islands, Government House, Barbados.</i>
	1879	ROBINSON, C. A., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1869	ROBINSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL C.W., <i>Rifle Brigade (Staff).</i>
	1872	ROBINSON, CHRISTOPHER, Q.C., <i>Beverley House, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1415	1869	†ROBINSON, JOHN, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1881	ROGERS, HENRY, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., <i>Mauritius.</i>
	1879	ROLLAND, ADAM, <i>Blackstone Hill Station, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
	1876	BOLLESTON, CHRISTOPHER, C.M.G., <i>Auditor-General, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1877	ROMILLY, ALFRED, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1420	1881	†ROTH, HENRY LING, F.S.S., <i>Foulden, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1875	ROWE, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor of the Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1880	ROWSELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM, C.B., C.M.G., <i>British Commissioner of the Egyptian State Domains, Cairo, Egypt.</i>
	1881	†RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	RUDD, CHARLES D., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1425	1871	RUSDEN, GEORGE W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	RUSHTON, MARK W. B., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1877	RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., <i>Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.</i>
	1877	RUSSELL, GEORGE, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1875	RUSSELL, H. C., <i>Governor Astronomer, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1430	1876	RUSSELL, HON. HENRY ROBERT, M.L.C., <i>Mount Herbert, Waipukurau, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1875	RUSSELL, G. GREY, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1878	RUSSELL, LOGAN, D. H., M.D., F.R.C.S., <i>Government Park, near Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>
	1875	RUSSELL, PHILIP, <i>Carngham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1878	RUSSELL, ROBERT, LL.B., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Government Park, near Spanish Town, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1435	1877	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM R., M.H.R., <i>Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1878	RUSSELL, WILLIAM, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1881	SACHSE, CHARLES, <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1878	†ST. GEORGE, HENRY Q., <i>Toronto, Canada; and Montpelier, France.</i>
	1874	ST. JEAN, LE VISCOMTE SATJE, <i>Castel-Nou, Py-Or, France.</i>
1440	1881	ST. JOHN, MOLYNEUX, <i>Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
	1882	SANDWITH, CAPTAIN J. H., R.M.L.I.
	1872	SANJO, J., <i>Tokio, Yokohama, Japan.</i>
	1876	SARJEANT, HENRY, <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
	1879	SARL, A. J., <i>Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1445	1877	SAUER, J. W., M.L.A., <i>Aliwal North, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	SAUNDERS, JOHN, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	SAUNDERS, JAMES R., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Tangaati, Natal.</i>

Year of Election.	
1881	SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Nassau, Bahamas.
1881	SAUNDERS, S. P., M.L.A., Nassau, Bahamas.
1450 1878	SAWERS, JOHN, Manchester, Jamaica.
1881	SCHOLTZ, ROBERT IRWIN, Resident Magistrate, Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.
1878	SCHOLES, HON. HENRY R. PIPON, Attorney-General, Belize, British Honduras.
1881	SCOTT, CALEB E., Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.
1876	SCOTT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., J.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
1455 1879	SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., Savannah La Mar, Jamaica.
1881	†SERVICE, HON. JAMES, Melbourne, Australia.
1871	SEECOLD, G. P., Montreux, Switzerland.
1879	†SEWELL, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., Trelawny, Jamaica.
1880	SHAND, CHARLES ARTHUR, Titches Creek, Antigua.
1460 1879	SHAND, JAMES WIDRINGTON, Henrietta House, Vacoas, Mauritius.
1876	SHARPE, HENRY, Provost-Marshal, St. George's, Grenada.
1876	SHAW, MAJOR E. W., Indian Staff Corps, care of Messrs. King, King, & Co., 6, Church Lane, Bombay.
1882	SHAW, HENRY B., Kingston, Jamaica.
1869	SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.C.M.G., Maritzburg, Natal.
1465 1869	SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G., M.L.C., Maritzburg, Natal.
1879	SHERIFF, HON. R. FRENCH, Attorney-General, Gibraltar.
1876	SHERIFF, HON. W. MUSGRAVE, Chief Justice, British Honduras.
1879	SHERLOCK, R. J., Georgetown, British Guiana.
1880	SHIPPARD, SIDNEY G. A., M.A., D.C.L., Judge of the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
1470 1881	†SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER O., Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.
1880	SHORTRIDGE, SAMUEL, J.P., Plantain Garden River P.O., Jamaica.
1877	†SIMMS, W. K., J.P., M.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
1882	SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
1880	SIMPSON, J. M., Burundi, Tamworth, New South Wales.
1475 1182	SINCLAIR, A. C., Government Printing Establishment, Kingston P.O., Jamaica.
1882	SKARRATT, CHARLES CARLTON, Sydney, New South Wales.
1880	†SLOANE, ALEXANDER, Mulwala Station, New South Wales.
1876	SMIDT, ABRAHAM DE, Surveyor-General, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1882	SMITH, CHARLES, Wanganui, New Zealand.
1480 1878	†SMITH, HON. DONALD A., M.P., Montreal, Canada.
1872	SMITH, SIR FRANCIS, Chief Justice, Hobart, Tasmania.
1880	SMITH, E. T., District Judge, Jamaica.
1882	SMITH, JULIUS, J., Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.
1881	SMITH, ROBERT, F.R.C.S., Sierra Leone.
1485 1877	SMITH, HON. W. F. HAYNES, LL.D., Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1882	SMITH, WILLIAM HOWARD, Melbourne, Australia.
1882	SMITH, W. H. WARRE, Durban, Natal.
1881	SMUTS, J. A., Clerk of the Papers, House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1881	SNELL, GEORGE, New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.
1490 1877	SOLOMON, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., Kingstown, Jamaica.
1876	SOLOMON, HON. MICHAEL, M.L.C., Seville, St. Ann, Jamaica.

	<i>Year of Election.</i>	
	1879	SOUTHGATE, J. J., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1877	† SPENCE, J. BRODIE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1880	SPOONER, JOHN C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1495	1881	SPEIGG, HON. J. GORDON, M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	SPOULE, JAMES H., <i>Badulla, Ceylon.</i>
	1881	SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, <i>Barnard Street, North Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1881	STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., <i>East London Railway, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	STANCLIFFE, F., <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
1500	1875	STANFORD, J. F., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874	STANFORD, ROBERT HARLEY, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	STEIBEL, GEORGE, <i>Devon, Penn, Kingston Post Office, Jamaica.</i>
	1880	STENT, SIDNEY, C.E., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	STEPHENS, HAROLD, F.R.G.S., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
1505	1878	† STEPHENS, ROMEO, <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1879	STEPHENS, COLONEL W. F. (India), <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880	STERN, M., F.R.C.S.E., <i>Kingstown, Jamaica.</i>
	1882	STEVENSON, GEORGE, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	STIRLING, J. LAUNCELOT, M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1510	1882	STOCKDALE, R. H., <i>Rondebosch, Cape Town, Cape Colony</i>
	1881	STOCKWELL, FRANCIS W., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
	1881	STONE, R. SIDNEY, M.D., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1881	STOW, FREDERICK, <i>Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	STOW, F.S.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1515	1881	STRANACK, J. W., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1881	STRUSS, CARL, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1880	STRUSS, H. W., <i>The Willows, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1880	STRUTT, DR., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1875	STUDHOLME, JOHN, <i>Christ Church, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1520	1879	STURT, E. P. S., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880	STUART, M. V. D., <i>Collector of Customs, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1881	STURRIDGE, GEORGE, J.P., <i>Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
	1881	† SYMON, J. H., Q.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1876	SULLIVAN, A. F., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1525	1882	SUNTEE, REV. M., M.A., <i>Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1881	SWAN, ROBERT A., <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
	1879	TAIT, M. M., <i>Great Westerford, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1877	TANNER, THOMAS, <i>Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1879	TAYLOR, HON. E. B. A., <i>Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1530	1882	† TAYLOR, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1872	† TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, M.L.A., <i>Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874	THIBANDEAU, ALFRED, <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
	1879	THOMSON, JAMES, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1878	THOMSON, MATTHEW C., <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1881	THOMSON, S. BELMONT., <i>Clark's Town, Jamaica.</i>
1535	1880	THOMSON, WILLIAM, O.E., <i>Engineer's Office, East London Railway, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election.	
1882	THOMSON, W. K., <i>Kamesburgh, Brighton, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1881	THOMPSON, GEORGE A., <i>Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1878	THORNE, CORNELIUS, <i>Messrs. Maitland & Co., Shanghai, China.</i>
1540 1882	THWAITES, HAWTREY, <i>Registrar, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1876	TIFFIN, HENRY H., J.P., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1879	TOBIN, ANDREW, <i>Wingadee, Balaclava, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1879	TOBIN, P. J., <i>Wingadee Station, Coonamble, New South Wales.</i>
1881	TORBET, W., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1545 1879	TOSSVILLE, CAPTAIN R. G. D., <i>Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1869	TRUTCH, HON. J. W., C.M.G., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1877	TRAFFORD, G., <i>Chief Justice, St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
1881	TRavers, MARCUS, <i>Astrohove, Boulogne, France.</i>
1880	TRIMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., <i>The Grange, St. Michaels, Barbados.</i>
1550 1878	TRIMMER, FREDERICK, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1881	TURNBULL, EDGAR, <i>Montego Bay, Jamaica.</i>
1882	†TURNER, HENRY GYLES, <i>Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1872	†TURNER, WILLIAM S., <i>Chief Commissary of Taxation, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1882	†TUETON, C. D., <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1555 1881	TWEED, ARTHUR, <i>Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Colesberg, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	TYSON, THOMAS G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1873	UNJACKE, A. M., <i>Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i>
1881	USHER, HENRY CHARLES, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1879	VARLEY, JOHN, <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Kapunda, South Australia.</i>
1560 1881	†VEENDAM, DR. J. L., <i>Esequibo, British Guiana.</i>
1880	VENDRIES, HENRY, <i>Advocate, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1868	VERDON, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Melbourne.</i>
1877	VERLEY, LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1881	†VILLIERS, HON. FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1565 1882	VINTCENT, LEWIS A., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	VOHREN, ERNST, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1880	VON BRESENDORFF, ARTHUR B., J.P., <i>Postmaster-General, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	VRIES, MAURICE DE, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
1881	WAITE, PEECIVAL, <i>St. Petersburg, Russia.</i>
1570 1880	WALDRON, GERALD G.H., <i>H.M. Treasury, Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1880	WALDRON, JAMES L., J.P., <i>Falkland Islands.</i>
1876	†WALKER, HON. EDWARD NOEL, M.L.C., <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1878	WALKER, MAJOR JOHN, <i>London, Canada.</i>
1881	†WALKER, JOSEPH, M.L.A., <i>Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1575 1874	†WALKER, R.B.N., M.A., F.R.G.S., <i>British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
1882	WALL, T. A., <i>Civil Commandant, British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
1881	WALLACE, JAMES, <i>Chartered Bank, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1881	†WALTER, HENRY J., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1881	†WANLISS, THOMAS D., <i>Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>

Year of
Election.

1580	1879	WARD, CHARLES J., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1875	WARD, J. H., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1881	WARD, WALTER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1878	WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1879	WARE, JOHN, <i>Tatyoona, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1585	1880	WARE, J. C., <i>Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1878	WARREN, FREDERICK WILLIAM, <i>King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1882	WATERHOUSE, HON. G. M., <i>M.L.C., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	WATSON, ROBERT, <i>C.E., Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1879	WATSON, H. G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1590	1875	WATSON, THOMAS, <i>Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1879	WATT, EDMUND, <i>Civil Commissioner, Cape Coast, West Africa.</i>
	1879	WATT, GEORGE, <i>Urana Station, Urana, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	WATT, J. PATON, <i>M.D., Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1876	WATTS, HORACE, <i>M.D., Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
1595	1881	WAWN, <i>Deputy Commissary G., Sierra Leone.</i>
	1881	WAY, E., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	WEBB, GEORGE H. F., <i>Q.O., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880	WEBB, HENRY B., <i>London and South African Exploration Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	WEBB, HON. J. H., <i>M.L.C., Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1600	1880	WEBSTER, EBEN, <i>Messrs. Arthur & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	WEBB, DR. JOHN A., <i>J.P., Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>
	1881	WEIL, S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1868	WELD, SIR FREDERICK A., <i>K.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements, Singapore.</i>
	1878	WESTBY, EDMUND W., <i>Bullitop & Buckaginga Station, New South Wales.</i>
1605	1876	WEST-ERKINE, W. A. E., <i>M.A., Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1879	WESTRUP, MAJOR CHARLES, <i>Gisborne, New Zealand.</i>
	1880	WHARTON, HENRY, <i>Highfield Station, Amuri, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	WHEELER, EDWARD, <i>F.R.G.S., United Empire Club, Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1881	WHITE, THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON H. MASTER, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1610	1881	WHITE, HON. JAMES, <i>M.L.C., Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	WHITE, M. W., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1876	WHITEHEAD, PERCY, <i>care of Messrs. Grant & Fradd, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1878	WHITMORE, COLONEL SIR G. S., <i>K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	WHITEWAY, SIR WILLIAM V., <i>K.C.M.G., St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1615	1878	WHYHAM, WILLIAM H., <i>St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1881	WIGHT, ERNEST E., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1881	WIGHT, THROPHILUS G. (Crown Surveyor), <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1878	WIGLEY, JAMES F., <i>J.P., Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1881	WIGLEY, WILLIAM H., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1620	1879	WILKS, JOHN, <i>J.P., 107, Collins Street, W., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	WILLIAMS, DR. A. D. (District Medical Officer), <i>British Guiana.</i>
	1882	WILLIAMS, C. L., <i>Cork, Queensland.</i>
	1879	WILLIAMS, THE REV. FREDERICK H., <i>D.D., Dean of Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	WILLIAMS, CHARLES, <i>Bel Air, British Guiana.</i>

Year of Election.	
1625	1881 WILLIAMS, H. WYNN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i> 1879 WILLIAMSON, HON. GEORGE WALTER, M.L.C., <i>Grenada.</i> 1879 WILLIAMSON, JAMES, <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i> 1882 †WILLIAMSON, W. M., <i>Darr River Downs, Queensland.</i> 1879 WILLIS, EDWARD, <i>Koolonurt, Nareen, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1630	1880 WILMAN, HERBERT, M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i> 1876 WILMOT, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i> 1881 WILSON, MAJOR JOHN, J.P., <i>Cambridge, Auckland.</i> 1875 WILSON, HON. JOHN N., M.L.C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i> 1882 WILSON, WALTER F., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1635	1881 †WILSON, WALTER H., <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i> 1880 WILSON, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i> 1879 WILSON, W. W., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i> 1877 WING, EDGAR, <i>Clairmont, Clarence Plains, near Hobart, Tasmania.</i> 1880 WINTER, CHARLES T., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1640	1876 WINTON, ROBERT, <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i> 1882 WOLSELEY, W. A., <i>Plantation Lusignan, British Guiana.</i> 1879 WOOD, GEORGE, JUN., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i> 1879 WOOD, JOHN EDWIN, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i> 1878 WOOD, READER GILSON, M.H.R., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1645	1881 WOOLFORD, J. BARRINGTON, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i> 1868 WRAY, LEONARD, <i>Perak, Straits of Malacca.</i> 1879 WRENFORDSLEY, HENRY T., <i>Chief Justice, Perth, Western Australia.</i> 1881 WIATT, THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON F. J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i> 1872 WIATT, CAPTAIN (late Cape Mounted Rifles).
1650	1882 YOUNG, ARETAS, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.</i> 1879 YOUNG, C. BURNET, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i> 1882 †YOUNG, JAMES H., M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i> 1878 YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM, <i>Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i> 1878 †YOUNG, HON. WILLIAM, A.G., C.M.G. (Government Secretary and Lieut.-Governor of British Guiana), <i>Georgetown.</i>
1655	1881 ZOCHONIS, GEORGE, <i>Messrs. Randell & Fisher, Sierra Leone, West Africa.</i> 1881 ZWEIFEL, JOSUA, <i>care of H. Wust, Esq., Company for Senegal and West Coast of Africa, Marseilles.</i>



ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1881-82.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session 1881-82 was held at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, 186, New Bond Street, on Tuesday, the 22nd November, 1881. His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., Chairman of Council, presided. Amongst those present were the following :—

His Excellency William Robinson, C.M.G. (Governor of the Windward Islands), His Excellency Captain C. C. Lees, C.M.G. (Governor of the Bahamas), Sir William Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg (late Colonial Secretary and Premier Cape Colony), Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G. (Agent-General for New South Wales), Hon. H. R. Russell, M.L.C. (New Zealand), Messrs. H. W. Freeland, Hugh Jamieson, Harley Bacon, R. C. Want (New South Wales), Mr. and Mrs. John Hemming (Cape Colony), H. M. Whitehead, George Baden-Powell, Alfred B. Cobb, George H. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Douglass (Cape Colony), John Connell, S. Weil (Cape Colony) J. G. Poole (Cape Colony), J. G. Brex, The Venerable Archdeacon White (Grahamstown), Dr. John Rae, F.R.S., and Mrs. Rae, Messrs. J. A. Smut (Cape Colony), Frederick Dutton (South Australia), F. M. Dutton (South Australia), James T. White (Ceylon), B. S. Davis (St. Kitts), James A. Yould, C.M.G.; John Holms, M.P.; Edward C. Healey, C. R. Eaton (Cape Colony), J. D. Thomson, A. R. Oldman, F. H. Carpenter, F. D. Deare (Cape Colony), Captain H. F. Richmond (Assistant Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone), Messrs. Frank Tayler, Murrell R. Robinson (Cape Colony), F. P. Labilliere, Pascoe Caddy, S. W. Silver, J. Henniker Heaton (New South Wales), Mr. and Mrs. James R. Saunders (Natal), Thomas Macdonald, Thomas Baynes (Antigua), H. E. Montgomerie, Louis F. Bellot, W. H. Moore (Antigua), G. Molineux, Arthur C. S. Barkly (Cape Colony), Edwin Adolphus (Sierra Leone), H. E. Watts, Hon. T. Risely Griffith (Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone), the Rev. C. F. Stovin, Messrs. W. L.

Reid (South Australia), Walter Richman (South Australia), Stephen Bourne, C. F. Bourne, M.A. (New Zealand), Morton Green (Natal), W. L. Shepherd (New Zealand), Charles Brown (Cape Colony), Hon. J. H. Phillips, M.L.C. (British Honduras), J. M. Hyde, A. Mackenzie Mackay, John Draper, John C. Ware, J. G. Caswell, Wm. Manford (Gold Coast), John Taylor, Miss E. Skeffington Thompson, Mrs. Robert G. Webster Mrs. Edward Wade, Mr. Cope Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cockburn (British Honduras), Messrs. J. Holland, Charles Griffith, H. S. Valentine, Harold Gore Browne, C. D. Collett, James A. Lynch (Barbados), Colin M. Gillespie, Mrs. Bethel, Mr. E. Sharpe, Major-General Banlay, Sir Sibbald Scott, Bart., Mrs. Carey Hobson (Cape Colony), Miss Agnes Pain, Messrs. Walter Peace (Natal), John Payne (Natal), Robert F. Carter, John S. Prince (Cape Colony), J. Banks Taylor, P. J. Waite, W. Manley, Mr. and Mrs. Coster (New Zealand), Messrs. George Moffat (Canada), R. G. C. Hamilton, John Lees (New Zealand), James F. Anderson (Mauritius), Rev. A. Styleman Herring, Messrs. E. Hepple Hall (Canada), W. S. Wetherell, William Ridley (Natal), Arthur E. G. Rhodes (New Zealand), Paget A. Wade, Edwin S. Waill, William Barton (New Zealand), W. F. M. Buckley (New Zealand), W. N. Prince, Timothy Lark (New South Wales), Ernest E. Gough, A. H. Good, C. Dunckley, J. R. Boyd (Ceylon), Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.; Captain Alfred Emcock, Captain J. H. Sandwith, R.M.; Messrs. F. Villiers, C.M.G. (Cape Colony), Charles Bethell, H. B. Darby, J. C. Spooner (Grenada), H. B. Halswell, Alfred Durell, W. Miller, G. Humphry, J. Beaumont, P. Darnell Davis (Grenada), James Farmer (New Zealand), Miss Farmer, Messrs. Edward Chapman (New South Wales), J. S. Southlan (New South Wales), H. T. Field, Catterson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Murray (South Australia), Miss Murray (South Australia), Mr. Henry Bois (Ceylon), Mr. and Mrs. A. Focking (Cape Colony), Messrs. R. J. Gray, Henry P. Weld, J. C. Smith, E. A. Wallace, Hugh Muir (Canada), Gilbert D. Jennings, Alexander Donaldson (South Australia), Edward Evison (South Australia), Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wilson, Dr. J. J. Lamprey (Gold Coast Colony), Mr. and Mrs. John Daly (Sydney), Messrs. Walter B. Paton, P. C. Gates, W. St. Hill Bourne, Alexander Sim (Canada), Frederick Fairhead, G. Ormond (New Zealand), F. R. Kendall, W. Grey Wilson, Alexander Landale (Victoria), D. C. Kennedy (Victoria), George Reid (Cape Colony), P. Badcock (Victoria), A. Follett Halcombe (New Zealand), Sir Charles Clifford, Messrs. Francis Clifford, Walter Cargill, J. H. M. Campbell, Miss Douglas, Mr. J. V. H. Irwin, Sir John Smale (late Chief Justice, Hong Kong), Messrs. J. Vincent Barber, C. F. Just, J. R. Reed, Colin W. Simson, Paul T. Jacobs, Joseph G. Colmer (Canada), Dr. Gerard Harper, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Catline, Mr. John Colebrooke, the Rev. R. Goodwin, Messrs. George Aitken, W. Cousins, Dr. W. Culver James, Miss Young, Miss Ada Mary Young, Messrs. Frederick Young (Hon. Secretary), J. Pope, Captain Higgins, H. M. Blakiston, H. W. Chantrell (Trinidad).

The HONORARY SECRETARY (Mr. Frederick Young) read the minutes of the Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of Session

1880-81, which were confirmed, and announced that since that meeting held on June 14 last, 165 Fellows had been elected, viz., 50 Resident and 115 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

W. A. Bevan, Esq., Henry Bois, Esq., Henry Bourne, Esq., J. G. Brex, Esq., Commander W. B. Bridges, R.N., Sir Graham Briggs, Bart.; Thomas Brown, Esq., Pascoe Caddy, Esq., R. F. Carter, Esq., David Clarkson, Esq., R. N. Connolly, Esq., J. Coutts Crawford, Esq., James E. Daly, Esq., E. Morton Daniel, Esq., H. J. Daniel, Esq., H. J. B. Darby, Esq., H. B. Deare, Esq., the Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, Alfred de Pass, Esq., C. S. Dicken, Esq., Augustus Durant, Esq., C. M. Fabre, Esq., Harry T. Field, Esq., Donald Fraser, Esq., the Right Hon. Sir Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.B.; Captain J. Fulton, Colin M. Gillespie, Esq., R. Gray, Esq., D. Harris, Esq., G. H. Humphreys, Esq., John Hunt, Esq., F. R. Kendall, Esq., William Keswick, Esq., Donald Larnach, Esq., John Lewis, Esq., W. E. Mann, Esq., E. Luxmore Marshall, Esq., Major the Hon. J. S. Napier, P. H. Nihill, Esq., G. G. Parker, Esq., William Puzey, Esq., William Ridley, Esq., J. S. Robinson, Esq., Charles Sadler, Esq., P. Saillard, Esq., R. M. Stewart, Esq., W. P. Taylor, Esq., John Thomas, Esq., Stockdale Toulmin, Esq., H. H. Turton, Esq., R. G. Webster, Esq., George Wedlake, Esq., Henry R. Welch, Esq., James T. White, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

John L. Adams, Esq. (New South Wales), Hon. Dr. J. W. Agnew, M.L.C. (Tasmania), Alexander Airth, Esq. (Natal), C. G. Akerberg, Esq. (Cape Colony), James Alison, Esq. (New South Wales), James F. Anderson, Esq. (Mauritius), A. Auret, Esq., M.L.A. (Cape Colony), W. H. Berkeley, Esq. (West Africa), A. G. Biden, Esq. (Cape Colony), G. Blaine, Esq. (Cape Colony), Frederick Bois, Esq. (Ceylon), Hon. J. W. Brooks, M.L.C. (Bengal), A. M. Buchanan, Esq. (Victoria), H. C. Buchanan, Esq., J.P. (Ceylon), W. C. Buchanan, Esq. (Ceylon), N. Cameron, Esq., M.B. (West Africa), Rev. H. T. S. Castell (British Guiana), Hon. J. A. Chapleau, M.P.P. (Quebec, Canada), J. F. Churchill, Esq., C.E. (Ceylon), Samuel Cockburn, Esq. (British Honduras), R. E. Cole, Esq. (West Africa), J. L. Coster, Esq. (New Zealand), W. M. Davidson, Esq. (Queensland), James Dell, Esq. (Cape Colony), E. A. De Pass, Esq., James Dilworth, Esq. (New Zealand), Frederick Fairhead, Esq. (Queensland), H. J. Finaughty, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hon. Henry S. Finch-Hatton (Queensland), J. I. Fiskin, Esq. (Victoria), Francis Fleming, Esq., John Forrest, Esq. (West Australia), Hon. Capt. T. Fraser, M.L.C. (New Zealand), C. F. Gahan, Esq., R.N. (Mauritius), J. C. Gore, Esq. (West Africa), W. Grey-Wilson, Esq. (British Honduras), George Hague, Esq. (Canada), H. Harhoff, Esq. (Cape Colony), Sidney B. Harsant, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hon. A. W. Harvey, M.L.C. (Newfoundland), C. J. Harvey, Esq. (Barbados), John Hemming, Esq. (Cape Colony), William Hill, Esq. (Mauritius), F. Montagu Hobson, Esq. (British Guiana), A. G. Horton, Esq. (New Zealand), Joseph Howard, Esq. (New Zealand), G.

First Ordinary General Meeting.

W. Hutchinson, Esq. (Barbados), Dr. L. S. Jamieson (Cape Colony), Matthew Jones, Esq. (West Africa), R. R. Keynes, Esq. (South Australia), Sir W. Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B.; L. L. Lewis, Esq. (Victoria), C. G. N. Lockhart, Esq. (New South Wales), W. K. Lockhead, Esq., jun. (New South Wales), Lee Lord, Esq. (New South Wales), Douglas Macarthur, Esq., J.P. (New Zealand), R. Macfarlane, Esq. (Orange Free State), Hon. J. Macglashan (Jamaica), A. G. McHattie, Esq., M.D. (Antigua), Donald Macintyre, Esq. (New South Wales), Hon. J. A. Macpherson (Victoria), Peter McTavish, Esq., J.P. (Victoria), James Manchester, Esq. (New Brunswick), George Manning, Esq. (Cape Colony), Thomas Martin, Esq. (Cape Colony), J. W. Matthews, Esq., M.D., M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Major Thomas Maxwell (Cape Colony), G. Moor, Esq. (Cape Colony), A. H. Morkel, Esq. (Cape Colony), Thomas Morrin, Esq., J.P. (New Zealand), C. H. H. Moseley, Esq. (West Africa), Hamilton Osborne, Esq. (New South Wales), H. G. Owen, Esq. (Cape Colony), Herbert Parkin, Esq. (Cape Colony), C. L. Payne, Esq. (British Guiana), J. M. Price, Esq. (Hong Kong), M. Lutfur Rahman, Esq. (India), A. E. G. Rhodes, Esq. (New Zealand), Francis D. Rich, Esq., J.P. (New Zealand), Robert Richards, Esq. (Natal), Walter Richman, Esq. (South Australia), J. C. Rimer, Esq. (Cape Colony), George P. Robinson, Esq. (Victoria), H. L. Roth, Esq. (Queensland), James T. Rudall, Esq., F.R.C.S. (Victoria), James R. Saunders, Esq., M.L.C., J.P. (Natal), Rev. R. Saunders (Bahamas), R. Scholtz, Esq., R.M. (Cape Colony), J. A. Smuts, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), W. H. Squires, Esq. (South Australia), Frederick Stow, Esq. (Cape Colony), J. W. Stranack, Esq. (Natal), George Sturridge, Esq., J.P. (Jamaica), Robert Swan, Esq. (Mauritius), G. A. Thompson, Esq. (Queensland), W. Torbet, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hon. Francis J. Villiers, C.M.G. (Cape Colony), Percival Waite, Esq. (Russia), Joseph Walker, Esq., M.L.A. (Cape Colony), James Wallace, Esq. (Ceylon), Walter Ward, Esq. (Cape Colony), G. Wawn, Esq. (West Africa), E. Way, Esq. (New South Wales), S. Weil, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hon. James White, Esq., M.L.C. (New South Wales), Theophilus G. Wight, Esq. (British Guiana), Major John Wilson, J.P. (New Zealand), W. H. Wilson, Esq. (Queensland), Thomas Woodcock, Esq. (West Africa).

The HONORARY SECRETARY announced that the following donations of books, maps, photographs, &c., had been presented to the Institute since the last Ordinary General Meeting, by the under-mentioned :—

The Government of British Columbia :
Statutes, 1881.

The Court of Policy of British Guiana :
Blue Book, 1880.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada :
Blue Books, 1881.

Sessional Papers, Vol. XIV., Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 to 10, 1881.

- Geological Survey, Report of Progress, 1878-79.
Journal of the House of Commons, Vol. XV., 1880-81.
Journal of the Senate, 1880-81.
Debates of the Senate, 1878 to 1881.
Statutes, 1875 to 1881.
Debates of the House of Commons, 1880-81.
- The Government of the Cape of Good Hope :
Votes and Proceedings of Parliament, 1880.
Acts of Parliament, 1880.
Blue Book, 1880.
- The Government of Ceylon :
Sessional Papers, 1880.
Blue Book, 1880.
- The Government of Jamaica :
Laws, 1872 to 1878.
- The Government of New South Wales :
Statutes and Parliamentary Debates, 1880-1881.
Votes and Proceedings, 1879-80.
Parliamentary Debates, 1881.
- The Government of New Zealand :
Parliamentary Papers, 1881.
Parliamentary Debates, 1881.
- The Government of Natal :
Blue Book, 1880.
- The Government of Tasmania :
Journals of the House of Assembly, Vol. XXXVIII. and IX., 1880.
- The Government of the United States :
Reports on the Commerce and Manufactures of the Consular Districts, 1881.
- The Legislative Assembly of Ontario :
Ontario Agricultural Commission Report, Parts 1 to 5, 1881.
Sessional Papers, Vol. XIII., Parts 1 to 4, 1881.
- The Legialative Assembly of Quebec :
Statutes of Quebec, 1881.
Sessional Papers, Vol. XII., 1878-79.
Statutes, 1875.
Journals of the Legislative Assembly, Vol. X. to XV., 1876-81.
Journal of the Legislative Council, Vol. XV., 1881.
- The Colonial Office :
Agricultural Resources of the Seychelles : Report.
- The Agent-General for New South Wales :
Registrar-General's Report. Statistics of Sydney, 1880.
Financial Statement of the Colonial Treasurer, 1881.
Emigration Papers, &c.
Statistical Return of the Australasian Colonies.

First Ordinary General Meeting.

Catalogue of New South Wales Exhibits at the Melbourne Exhibition, 1880.

The Agent-General for Queensland :

Reports of the Trans-continental Railway from Roma to Point Parker, 1881.

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The Duke of MANCHESTER (who was received with applause) said : Ladies and gentlemen,—I see by your greeting that you almost anticipate what I am about to say. As this is the first occasion on which I have had the pleasure and honour of presiding here for over a year, I feel bound, in some measure, to account for my absence. Mr. Young was very anxious that I should have furnished you with a report of my proceedings, and I had hoped that I might perhaps have attempted it; but I find that after a year's absence the position of the English landlord here has by no means improved since I left. On the contrary, it has rather grown worse; and the amount of business that I have personally to attend to precluded all hope of my thinking or even attempting to do justice to the great country I have visited. But, however, I cannot come before you without expressing my deep sense of gratitude to all persons I met of all classes in Australia, for their very great kindness and the hospitality they showed me. In fact, without the especial and peculiar assistance which was afforded to me by Government authorities and by individuals, I never could have seen so much of those magnificent countries as I did in the time spent in visiting them. Australians have told me that I have seen more of Australia than they themselves. I can well believe that I have seen more, perhaps, of the three Eastern Colonies of Australia than any one colonist; although, of course, not so much of any particular Colony as the residents themselves. They have afforded me many opportunities of admiring the richness and the charms of their country. The climate I have certainly left with regret. I come back; and instead of clear sky and fresh air I meet a misty climate in which the sun is very seldom seen. But beyond the climate, the richness of the country really astounded me. One subject which it is perhaps scarcely necessary to allude to, as it will be much more fully and ably dealt with by the gentleman who is about to read the paper, is the production of wheat. I need not touch upon it except to say I do not think that for a considerable time Australia generally can be a very large wheat-producing country. The very charm of its climate, the amount of sunshine, ~~is, you may say,~~ the cause of its not being generally well adapted to the production of wheat. It is too dry. I believe, myself, that there is an enormous amount of water under

the surface ; but the country must be much more fully populated and labour cheaper before it will answer the purpose of people to bring water to the surface, as has been done in many instances ; or to conserve it in dams and artificial reservoirs. But the climate otherwise, if there was water to nurture the plant, would be admirably adapted to the production of wheat. It has also great facilities for growing wine. Almost in all parts of the country the vine flourishes admirably ; but I think, and with deference I speak it, from the observations I have made in other countries, on the Rhine for instance, the vines, especially the best vines, are grown on very strong soils and hill sides. Now, most of the vineyards where wine is grown in Australia are on flat, rich alluvial soil. I doubt whether that kind of soil is likely to produce the most delicate sorts of wine. I have no doubt that the amount of wine grown is much greater ; but I think the quality is deteriorated. One gentleman, Mr. Carmichael, whom I met there, proposed to grow the vine on a stony soil to see whether the wine was more delicate. I may say that Mr. Carmichael's wines are among the best produced in Australia ; and also Mr. Castella's, whose vines are on the River Yun-Yun. I ought perhaps to allude to the growth of olives, which is quite incipient. In South Australia, where they grow olives, they produced and showed some excellent olive-oil at the Exhibition held there. I thought the best kind of oil was produced at Her Majesty's prison at Adelaide. (Laughter.) With regard to minerals, every one knows the enormous production of gold in Australia. I was especially surprised with the amounts of stream-tin I saw coming down from Queensland by road into New South Wales. I stopped at one public-house, which was supposed to be in a town, and the landlord showed me a tumbler about one third full of grains of stream-tin which he had picked up after a shower of rain upon the surface on the road in front of his house. The whole country is full of stream-tin ; and no wonder the enormous discoveries have sent down the price of tin from £120 to £80 ; but when I was there it had recovered to £80 ; and I see in the newspapers to-day that the price of tin is again £107, which is a good thing for my friends in Australia. But, besides tin, a silver mine had been discovered just as I passed from Queensland into New South Wales. Bismuth and antimony are also abundant. It is an interesting fact, that I called to-day on Mr. Gregory, the geologist, at 88, Charles-street, Fitzroy-square, to whom I had given some crystals which I brought home from Australia, and he showed them to me ground according to instructions ; one of them was a blue sapphire, somewhat pale in colour, but very good, and

the others were most beautiful stones. There were two green sapphires, which were in shade quite unique and brilliant, and none, he said, had been seen like them in London with that peculiar tint of green. There were also a number of most beautiful zircons, which were picked up among the gravel soils ; and others were given to me as I was passing from the washings of the tin. I need scarcely allude to the enormous flocks of sheep and the splendid wool, which has no doubt been, after gold, the chief source of the progress of those countries. I am afraid that in Victoria and New South Wales they were rather in too great a hurry to promote the occupation of land in small areas in the hope that it might increase colonisation. But it has not, I am afraid, done so ; primarily on account of the distance from markets. Those men who have been encouraged to go out to distant stations, and select the best portions of soil from the selectors, have caused very great inconvenience and loss to the Crown tenants upon those stations. Often they did so with the object of making the Crown tenants purchase and buy them out, and those who have remained have certainly not, as a whole, been successful ; and from the nature of the lives they lead their children too often grow up like young savages. People told me when I came up to one of these distant selector's houses that I should see the children playing about anyhow, and that as soon as they see a stranger coming they go and hide behind blocks of wood, as if they were a lot of kangaroos or rabbits. They seem as if they dare not face a stranger, and they grow up without any moral influence, miles away from civilisation ; and from them are recruited bushrangers and other desperate characters. I am afraid they come to little good, and the selector derives very little profit from his land on account of the distance which he has to carry the produce to market. Now, in Queensland they have proceeded on a much wiser system ; they do not allow selection except in areas which they declare open to selection, and they take them into that part of the country which is nearest the means of communication or nearest the seaside and the great towns and railways, and is more adapted to tillage and agriculture than to pastoral purposes. But I am afraid I am wearying you with my desultory remarks about Australia—(No, no)—which perhaps many of you know much more about than I do myself. But having spent so many happy months in such a magnificent country, my mind is full of it ; and when I once begin on the subject perhaps I am led away and waste your time. (No, no.) I cannot sit down without repeating how much I enjoyed my stay in those countries, and how grateful I am to the many friends I have left there whom I hope I may see again.

(Cheers.) I now call on Mr. ROBERT G. WEBSTER, LL.B., to read his paper.

ENGLAND'S COLONIAL GRANARIES.

Before commencing to address this meeting on the deeply important and interesting subject of the Colonial sources from whence England can draw large—in fact, year by year, increasingly large—stores of food, I should like to make one or two preliminary remarks. I am well aware of the vastness of the subject which I am going to treat on, and that to treat it thoroughly and exhaustively would occupy ten times the time allotted to us this evening. I shall therefore avoid, as far as I can, unnecessary details, and endeavour to treat this topic from a broad and comprehensive standpoint.

I speak, I assure you, with some diffidence, as there are here assembled to-night not only men well and intimately acquainted with scientific farming at home, but many, I doubt not, who at one portion or other of their lives have had practical experience in agricultural pursuits, and who perchance now own thousands of broad acres in our Colonial Empire—in Greater Britain. To such I would say, I will endeavour to fulfil my task impartially to all, and should I in any way have failed, I trust they will give the value of their remarks touching any Colonial granary not thoroughly treated on, which, when given from practical experience, would be doubly valuable to us all.

To-night I purpose, as far as possible, confining my remarks to our external grain supply, although I am well aware of the growing importance of our trade in animal food. The measure of the increase of that already vast source of food supply from foreign shores and our Colonies appears to me to be a question for science to solve. For, as soon as scientific improvements, either by electricity or by some other motive power cheaper than coal, enable us to further utilise the vast resources of our Australian Colonies where there were in 1879 no less than sixty million cattle and sheep and the well-known wealth in flocks and herds in the United States and the River Plate—(speaking of this latter territory, it is a known fact the cattle of the Argentine Republic were slaughtered for their hides, and even in the nineteenth century the Estanieros have often burnt mares and sheep as fuel for making bricks)—when also Canada and the Cape send us more of their surplus thousands of cattle and sheep ; it will doubtless reduce the price

of animal food, whilst also, I fear, causing further agricultural depression in this country.

Let us now for a moment look at the past and present position of this country, and its requirements for a foreign and Colonial supply of wheat. Between the years 1811 to 1890 our total requirements were one hundred and one million bushels of wheat ; of this quantity ninety-seven million bushels was on the average grown at home, and only four million bushels imported from abroad.

Taking the years 1870 to 1879 we find our requirements in this respect had exactly doubled, and were two hundred and two million bushels ; but whilst on the one hand our home-grown supply had decreased six million bushels, our importations from abroad had increased from four million bushels yearly to one hundred and eleven million bushels, or rather more than half. Looking at this fact from an economical point of view, and taking into account, as I hope shortly to show, that the huge bulk of this supply of grain comes from countries who are gradually becoming worse customers for our manufactured products, I am not certain if it is entirely a satisfactory condition of affairs. But looking on it from another point of view, namely, whether our dependence on the foreigner would not cause us serious dangers in case of our food supply being cut off in time of war, that dependence meaning that eighteen millions out of the thirty-three millions in this country are at present entirely dependent on their cereal food supply from external sources, I do not think anyone can treat the question lightly ; and all must wish that the links in our chain of communication with foreign ports and our Colonies were firmly riveted, and our important coaling stations carefully fortified (one or two of them which I have recently seen being barely in that respect as one would think their importance demanded). Regarding this danger in time of war, we may to some extent console ourselves with the following reflection, that even without our external food supply, although we should be put to great loss and inconvenience, we need not starve, as long as we had surplus stock for one season in this country ; as there is no lack of ability to grow grain at home to supply our wants, and it is simply a question of price that causes us, year by year, to decrease our acreage under grain. Were we to plough up an area of this country five times the size of Devonshire, we could in one season supply all the cereals required by the three kingdoms.

The relative condition of the cornfields of the world show a marvellous change in recent years. Lagrange boasted in 1780

that France raised half the wheat of the world. At present she does not produce enough to feed her own population; and actually down to 1859 the United States used at intervals to import wheat from Europe, whereas at present the latter country produces more than one-fourth of the world's crop. The reduction in recent years of transit charges of American wheat to Europe has greatly encouraged this increased growth of American wheat, for whilst the farmers of Red River and Minnesota can send their grain for 1s. a bushel to New York, or 1s. 8d. to Liverpool, the inhabitants of Athens pay 8s. from Marathon, a distance of only fifteen miles. It appears the requirements for foreign-grown grain in the United Kingdom amount at present to about one hundred and ten million bushels, and this requirement would seem to increase annually as the population augments in numbers. Mr. Porter said, only forty years ago, Great Britain can never obtain the bulk of her food supply from abroad, as all the shipping in the world, say six million tons, would not be sufficient to carry food for her population. As a great statesman, now deceased, once said, nothing is certain but the unforeseen, for we not only import 55 per cent. of our wheat, but in 1878 the quantity of food imported was in excess of the tonnage when Mr. Porter wrote.

It may be well now to carefully consider the subjects of (1) an increased agricultural development at home, and (2) the influence of emigration. There is no doubt that by increasing the investment of capital in agricultural improvements at home, we might raise a large proportion of the annual farm products imported from abroad. It is also clear that there is ample room for a great improvement in our home agricultural industry. It was stated not long ago in evidence before a Committee of the House of Lords on Drainage, that the drained area was only about half the area which might be drained with advantage; and a statesman, known as a most cautious one, declared that capital properly laid out would double the food-producing capacity of our soil. The patriotic enterprise of the Duke of Sutherland in his works of reclamation in the north of Scotland are well known, and there is a wide field for similar work in the millions of acres of waste land and bog now lying idle and unproductive. Every acre of converted waste is as though our small island had grown to a corresponding extent; but the question of reclamation of land resolves itself into this, Will it pay? and from the data I have at my disposal, I am inclined at present to reply in the negative, except in exceptional instances.

The question of emigration is intimately related to this subject of reclamation of our home waste lands, being, so to speak, the converse of each other. While we have spare labour at home, the Colonies have vast waste lands ready for occupation. By reclaiming our own waste lands we bring *the land to the people*; by sending out emigrants to the Colonies we bring *the people to the land*. We can also thus allow England's sons to reap the golden harvest derivable from our increasing demands and payments for food. True, it is quite evident there is no lack either in the will or the power of other nations to produce all the food we may need for the support of our population, and equally so that we have the means and the desire to manufacture more than sufficient goods wherewith to make payment for the supplies they send; but the ever-increasing divergence between the amount of our purchases and our sales cannot, I contend, continue growing to an indefinite extent. Whatever may be our accumulations of wealth at home, they will not suffice to ward off a scarcity of food if those who have it to give will not take the produce of our labour and capital in exchange. Touching that matter, I will quote a short extract from an address by that eminent statistician, Mr. Bourne, who remarks: "Let us look upon England as the metropolis of the world, the residence of those whose capital flows to every land, whose skill directs the employment of that capital in combination with the labour of emigrants from her own shores, still more of the workers she finds ready to her hands almost wherever she turns her thoughts; and she may go on receiving without payment those imports which thus serve to support her own population, and purchase all the products of their industry. Let the increase of our capital abroad, and the openings found for its profitable employment, *only keep pace with, or exceed*, the increase of numbers, wants, or desires at home, and there will ultimately be true reason to measure the prosperity of the nation by the amounts it can afford to receive, without the necessity for sending their value away. But if, on the other hand, investments abroad lessen in productiveness, our manufactures cease to sell on profitable terms, and our consumption at home shall require increasing foreign supplies; we shall by degrees be eating up the wealth accumulated in the past, and the rapidity with which our imports increase will then be the measure of our national decay." Naturally the sole question which this resolves itself into is, Whilst the foreign markets are gradually shutting their doors to our goods, is it to the advantage of this country to become more and more dependent on a foreign supply of grain, or is it not?

We must also bear in mind that if we found it advisable to retain the refuse which pollutes our rivers and is lost into the sea, our own soil would doubtless give increased returns; but although higher cultivation and the reclamation of waste or imperfectly-drained lands might add to the acreage under crops and increase production of home-grown food supplies, these measures do not appear likely to be adopted, as every day's experience tends to make it more and more evident that it is cheaper to bring from abroad than to force production at home.

In the next tabular statement are arranged side by side the estimated home production and the imports with the exports deducted; the two together making the total amount of wheat available for consumption in each of the thirteen years 1866 to 1878:—

**ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION AND HOME AND FOREIGN SUPPLY OF WHEAT
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

Harvest year, Sept. 1, to August 31.	Home Produce available for consumption. Qrs.	Imports of Wheat and Flour, deducting exports. Qrs.	Total available for consumption. Qrs.	Average price of British Wheat for 12 months, July 1 to June 30.
1866-7 ..	11,444,000 ..	7,600,000 ..	19,040,000 ..	58s. 0d.
1867-8 ..	10,390,000 ..	9,010,000 ..	19,400,000 ..	69s. 3d.
1868-9 ..	15,790,000 ..	7,880,000 ..	23,670,000 ..	51s. 8d.
1869-70 ..	12,490,000 ..	9,580,000 ..	22,070,000 ..	46s. 11d.
1870-1 ..	14,100,000 ..	7,950,000 ..	22,050,000 ..	53s. 6d.
1871-2 ..	11,970,000 ..	9,320,000 ..	21,290,000 ..	55s. 3d.
1872-3 ..	10,110,000 ..	11,720,000 ..	21,830,000 ..	57s. 1d.
1873-4 ..	10,560,000 ..	11,230,000 ..	21,780,000 ..	61s. 3d.
1874-5 ..	13,700,000 ..	11,640,000 ..	25,340,000 ..	46s. 4d.
1875-6 ..	9,124,000 ..	13,940,000 ..	23,064,000 ..	46s. 3d.
1876-7 ..	9,665,000 ..	12,156,000 ..	21,821,000 ..	55s. 3d.
1877-8 ..	9,432,000 ..	14,508,000 ..	21,940,000 ..	54s. 0d.
1878-9 ..	11,825,000 ..	14,417,000 ..	26,242,000 ..	41s. 10d.
1879-80 ..	5,990,000 ..	18,309,000 ..	24,000,000 ..	— —
Mean of 13 Years. ..	11,583,000 ..	10,842,000 ..	22,425,000 ..	53s. 6d.

In future, therefore, it appears evident that we must calculate on an increased instead of a diminished external food supply. That being the case, and it also appearing certain that we shall have to depend less and less as years roll on on our insular production of food, it would appear to me a wise policy worthy of British statesmen who can look beyond the policy of expediency for the moment, to endeavour to extend the food supply within the British Empire, that is, to cheapen food by practically extending the area of the world's corn-fields. Now from whence comes the imported cereals into this country, an examination of the following table of the total value of the corn, grain, meal, and flour imported in 1880 will show us:—

CORN, GRAIN MEAL AND FLOUR. VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND PROPORTION THEREOF TO TOTAL OF SUCH IMPORTS.

Imported from.	Value. Millions £.	Percentage of Total Corn Imports.
Russia—		
Northern ports.....	2,882	4·6
Southern ports	2,240	3·6
Germany	3,290	5·2
Roumania	1,435	2·3
Egypt.....	1,568	2·5
United States of America	35,657	56·7
Chili	901	1·4
Sweden	1,766	2·8
Denmark	1,461	2·3
Holland	190	0·3
France	794	1·3
Italy	74	0·1
Turkey	171	0·3
Other Countries	412	0·6
Total from Foreign Countries	52,821	84·0
India	1,758	2·8
Australasia	2,709	4·3
Canada	4,355	6·9
Other British Colonies.....	1,214	2·0
Total from British Possessions	10,036	16·0
Total corn, &c., imported	62,857	

Hence we see that of the total import of cereals and flour to the value of 62½ millions, we depended on foreign countries to the extent of 52½, and may be said to have grown in our Colonies 10 million pounds worth—56 per cent. of the total we also see came from the United States. Russia ranked second, with 8 per cent. of the total; Canada third, with 6 per cent.

Having thus examined the sources from whence our extraneous cereal supplies is obtained, it may not be without interest to consider whether in future years we could not receive a larger proportion of the imported food from our Colonies, and so make this country not so entirely dependent for her food supply on foreign powers. I grant that this importation of food, as of all commodities, to this country is simply a question of supply and demand; but, presuming such a thing to be possible, are we right in placing ourselves in the position that the price of grain might be greatly increased in this country by a

"ring" of Yankee corn merchants? But, putting that perhaps improbable case aside, it would tend to lower the price of wheat were there more large sources of supply ready and able to supply us with grain, and would remove the contingency of a heavy rise in price, in the event of there being a bad harvest the same year in both England and the United States; it would tend to modify that which would be the result, namely, a large increment in the price of wheat.

I am far from saying, do not let us purchase food from extraneous sources. The fact stands that, be the reason what it may, we are obliged to do so, and we are of necessity the greatest purchasers of alimentary substances in the world.

Take wheat as an instance of this. Our average annual importation of wheat into the United Kingdom is eleven million quarters, and the approximate annual demand for wheat in the market of the world is from twenty to twenty-five million quarters. One fact we must not lose sight of—"There are nations who depend much more on their sale of raw produce, including food, to us, than England does in losing her sale of iron or cotton goods to them amidst her at present wide-world trade."

It may not now be uninteresting to turn aside for a minute and look at the general current of our export trade for the past twelve years of goods of home manufacture; and, if I am not much mistaken, they give us cause for much reflection, as they apparently indicate to us clearly how much better customers for our manufactured commodities British colonists appear to be relatively year by year than the foreigner, and how important the Colonial market is becoming to the industrial classes of this country.

Year.	EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE.			Percentage of Colonial and Indian Trade.
	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.	Total.	
	Millions £	Millions £	Millions £	Per cent.
1869	141·9	48·1	190·0	25·3
1870	147·8	51·8	199·6	26·0
1871	171·8	51·8	223·1	28·0
1872	195·7	60·6	256·3	23·6
1873	188·8	66·8	255·2	26·0
1874	167·3	72·8	239·6	30·2
1875	152·4	71·1	223·5	31·8
1876	135·8	64·9	200·7	32·3
1877	129·0	69·9	198·9	35·2
1878	126·6	66·8	192·9	34·4
1879	130·5	61·0	191·5	31·9
1880	147·8	75·3	223·1	33·8

In this table it will be noticed the value of our total exports to foreign countries and to our Colonies in 1871 and 1880 was identical; but whereas in 1871 our Colonies only took 28 per cent. of the total sum, they received 38 per cent. in 1880.

On looking to the previous year, we find our exports to foreign countries in 1870 and in 1880 were exactly equal, viz., £147,800,000; but our exports to our own possessions, which amounted in 1880 to £75,800,000, were only £51,800,000 in 1870, an increase of rather more than 68*½* per cent.

On examining the average of the above in four yearly periods in the following table, we find that notwithstanding the revival of trade in 1879, the value of our trade in manufactured commodities to the foreigner has declined in the last four years.

Four yearly periods.	AVERAGE EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE.			Average Percentage.	
	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.	Total.	Of Colonial and Indian Trade.	Of Foreign Trade.
1869-1873 ...	Millions £ 164·8	Millions £ 52·9	Millions £ 217·2	Per cent. 24·4	Per cent. 75·6
1873-1876 ...	161·1	68·6	229·7	29·9	70·1
1877-1880 ...	183·5	68·1	201·6	38·8	66·2

I purposely only go back twelve years, as the statistics have been compiled under the new system for that period, and avoid the ridiculous mistakes made by certain British statesmen in quoting statistics regarding the value of imports or exports as long ago as 1840. By using these figures no accurate conclusion can be arrived at, for the values of our goods imported and exported were given under the old arbitrary "official" value, the value of the goods in the year 1694 instead of, as at present, under the "declared" or actual value. To give instances of this, the real value of the wood imported in 1854 was over eleven million pounds sterling, but appeared according to the "official" valuation as under two millions sterling. The corn imported that year was estimated under the old official value at less than half its true worth. I will now conclude this portion of the subject by giving below a list of the principal articles, with their values, that make up the aggregate of our trade with the Colonies, with the view of showing in what respect the increase of twenty-four millions which has accrued in the same period of ten years is chiefly exhibited.

Articles.	Value in the year 1871.	Value in the year 1880.	Increase in 1880, as compared with 1871.
	£	£	£
Apparel and slops.....	1,538,870	2,675,766	1,137,896
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	856,845	56 5904	209,059
Beer and ale	1,195,668	1,209,733	14,070
Coals, cinders, and patent fuel	884,418	1,224,815	342,897
Copper, unwrought and wrought	817,063	1,206,888	389,825
Cotton yarn	2,258,368	8,789,685	1,531,317
Cotton manufactures	19,166,944	27,349,975	8,183,081
Iron and steel, unwrought and wrought	4,591,917	8,222,146	3,630,229
Leather, unwrought and wrought	1,133,988	1,362,581	228,593
Machinery and mill work	999,401	2,065,995	1,066,594
Paper of all kinds.....	486,084	969,878	473,294
Silk manufactures	820,787	878,089	557,302
Woollen manufactures.....	3,172,119	4,414,763	1,242,653
Other articles	14,831,255	19,328,961	4,997,706
Total	51,250,213	75,254,179	24,003,966

The above-mentioned twenty-four millions represent an increase of nearly 47 per cent. in ten years in regard to our trade with the Colonies, but, on the other hand, the value of our trade with foreign countries has decreased in the same period from £171,815,949 to £147,806,267, or fourteen per cent., the total export trade for 1871 and 1880 being, as we have previously said, almost identical in amount, although showing such wide differences when classified under "Foreign Countries" and "British Possessions" respectively.

Dr. Forbes Watson, in a paper he read before this Institute in 1877, enters into the value of our export trade to our Colonies with great care, and estimates that each Australian bought a greater value of our manufactured commodities than that which is purchased by each inhabitant of these isles; and I find in 1877 every Australian was as large a customer to this country as 16 Americans, and every Canadian a better one than 85 Russians.

In fact, England is the only portion of the British Empire that consumes foreign goods to any extent, the Colonies almost exclusively purchasing goods produced in the limits of the Empire itself.

That may not be the case in future. The colonists may discover England does not give them a fair share of her import trade, and may increase their manufactures, and, in my view of the case, per-

haps, they may be justified in so doing, for as England has seen fit to leave them out in the cold to shift for themselves, why should they not try the system which Canada has adopted, which country appears to incline to the belief that a well-balanced community should not be wholly an agricultural one, but should combine in its midst other interests and other elements? Were the fiscal barriers now raised up in the British Empire ever removed, Greater Britain would for commercial purposes become a well-knit together whole, and the wealth of each individual, unit, or state, would be assured.

I will now touch on, without further comment, the three great Colonial sources from whence England at present draws a proportion of her supply of grain, namely, India, Canada, and Australia. and I trust I may be pardoned for placing India for the nonce under the generic term of a Colony. For the purpose of supplying us with cereals, India appears to approach to the attributes of a plantation Colony, rather than to her other vastly important political and military relations as an integral part of the British Empire. I omit any mention of the South African Colonies and the West Indies. The former country does not export grain to this country, in fact, it has to import that product from South Australia at present to meet its own requirements, though doubtless it possesses great agricultural resources which only await development. We import from the West Indies other alimentary products, but not grain.

BRITISH INDIA.—Amongst the dependencies of Great Britain there is none that would reap greater advantages by an increase in their export of wheat to our shores than would India. I understand that the cultivation of wheat is greatly increasing over the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, and Bengal, the Government having apparently done all in their power to improve the cultivation of it, and have established in different parts of India model farms. In the Central Provinces the Nâghur model farm has been very successful, and done much to demonstrate to the cultivating community the advantage of improved modes of culture for the ordinary crops of the country. For wheat cultivation the results obtained from manuring and irrigation are such that the produce of an acre of white-eared wheat amounted to 2,200 lbs. instead of about 410, and the value would be over £6, the cost of cultivation being not more than £1.

There can be no doubt than any effort made by our Government, whether by giving agricultural prizes for farms judged to have excelled in the cultivation of the superior descriptions of wheat,

or by any other kindred means, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect.

Dr. Forbes Watson, in his first report on Indian wheat, states that the samples he examined were far superior to any Indian wheat usually seen in the London market, and it is difficult to estimate whether the finest varieties could be forthcoming in sufficient quantities for the development of an important trade. Some samples he examined were, he believed, equal to the finest Australian or Californian wheat, and these samples came not from one locality, but from district after district; in fact, from more than one hundred different localities. At the time of his first valuation the price of English wheat was as low as 38s. a quarter, and it was on that standard he based his deductions. From more than sixty districts he received one or more samples of soft white wheat of a superior quality, valued at 46s. to 48s. per quarter. These districts included Oude, the greater portion of Behar, and the North-West and Central Provinces.

In addition to this he mentions other districts which, though not producing soft wheat of a similarly high character, yet grew a hard wheat, equal to the finest wheat of the same kind grown anywhere. And he also mentions that a gentleman of great practical experience was particularly struck with the fine hard wheat, which he thinks is not sufficiently appreciated in the market; and he refers to some experiments undertaken some time ago at his instance with flour produced from the hard St. Petersburg wheat, which yielded per sack of 280 lbs. 110 four-pound loaves of fine bread, whereas the best English wheat yields only 90 to 92 loaves. Some of the Indian samples of hard wheat were even finer than the best hard St. Petersburg or Kubanka wheat. The provinces above mentioned include the whole of the wheat-growing area proper in India.

In the markets of Great Britain, India, it appears to me, would have to contend chiefly with the produce of Russia, the United States, and Canada, and, to a less degree, with Australia. In the two former countries the area for the production of fine-grown winter wheat is comparatively restricted. In Russia spring wheat forms a very large proportion of the supply, as the greater part of that country is too cold for the growth of winter wheat. In the United States, likewise, the climate of Minnesota, Iowa, and other states on the Canadian border, and also in the Canadian province of Manitoba, is only adapted for the growth of spring wheat. Spring wheat appears to be a lighter crop, as a rule, than winter wheat.

India's true policy, therefore, with regard to grain-growing seems to be to take advantage of her climatic position and cultivate for export only the finest varieties, in which classes competition from Russia and the United States does not appear to be likely to be so severe as in the case of the common varieties. Such a policy is also to be recommended as the price of the finer varieties is always better kept up, and suffers less in a falling market; and the higher-priced wheat will likewise support better the necessarily high charges for freight.

The question both of price in India and cost of transit enters largely into our calculations when considering the probabilities of an increased trade in wheat from India to England; and having heard it stated that wheat could be grown in a good year in the North-West Provinces of India for from 14s. to 16s. a quarter, I wrote to a friend of practical experience on the subject, asking him some questions respecting the prospects of the Indian trade in wheat, its price in India, and the cost of transit. He replied as follows:—

"As regards wheat, it is really very difficult to say what it costs to raise, as it is nearly, if not all, grown by natives, and they don't tell much. But, for whatever a personal opinion is worth, I do not think it could be done at 16s. Freight is a very uncertain element in the cost; within the last two years freight in wheat from Calcutta to London has been as high as 57s. 6d., and as low as 5s., but I should say that 80s. would be a fair average. The landing charges are about 2s. per quarter. Two years ago we had a good deal of Indian wheat. The grain is of pretty good quality, but it is rather hard and gritty, and can only be used by a miller when mixed with soft grain. It is worth 5s. to 6s. a quarter less than Californian wheat, and there is never a very 'free market' for it."

Dr. Forbes Watson on this question of price states that it averages per quarter from 9 to 14 rupees in India, and also calculates that the charge for the transit from the Punjab to England via Calcutta is from 22s. 6d. to 27s. 2d. per quarter, according as the distance by rail from which the wheat has to be sent is nearer or farther from that port, but anticipates that a saving of 8s. a quarter will be effected, when the Indus Valley Railway is completed, in the transmission of grain to England from the Punjab via Kurrachee, instead of from Calcutta, and already, except the bridge at Sukkui, that line is nearly constructed, and will be opened shortly. This saving in cost of transit may be expected to make the whole difference between a profitable and a losing trade—in

fact, between a trade of the largest dimensions and hardly any trade at all.*

The completion of this Indus Valley Railway is thus calculated to bring about a complete revolution in the wheat trade of India, which is likely to assume in the Punjab a magnitude considerably greater than that which it is likely to attain in the districts from

* The saving on the inland carriage has been made on the basis of the special reduced rate for long distances now charged on the East Indian Railway—viz., 18·7 pies per 100 maunds. The rates on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line, parts of which would have to be used both in exporting via Calcutta as well as via Kurrachee, are a little higher, viz., 25 pies per 100 maunds. For the purpose of a rough calculation, however, it will be sufficient to adopt the East Indian Railway rate of 18·7 pies for the whole distance, especially as it may be presumed that with an increased wheat traffic the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway would bring down its rates to the lower level.

	Punjab to London, via Kurrachee.		Punjab to London, via Calcutta.	
	Minimum Distance, 600 miles (Multan).	Maximum Distance, 1,000 miles (Umballa or Rawalpindi).	Minimum Distance, 1,000 miles (Umballa).	Maximum Distance, 1,600 miles (Multan or Rawalpindi).
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carriage by rail to the port, per quarter	6 10	11 5	12 6	17 2
Freight by sea to London, per quarter	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0

This shows an advantage of 5s. 8d. on the railway carriage and 2s. on the sea freight, or nearly 8s. per quarter in favour of the Kurrachee route.

As the Indus Valley Railway is almost finished, with the exception of the bridge at Sukkui, experience will shortly show whether the line will be able to convey as large quantities of merchandise at rates as low as those now charged on the East Indian Line, and it is only the inability of the Indus Valley Railway to accomplish this which would affect the above forecast.

Touching this important question of the cost of carriage of grain, I note with satisfaction the fact that railways in India appear to have increased in popularity since their first introduction, as the natives became more accustomed to use them, as will be seen from the following table:—

State or Guaranteed Railways	1868.	1877.	1878.
	Miles 3,961.	Miles 6,029.	Miles 6,044.
No. of passengers conveyed.....	15,056,502	29,799,019	32,206,570
Tons of goods	2,809,289	8,412,528	7,166,205
Gross receipts	£6,307,063	£10,655,306	£9,503,721
Gross expenses	2,792,647	4,584,613	4,501,698
Net earnings	2,514,386	6,070,695	5,002,028

which the wheat is at present exported. With regard to the state in which the Indian wheat arrives in this country, the three principal causes which at present tend to depreciate Indian wheat are—the mixtures of different varieties of wheat, red and white, in the same consignment; secondly, the admixture of other grain, such as barley, grain, rape, or linseed; and also the presence of foreign matter, such as chaff, earth, lumps of clay, and dirt of every description.

These existing causes are easily removable with care, and the Indian ryot and grain merchant would soon find this care to well repay them, as Mr. Watson tells us that his valuer found many samples of Indian wheat which would have been worth 4s. to 5s. a quarter more in the English market if they had been clean.

Excellent seed can be found in almost every wheat-growing district, and all that is required is that the foreign matter should be removed before the grain is exported by the introduction of comparatively simple and cheap screening and winnowing machinery. No doubt, if steam-threshing machinery came to be extensively adopted in India, the benefit derived from its use would be considerable. In view, however, of the great cost and general unsuitability of such machines to the Indian system of farming, it is impossible to entertain the hope that they could ever be adopted for general use in India. But it cannot be doubted that in some of the principal exporting districts such machines might be used with the greatest advantage. It may be mentioned that since the introduction of steam-threshing machinery into Russia, and quite recently into Egypt, there has resulted a considerable improvement of the quality of the wheat sent from these countries.

The hard white Indian wheat to which I previously referred as equal, if not better, to the best Kubanka wheat (which is considered the best wheat of this class) is specially suited to the manufacture of macaroni, which is so important an industry in Genoa, Naples, and other places in Italy, and being in great demand there, the price is much higher than that quoted in London. The difference in favour of Italy may sometimes amount to as much as 5s. a quarter; moreover, the shipping charges from India to Italy are less than those to England.

The Indian wheat has been often much used in England to mix with our own, and to dry it after a wet season in this country. Objections have been made that some classes of hard Indian wheat were not suitable to be ground by the machinery in our flour mills, but by the recent improvements in the milling machinery that difficulty has been got over, and grindstones are now replaced by

crushing cylinders, and the previous injury to the former by hard wheat is thus avoided.

Next to the United States, India is the largest wheat-producing country in the world ; the yearly production in the provinces under British rule will amount from 80,000,000 to 85,000,000 quarters. In proportion to the population there is no part of India in which wheat is grown to the same extent as it is in the Punjab, the acreage now under wheat amounting to 6,000,000 acres, and being capable of rapid extension.

A very valuable suggestion in Dr. Watson's report appears to be that, an opinion having been promulgated of the very low percentages of phosphoric acid in the husk of the Indian wheats, caused by the exhaustion of the soil, and that it would be desirable to test the correctness of this opinion, and to have a chemical analysis of the four different varieties—soft white, soft red, hard white, and hard red, and for the sake of comparison samples of English wheats, and of Australian and Californian, should be analysed at the same time. Why not also the wheats of Minnesota and Manitoba, I am at a loss to understand ?

As we are well aware, irrigation is very important in a country where occasionally the rainfall is insufficient. In the district near Cawnpore, in which both wheat and barley are largely cultivated, the mode of irrigating the land is to carry the water over the country by a series of main channels provided by Government, from which the cultivator makes his own offset into a small pond, and distributes it over the crops by means of smaller conduits. This system of irrigation from the main channels he arranges and maintains at his own cost. The water is turned on the growing wheat, patch after patch, in a most skilful and careful manner.

There are three modes of irrigation in the Punjab—that of wells, canal irrigation, and inundation irrigation, and about one-fifth of the land through which the canal passes is supplied with water. The people may alter the fifth portion of the land to be irrigated year by year, so as to bring the whole of their land in irrigation in turn. The inundation irrigation does not extend beyond the river basin. It makes the summer crops safe in most years, and if it continues late helps also the winter crops.

By the extension of railways and irrigation works and wells throughout the length and breadth of India, the danger of famines will be practically reduced to a minimum. The famines have hitherto been purely local, and the encouragement of grain-growing in the undeveloped districts in the Punjab and elsewhere will, as

communication becomes more complete, be almost absolute safeguards against famines, as when a district from lack of rain requires increased external food supplies prices will naturally rise in that area, and the surplus Indian supply will be diverted from its foreign markets to supplying a sudden demand in the internal markets of the country.

It has been alleged that one of the causes of famine in India was the small margin of profit allowed to the cultivator of the soil; that the Government charge him, in fact, too highly for rent. I am informed by those who have been recently in India that that is not borne out by facts. Naturally a famine will destroy any calculation. Still, an Indian ryot has as good, if not better, chances of profit than an English farmer has.

These Indian farmers, notwithstanding their rather ominously sounding name of "ryots," pay their rent very regularly, the Government, who is the principal landholder, treating them with justice in times when their crops fail, which case does not occur on many farms once in a generation.

In 1840 a general settlement was effected, fixing the amount to be paid by each village for thirty years, and a similar course was adopted in the Punjab. In 1874 and 1875 there was a revision of these settlements, mostly for a tenure of thirty years, thus giving the cultivator fixity of tenure and of rent. This assessment appears to have been made on about two-thirds of the yearly value—that is, the surplus remaining after deducting expenses of cultivation, profits of stock, and wages of labour. This has been reduced to one-half in the revised settlements recently made.

In Bombay the whole country is surveyed and mapped, and the fields distinguished by permanent boundary marks. When fixed, the rate charged here was, as I previously noticed, one-half the yearly rental, but, owing to the improvement of the land, is probably now not more than a fourth to an eighth in the districts not recently settled. In the thirty years' revision only public improvements and a general change of prices, but not improvements effected by the ryots themselves, are considered as grounds for enhancing the assessment. The ryot's tenure is permanent, provided he pays the assessment.

I will close my remarks on this important granary of the world in India by pointing out that Dr. Forbes Watson's second and supplementary report on Indian wheat substantially bears out his previous one. At the time of the second valuation being made English wheat ruled 4s. 6d. a quarter dearer than at the time of the previous valuation. Regarding the wheat similar to the

Russian Kubanka grain he even values it at a higher rate than in the estimate of 1879, and he corrects his previous opinion, which stated that the Punjab wheat was not as a rule equal in quality to the other grain-growing districts in India, as he received from that district a very large percentage of sample of valuable wheat. Were we to draw from India a larger bulk of wheat in exchange for some of our manufactured commodities and our gold, it appears to me it would be greatly to the advantage both of India and England.

CANADA.

Canada, as we are aware, is the oldest of England's Colonies, and, excluding Newfoundland, is the nearest to the Mother-country. In looking at a map one cannot fail to notice the immense extent of territory of which this country consists; it is, in fact, larger than the United States, if we except Alaska, although large regions in the dreary North can never add in any way to its productive powers or prosperity.

But still there remains out of a total area of 8,846,701 square miles two millions of timbered and agricultural lands, and in the remainder, which as yet has been only partially explored, there is known to be valuable minerals, fur-bearing animals, and productive fisheries. Taking the Canadian Far West alone, the extent of this territory is so vast that the mind cannot form a clear conception of it from statistics. To say that this area includes 2,700,000 square miles is merely to set forth large figures; a clearer and more striking idea of the enormous expanse may be formed when I add that it is 700,000 miles larger than the German Empire, France, Spain, Italy, and Russia in Europe put together. In the Canadian Far West the population, including Indians, is probably under 200,000; and it is not thought an extravagant estimate to put the future population of this territory—when it shall have been rendered easily accessible, and when its advantages have exercised their full effect in attracting settlers—at nearly 100,000,000.

There can be no doubt that the resources of Canada have not as yet been fully developed, and that the day is probably not so far in the future when a five-fold increased quantity of cereals will be grown than there are now. There are immense tracts in her corn-growing zone, the whole of which, cultivated and uncultivated, is estimated at 1,000,000 square miles, and doubtless, when the agricultural population of Canada increases, will produce millions of cwts. more grain than at present.

Mr. O'Neill, the Agent for the province of Quebec, reports that in that district 242,726 acres produced 2,068,000 cwts. of wheat,

1,668,208 cwt.s. of barley, besides large crops of rye, peas, and buckwheat.

On glancing for one minute at the important province of Ontario, which has long been celebrated for the superior quality of its wheat, and has been and is one of the most settled and prosperous corn-growing districts in the Dominion, in the greater portion of this province one finds extensive and valuable forests, which constitute a large portion of its revenue; the land when cleared of trees proves most fertile.

I will now conclude this portion of my remarks on England's Colonial granaries by reference to the province of Manitoba, which has tens of thousands of acres of the richest and most suitable land for corn-growing in the world. In this region are boundless prairies of "virgin soil" entirely unencumbered with trees. This district simply awaits the time when the Pacific Railway or some other line opens it out. When that day arrives it will doubtless attract farmers as settlers on its soil, and materially aid Canada in becoming a formidable competitor with the United States in the corn markets of the world. For, according to Mr. Taylor's opinion, enunciated in many speeches and writings, the North-American Continent is divisible into three zones, the southern being the cotton-growing zone, the mid being specially adapted for the growth of Indian corn, and the northern for the production of wheat. He holds that the mid zone extends to Southern Minnesota, and he stated in a public speech that three-fourths of the wheat-producing would be north of the international boundary. Mr. Archibald, the well-known proprietor of the Dundas Mills in Southern Minnesota, visited Manitoba. He remarked that the spring wheat in his vicinity was deteriorating—softening, and he sought a change of seed to restore its flinty texture. He timed his visit to Winnipeg with the harvest, and found the quality of grain he desired, but the yield astonished him. "Look," said he, "we have had an excellent harvest in Minnesota, but I never saw more than two well-formed grains in each group or cluster forming a row, but here the rule is three grains in each cluster. That's the difference between twenty and thirty bushels an acre."

There is a physical cause why wheat grown in the northern region of Manitoba should be superior to that grown in the United States to the south of it. The nearer the northerly limit at which wheat will grow the finer is its quality. At the northern limit of its growth on this Continent not only is the soil adapted for it, but the duration of sunshine is longest there when the ears are ripening; from the 15th of June till the 1st July, nearly two hours

more daylight prevails in Manitoba than in the State of Ohio. It is not heat alone which is required to bring the wheat plant to perfection even in places where the soil is best adapted for its growth ; other conditions being present, *the greater the amount of solar light the better the result*. Now, wheat grown in the Canadian North-West is grown under incomparable advantages with respect to the length of sunlight, hence that wheat is of the finest description, and the acreage suited for the growth of wheat in this region is large enough to furnish bread for the whole of Europe. Want of time will compel me to forbear touching on the facilities of water transit, which can be utilised in this favoured region with a comparatively speaking small outlay, or of the railway communication already made and in process of construction to open it out ; suffice to say, the two rivers Saskatchewan drain what is specially known as the fertile belt, containing no less than 90,000,000 acres of fine wheat land. These, together with the large Nelson river issuing from the north-east angle of Lake Winnipeg—a lake destined to be the future “Black Sea” of Canada—which discharges its surplus waters into Hudson’s Bay, form a vast and comprehensive water system available for steam navigation to 4,000 miles of the distance into Hudson’s Bay. The outlet of Nelson River forms a fine natural and safe harbour, averaging one mile in width, with great depth of water.*

It is well known how assiduously and rigorously Mr. Pell and Mr. Reade, the Commissioners on the Royal Commission on Agriculture, during their visit to America questioned everybody they met, and what great advantages they possessed of acquiring information. Mr. Reade embodied his feelings as a British farmer in terms which were certainly emphatic. Being asked what he thought of the country, he replied that he regarded it in the same light that

* “Port Nelson, although situated in 93° 8' of west longitude, in the very heart of the continent, is eighty miles nearer to Liverpool than New York is. For four or five, probably for five, months in the year it is as clear of ice as any other of the North Atlantic ports. There is no question about its accessibility for ordinary ocean steamers from June to October, and it only remains to be proved whether these same vessels cannot force their way up the great Nelson River, and load their cargoes directly at the mouth of the Saskatchewan, the Red River or the Winnipeg, in the very centre and heart of this great wheat-field of the North-west, where 200,000,000 acres now await the advent of the farmer to be rapidly brought into cultivation.

“At the present rate of immigration and the rapid reclamation of this easily cultivated land, it is by no means unlikely that within the next two years 2,000,000 acres of this prairie will be under wheat cultivation, and this probably will be doubled within five years from the present time. This means an addition to the wheat products of the world of 100,000,000 bushels, which may be increased almost indefinitely.”

a lamb does the butcher. It is impossible to view the vast expanse of land covered with crops of wheat, and of a still larger area of as good land still uncultivated, without arriving at the conclusion that the Manitoba farmers will prove dangerous rivals to British farmers. The average yield is said to be thirty-five bushels an acre. The land requires no manuring for the first twenty years. Ontario farmers who have been only a year there are enchanted with the country. The seed sown in a shallow furrow in the wild prairie has yielded a vast increase.

Of course the question of cost of carriage enters largely into the present profit to be made in farming in Manitoba and the north-west. Nothing would doubtless conduce to the prosperity of these provinces to a greater degree than the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. If I am not mistaken, no assistance has been given from England to this matter of Imperial importance, but the Government of Canada have already, including the value of the land given, subsidised it to the amount of 78 million dollars. Whilst the Canadian Pacific Railway will shorten the journey between Liverpool and Hongkong—(this latter port when this railway is completed and the Panama Canal finished, will become the central entrepôt of the world)—and while it will both link together the provinces of the Dominion and aid in developing their resources, it will to a great measure solve the problem of transporting agricultural produce at the cheapest rate from the Canadian far west to Europe.

With regard to price, Mr. Dalrymple and other large farmers who keep accounts, and carefully calculate expenses, are satisfied that they can profitably grow wheat at eight to nine dollars an acre—82s. to 86s. Now for the expenses of transit, taking as fairly representative Mr. Dalrymple's payment, we have eighteen cents. per bushel for railway carriage over 254 miles from Casselton to Duluth on Lake Superior. Although this would be considered a low freight in England, I am aware of wheat being carried in this country upwards of 500 miles for this moderate cost. At Duluth one and a half per cent goes for elevator charges, warehousing, and winnowing, which probably causes a shrinkage of about half per cent, but which ensures the wheat being graded as No. 1 hard spring. Freight from Duluth to Montreal or New York will absorb, say, fifteen cents., while the ocean transport will cost eighteen cents., and marine insurance and commission on sale may be set down at three cents. For variation in transport charges and other contingencies throw in twelve and a half cents. The bushel of wheat delivered in the British port will thus be delivered at 1 dol. 10 c.—

4s. 5d. per bushel, or 85s. 4d. per quarter. At this moderate price a profit accrues to grower, railway companies, shippers, and all concerned.

These figures, setting forth the cost of a bushel of wheat grown in Minnesota, Dakota, or Manitoba, and forwarded to Great Britain, are subjoined in tabular form:—

	Cents.
Cost of growing.....	46
Transit to Duluth or other entrepôt	15
Elevator charges	1½
Transit to seaboard	15
Ocean freight.....	18
Marine insurance and commission	3
Contingencies for enhanced freight, &c.....	12½
	<hr/>
	110—4s. 5d.

Satisfactory as such figures are to the British consumer, they are not very encouraging to the British wheat-grower. For his fuller-berried wheat, richer in starch, but poorer in gluten, he certainly gets 8s. or 4s. per quarter more than can be had for the foreign spring wheat. But £2, or even two guineas a quarter, which is all that English wheat can be calculated to make on an average of years, cannot, under present conditions, remunerate the English agriculturist.

In the United States the route by the way of the Mississippi has an enormous advantage over any other. Wheat can be carried from St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, down the Mississippi in barges to New Orleans, where it is transferred in steamers bound for Glasgow at 88 cents. a bushel.

Mr. Fowler, M.P., in a letter dated from Baltimore, and published in *The Times* of Nov. 17th, 1881, gives certain facts regarding cost of production of wheat in the American continent, present cost of freight, &c., and considers Messrs. Read and Pell had estimated the price at which a quarter of wheat could be grown to pay the American farmer too high. His corrected estimate of cost of growing and carriage to this country will be found below, and the comparison will therefore work out as follows:—

	Messrs. Read and Pell.	Estimate cor- rected as suggested.		
		\$ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cost of growing a quarter of wheat ...	1 8 0		1 1 0	
Freight to Chicago	0 6 8		0 5 0	
Thence to New York	0 5 2		0 4 0	
New York to Liverpool	0 4 9½		0 3 6	
Handling in America*	0 1 1		—	
Liverpool charges	0 2 1		0 2 1	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		£2 7 9½	£1 15 7	

*Avoided on through rates.

Messrs. Read and Pell very properly allow for a reduction in freights, and they fix £2 2s. as the probable future price for American wheat delivered in Liverpool in ordinary times. They refer to speculation as an element in price, but they do not attempt to estimate it. In Chicago it is thought that the price of wheat will be permanently raised by speculation, but in Montreal my friends think that when crops are good the supply will be such as to baffle all the calculations of speculators, and that we may see the day when the "bears" may beat the "bulls," and produce an undue depression.

I believe that, sooner or later, and probably soon, the English landowner and farmer will have to face the competition of the great West, not merely in the prevention of famine prices, but in the creation and probable perpetuation of very low prices.

In the important matter of water carriage, the farmer in the Canadian Far West has unrivalled advantages. The navigable rivers cover a distance of 11,000 miles, of which 4,000 only have as yet been turned to account. The distance from Winnipeg to the mouth of the St. Lawrence is 2,000 miles, and the transit of bulky articles over the intervening space would be costly. But if instead of choosing the route of the St. Lawrence as the outlet to the Atlantic, the route of Hudson's Bay be chosen, then Winnipeg may be brought within two days' journey by rail and water from the sea.

It is estimated that at some future date, when steamers shall ply between Hudson's Bay and the Mersey, the Clyde, or the Thames, it will be possible to sell Manitoba wheat in the United Kingdom at 28s. a quarter, and to do so at as large a profit as that now obtained from the sale of United States wheat at 48s.

From September, 1879, to the 11th of May, 1880, the total value of the exports of cereals from the whole American Continent to these shores amounted to thirty-six million pounds sterling. It is not at all improbable that the annual production in the course of a few years in the wheat-fields of the Winnipeg watershed may be equal to our above-named total supply of bread-stuffs from America. Well might the late Hon. William Seward, whilst Prime Minister of the United States, write thus his impressions of Canada (that region nearly equalling in size all Europe, which even many of us have looked on as the fag-end of America, a waste bit of the world): "Hitherto, in common with most of my countrymen, as I suppose, I have thought Canada a mere strip lying north of the United States, easily detached from the parent State, but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore ultimately, nay right soon, to be taken on by

the Federal Union, without materially changing or affecting its own development. I have dropped the opinion as a national conceit. I see in British North-America, stretching as it does across the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in its wheat-fields of the West, its invaluable fisheries, and its mineral wealth, a region grand enough for the seat of a great empire."

AUSTRALASIA.

I find my time has already exceeded the usually allotted period for the lecturer to address you. I am, therefore, compelled to abridge my remarks on the grand continent of Australia, which contains such vast tracts of corn-growing regions, as yet comparatively undeveloped. Indeed, to dwell separately on the conditions and systems of farming in each of the great divisions of which it is composed would of itself occupy a whole evening. I cannot, however, forbear to make special mention of South Australia, which Colony in 1879, with a population of but 259,000, had under cultivation nearly 1,500,000 acres of wheat, and this of such fine quality as twice to take the Grand Prix at the Paris Exhibition against the competition of the world. The yield per acre having been greatly reduced of late years by unscientific farming, the Government have wisely appointed a Professor of Agriculture, and it is proposed to establish under his direction a college and model farms. South Australia exported to this country in 1880 wheat and flour to the value of £1,025,000. Nor must I omit a passing reference to New Zealand—the Britain of the South—which is distinguished by the production of a much larger average of grain per acre than the Australian Colonies, being freer from the periodical droughts of the Continent, the effects of which, however, a proper system of irrigation might go far to mitigate. Our imports of grain and flour from New Zealand have gradually increased since 1876, in that year amounting in value to £186,000; whilst last year they nearly reached one million sterling.

Although at present the exportation of cereals from the important Colony of New South Wales to this country is inconsiderable, her chief export to the Mother-country being wool, of which product we received from New South Wales £4,700,000 in 1880, still the central position of New South Wales, the fact of her being the oldest, richest, and most settled colony of Australasia, and the acknowledged superiority of her harbours, afford her many advantages over her competitors. She is not only the centre of the group, as well as of the islands in the South Pacific, but she is within easy reach, not only of the American Continent, but also

of Asia ; and her situation, therefore, could not possibly be better for purposes of trade and commerce.

The Hon. James Watson, the Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales, has just issued his financial statement—one of a very highly satisfactory nature. This points out that the receipts for the current year are £908,000 in excess of the estimates, and are £1,400,000 over last year. The Minister said that the prosperous condition of the revenue was not due to land sales merely, since all sources of the national income showed marvellous elasticity and expansiveness, proving that the community were in a thriving condition, and that the Colony was making rapid progress. The increase of the population in the Colony since the passing of the Land Act in 1860 had been 50 per cent. One thousand miles of railway were now open for traffic, of which 147 miles were opened during the current year.

When the country becomes more populated, and its agricultural resources more thoroughly developed, there appears no reason why New South Wales should not have large surplus supplies of cereals for exportation, and a time may come when many of the hard-working artisans and agricultural labourers of Great Britain may turn their attention to New South Wales, in order to participate in the prosperity of the country.

Two or three words regarding the Colony of Victoria in connection with her powers of supplying cereals to the Mother-country. Although the chief wealth of this Colony has hitherto been in her minerals—her productive gold mines—she has a large (at present very partially developed) source of wealth in her land, her soil being suitable for the growth of wheat, barley, and oats over tens of thousands of acres of at present uncultivated areas.

Our importations of cereals from Victoria have increased in the last few years, partly, probably, owing to the increased facilities for the shipment of grain due to increase of cheapness in freight. In 1876, the value of grain we received from Victoria was under £100,000, whilst in 1880 it almost reached £700,000, or a seven-fold increase.

Although I notice a steady and a very satisfactory increase in the value of the goods imported from Queensland and West Australia to this country, I do not find we have received any cereals from these countries. Judging, however, from the very good accounts one reads of their fertile although undeveloped lands, the day may not be far distant when they will add their quota to the bread supply of the Mother-country.

The table on the next page shows at a glance the area under corn in the Australasian Colonies in 1879 :—

Acreage of Land under Wheat.	Quantity of Wheat Produced.	Acreage of Land under Barley.	Quantity of Barley Produced.	Average of Land under Oats.	Quantity of Oats Produced.	Acreage of Land under Maize.	Quantity of Maize Produced.
Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
New South Wales	3,618,286	6,180	131,541	23,888	516,987	185,084	4,751,856
Victoria	9,398,858	43,182	1,065,490	107,615	4,028,271	2,447	61,887
South Australia...	14,260,864	16,107	202,168	4,117	61,818	—	—
Western Australia	884,813	7,238	180,384	1,784	32,946	86	480
Tasmania	1,049,778	6,491	181,178	37,216	1,024,966	—	—
New Zealand	7,610,012	57,484	1,761,482	380,208	12,038,607	—	—
Queensland.....	3,607	29,259	1,789	44,160	175	4,380	48,365
Total ...	36,346,980	187,421	8,506,191	664,948	17,768,876	185,891	6,335,239

In conclusion, I would say I have tried in the time allotted to sketch the outline, and hope others will fill up the detail. And I trust the day may be not far distant when the requirements of the Mother-country for grain may help to solve a difficult question, and to add at the same time to the wealth and prosperity of the Mother-country and her Colonies.

Looking at the marvellous growth of its agricultural enterprise, I see no reason to doubt that Australasia is destined to become one of the Mother-country's principal sources of grain supply, and is entering on a new era of the "Golden Age." I feel sure that some here from recent inquiry on the spot, and from practical knowledge, are very competent to speak regarding this magnificent Colonial granary; and I can assure you none will listen to their remarks with deeper interest than myself.

DISCUSSION.

Sir ARTHUR BLYTH, K.C.M.G. : My Lord Duke, ladies, and gentlemen—I cannot refrain from using a few seconds of my time to express what I feel is the opinion of all present—our great satisfaction at seeing your Grace again in the chair, and thanking you on behalf of the Australian Colonies for the graceful remarks you have made as to their kindness and hospitality. It is always a good thing for the Colonies to see themselves as others see them, although remarks on a new country are not always very palatable—they were not in the case of America ; in my time I can remember Mr. Trollope and Charles Dickens writing books that were not admired in America—still, the colonists of Australia are always exceedingly glad to hear what the people who meet them have to say ; and to say it openly to them is always a good thing. The colonists of Australia must of necessity be men of energy ; if they were not so they would not be there. They would stop at home comfortably under their ten or twelve shillings a week, and gradually pass away. But the energy that is found in all parts of Great Britain has been repeated in our Colonies by a number of very energetic persons ; and if they make mistakes, as probably they have done, they very soon find out those mistakes, and they have in their land and constitution a very rapid and ready way of altering and amending those mistakes. I make these remarks because I think a somewhat hasty visit to Australia might lead people to imagine that the small settlers there were not doing a great and good work. I have the misfortune to differ from your Grace with regard to what you said about the small settlers of Australia. I believe they are building up the continent of Australia

into that great empire which it must sooner or later become. (Hear, hear.) Now, in the interesting paper which we have listened to, and which will be, I am sure, read at the other end of the world, and received there with as much interest as it has been received here, we have compiled a very great many useful statistics, and if there is anything in the remarks of the paper, which I listened to with very great pleasure, it was the remark about the trade that Great Britain has with her Colonies. It cannot, I think, too often be placed before the people of Great Britain that the trade of the Colonies is the best piece of trade that they have got. (Hear, hear.) An immense amount of crass ignorance about Australia prevails in Great Britain ; and it is not confined to what we may call the operative class, or the working-men class, or anything of that kind ; but it is found in the hovels of the agricultural labourer and in the Parliament of Great Britain. To dispel this let us take the mere geography, which is utterly unknown in Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) I should have thought that that very curious habit which the boys of Great Britain have introduced of collecting postage stamps would have had the beneficial effect of teaching the people that Queensland is not South Australia, nor Tasmania New South Wales. (Laughter.) I mention these facts because it is a matter of daily and hourly occurrence for me to receive letters from people begging me to tell them where their relatives are in New Zealand ; and, representing as I do the Colony of South Australia, I am obliged continually to give very disappointing answers. (Laughter.) The next question in the paper that attracted my attention, and it is one of great importance, is that of irrigation. Great as this irrigation may be to aid the produce of India, assuredly it would be as great in Australia ; and in this paper attention is called to what is a growing, and will be a very great, question in Australia—the question of irrigation. (Hear, hear.) The introduction of large boring machines, sinking for wells on the artesian and other principles, is now pretty nearly universal in all the Colonies of Australia, and I hope by this means the small produce of wheat in some districts will be increased and become larger than hitherto. I have heard in my time some very extraordinary statements about wheat-growing. I have been told that certain land will not grow wheat which has year after year produced large crops of it ; and I would simply say, with the old proverb, that the proof of the pudding is in the eating—that that is the only one which applies to the question of wheat-growing in Australia. (Hear, hear.) Try it, and try it again, and I think you will find generally that you will be able to grow grand wheat crops

where you have been told that no such crops would be found. There is another element hardly dwelt upon sufficiently in the paper; that is the question of freights in the Colony. (Hear, hear.) Many of us will remember the time when £5 or £6 for a home freight was looked upon as the only amount that would pay the shipowner, but the introduction of other ships and other scientific discoveries have reduced the price from that far distant land of Australia very materially, and wheat is frequently brought home from Australia at from 80s. to 50s. per ton. Then, again, we have another great element in our success. That is the telegraph. Ships going out there with cargoes telegraph their owners in a few hours as to whether they shall accept or refuse freights at such and such a price in Australia and other places. So that if we want ships, instead of having to write for them or wait for them, we have them by telegraph, and get our orders more quickly despatched; and so we can avail ourselves of the markets of the world by means quicker than formerly. Greatly connected is the question of emigration with that of wheat supply; and long may it be when the question of emigration may cease to be a subject of great importance to the Australian Colonies. We have all got our different feelings on this subject; but to a young community an increase in her population is an increase in her wealth. (Hear, hear.) And I am sure that those who, like your Grace, visit Australia, can do no better work than by continually telling the people there that they want population, and by assisting the people here as far as they can to get out there. (Hear, hear.) I have to thank the gentleman who read this paper for the very kind reference he has made to the Colony I represent. If we, as I have said before, have made any mistake in growing wheat a little farther off than we should have done, we shall rectify that without any delay; but that Australia will become one of the great granaries of the United Kingdom I have no doubt whatever. (Hear, hear.) And I have been pleased to notice in the last two or three years a gradual and increasing feeling that Great Britain is not England, Scotland, and Wales alone, but contains within it the great Colonies of Australia, South Africa, and many others. (Cheers.)

Mr. HALCOMBE: With your Grace's permission, I rise to make a few remarks on the able and highly-interesting paper with which we have been favoured by Mr. Webster, and which gives very valuable information in a compendious form easy to be understood, not only with respect to the production of wheat in various parts of the world, but also with respect to other subjects of great interest. It seems to me, looking at the matter from a Colonial

point of view, that this question of the food supply of Great Britain opens up some of the largest questions that England can consider. (Hear, hear.) The tabulated statement placed before us shows that more than half of the wheat imported into this country comes from the United States. This fact alone suggests that there is a very important question of policy—viz., our relations with the United States—underlying those figures which we see before us. (Hear, hear.) Then Mr. Webster tells us that, as far as the consumption of British manufactures is concerned, one Australian (and I presume that the New Zealand colonists, of whom I am one, are included in this term) is as good a customer as sixteen Americans. I have just come through America, and I learned there that every month there is pouring into the United States an addition of from fifty to sixty thousand to their population, and the bulk of those immigrants are drawn from the United Kingdom. These forty thousand people are so many additional competitors with the English farmer in raising agricultural produce, and there is no corresponding advantage to the English manufacturer. It strikes me that an attempt should be made to divert a portion of this stream of emigration to our own Colonies, where they would to a very small extent compete with the English farmer by adding to your foreign food supply, and they would certainly be the largest consumers of English manufactures that you can find. (Hear, hear.) It was suggested by the lecturer that England might increase its food production; but, after all, we must look at things as they are, and there can be no doubt that England's prosperity depends upon the maintenance of its position as a manufacturing country. (Hear, hear.) As, therefore, it is shown that the colonists are England's best customers, it is self-evident that England's wisest policy is to push out a larger proportion of her surplus population into the Colonies—whether to Canada, Australia, or New Zealand does not matter. The Colonies have again and again shown their desire to assist in such a work. Many of them, and notably New Zealand, have defrayed the whole cost of the removal of emigrants from England to their shores, and if we have been willing to do this, how much more should England find it a good investment to assist in adding to the numbers of its best customers? It must not be lost sight of that there is an immense field in the Colonies for the employment of labour and capital, and also for the production of very many other exports than wheat. As to the area for occupation it must be remembered that Australia is quite as large as the United States; and his Grace the chairman is able to testify to the quality of the soil and the variety of climate which he found in his

Colonial tour, and which would enable the Colonies to make many additions to the food supply of England. In Chicago I saw a butcher slaughtering 4,000 pigs a day, of which a very large proportion found their way to England in the shape of bacon and hams, which the Colonies, with more capital and more labour, might easily produce. I also found in California that the preserving of fruit for the English market was a very important industry. We can and do grow equally good fruit in Australia and New Zealand, and there is no reason but the want of population which prevents our doing this trade. I also look forward with great interest to the adoption of the refrigerating process for the purpose of sending the dairy produce of the Colonies to England—an export which would be exceedingly profitable, especially to the New Zealand farmers. I trust I may not be considered to have taken up the time of the meeting unnecessarily in my endeavour to show how wide a field for reflection has been opened by the paper which has been read this evening, and in the expression of my belief that the Colonies are capable of supplying a much larger proportion of the food which England requires. I am convinced that, by working together in the way I have indicated, England and her Colonies will become more and more united, and that it is more advantageous for England to send her surplus people and some of the surplus capital she now finds it so difficult to employ with those people, to the Colonies, instead of allowing them all to drift into foreign channels.
(Cheers.)

Dr. RAE: May I venture to say a word or two about one of the Colonies that have been alluded to in the admirable paper that has just been read? I have been pretty well all over Manitoba and Canada, and certainly for wheat-growing I cannot think there is any place in the world to excel it. (Hear.) I have seen lands on the banks of the Red River that have been cropped continuously for twenty or thirty years without having been manured, and producing on an average thirty bushels of wheat, forty of barley, or sixty to seventy bushels of oats per acre. The farmers carted all their manure on to the ice in the river, to be carried away by the spring floods, saying that if they put the manure on the land the straw would grow too rank, and the grain would not ripen. But I will refer to the mode of getting the crops out of the country. Mr. Webster has spoken of the Hudson's Bay route. I would wish exceedingly to see that outlet opened up, and I think it might work satisfactorily. There is no difficulty at all in carrying a railway down from Manitoba to the mouth of the Churchill River, which is a much better port for ships than the Nelson. The harbour is

better, and it is a beautiful clear stream. The entrance is a little difficult for a sailing-vessel, but would not be troublesome to a steamer. What I should imagine would be a difficulty is the ice in the Straits of Hudson. I have passed three times through Hudson's Bay, once out and twice home-bound, in sailing-vessels. On my first visit we found the Strait so blocked with ice that we were shut up for three weeks. There were two ships beset about two miles from each other, but the ice was so closely packed together that some lady passengers in one of the vessels could walk across the floes without difficulty to the other. No steamer could have forced its way through the ice on this occasion until it opened. This detention was unfortunate, and kept us so late in the year that, in attempting to return, we found the ice fields completely blocking up the entrance of the Strait and being glued together by newly-formed ice. As the captains received a gratuity for bringing their ships safe home the same season, they made every effort to force a passage, ineffectually; so both ships had to bear up for winter quarters in the southerly parts of the bay, the great quantity of ice clinging to their bows and forecastle setting them down two or three feet by the head. On the next occasion we got through the ice without difficulty; but the third time, in 1854, there was so much ice in the way that a consultation was held about the advisability of putting back again, to avoid the danger of being frozen up in the Strait. Fortunately, after a time, we found a lane of water near the shore, and got through it. I do not say that the same difficulties would be felt with steamers, but the steamers for such service must be built of wood, and the insurance would be much higher than on ordinary voyages. I think that in every voyage an allowance of perhaps three or four days would have to be made for ice detention; therefore I do not think there would be much gain as to time by this shorter route over that by the great lakes and River St. Lawrence, which is longer, but in all probability open for navigation two months longer each summer than the Hudson's Bay passage. The Welland Canal has just been enlarged, so as to allow ships of 1,000 or 1,200 tons to pass through—ships which would be quite capable of crossing the Atlantic with their cargo; much smaller centre-board vessels having often made the voyage to Liverpool with cargoes of timber. Dr. Bell, who has most carefully examined and explored a considerable portion of Hudson's Bay, is sanguine enough to think that navigation may, on the average, be open for five or six months between Hudson's Bay and England. I should think four months of navigable sea a fair, if not a high, average for this latter route. I know a gentleman who is thinking of fitting out a

steamer to go next year up to Hudson's Bay and examine this route. Whether he will carry out this plan or not I do not know. Although at variance with my own opinions, I should like to see this northern route successfully carried out, for it would be a good opposition line to the one now being established, which will otherwise be a monopoly ; whereas, if there are two lines it will keep down freights and be a boon to the people settling in the North-West. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. HEPPLE HALL : Comparison has been drawn by the lecturer between India, Canada, and Australia as wheat-producing countries. I think it is only fair, after the kind of reception you have given to both our friends of South Australia and New Zealand, that the strong points of Canada should be equally shown. Dr. Rae referred to the probability of navigating Hudson's Bay. That is a question of future importance which we must leave to be decided hereafter. Certainly there is one point on which we must all agree—that is, that Canada is the only weapon with which we as a great Empire, raising food for its own population, can possibly combat our competitors. The way to keep pace with the immense and aggressive steps made by the United States is through Canada, and through Canada at present alone. It has been urged by several speakers on this and on previous occasions that emigration is a question on which we ought to be able to compete with the United States. I think that one fact, and an important one, is lost almost from view in all these discussions, and it is that, whereas the wheat area of the United States is always under a slow but steady process of diminution, the area suited to growing wheat in Canada is always on the increase. I think it is a point worth remembering that we have in our own Home Colony an extent of wheat-producing area unequalled in the world ; and the fact that she is our own Colony, and connected with our system of ocean navigation, will give Canada a considerable benefit in the future over all other wheat-growing countries in the world. (Hear, hear.) This is a point, I say, we should not lose sight of. The lecturer has given so suggestive a paper that it is impossible to do justice to all the topics and details of so large a question as he has raised. I think it is one to which ample justice should be done, and you will pardon me for rising to speak upon it. (Cheers.)

Mr. SAUL SAMUEL, C.M.G. : It was not my intention to have addressed any remarks to this meeting ; in fact, I came here as a listener, but I have been so much interested in the able paper read to-night that I cannot abstain from saying a few words. I quite admit, as every one must, the desirability of promoting in every way the production of grain in the British Colonies, so that we may

not, as has been said, be dependent at any time entirely on foreign supply. But I have asked myself the question, How is this to be brought about? The Colonies are gradually doing all that can be desired. They are producing wheat in large quantities; they are exceeding their own requirements, and are sending you their surpluses. To take the case of the Australasian Colonies, although I with great respect differ from your Grace, as did my friend Sir Arthur Blyth, I am certain that the Australasian Colonies are likely to be large producers of grain.

The CHAIRMAN: I said it would take time.

Mr. SAUL SAMUEL: I agree with your Grace that it requires time. Those Colonies, with a population altogether under 8,000,000—not more than 2,750,000—and a large portion of that population engaged in various other pursuits, do export a very considerable quantity of wheat, as their production exceeds their own requirements. Well, when you find a mere handful of people doing this, I think they are doing a great deal, and it speaks volumes in favour of the agricultural capabilities of the country. (Hear, hear.) But how are you to increase this quantity, and do what is said to be so desirable, that you should not be dependent entirely upon foreign supply? I say that is something very far distant, and however great the progress may be that your Colonies are making, it is idle to expect that for many years to come this country can rely absolutely upon them for the whole of the grain that is required here. (Hear, hear.) I do not like to follow what is commonly the practice of persons interested in the Colonies, and to indulge in what Mr. Anthony Trollope calls "blowing;" but your Grace has given us your experience of your visit to these Colonies. There is much, as you say, that you did not see, and I assure you that the lands of these Colonies are capable of producing wheat in large quantities. I well recollect, in the district of Wellington, where I resided many years, it was said that wheat would never grow, or that you could not grow a cabbage there; but the time came when the land was thrown open for occupation under the Land Act of 1861, when settlers took up this land and farmed it. It yielded forty bushels of wheat per acre, and that land to this day is producing wheat, although years have elapsed since it was first cultivated, without having an ounce of manure put upon it. This land is cultivated year after year without the aid of fertilisers, and it is this wretched state of farming that prevails throughout the Colonies that prevents their crops being larger. (Hear, hear.) That it will be in the future greater, I think those who know the Colonies will not deny, and that it will continue to supply grain

to the Mother-country. But I am not, as a Free-trader, desirous of seeing the Mother-country dependent on any one country alone for her supplies. We hear continually that the English farmer dreads the supply of foreign and Colonial wheat coming into competition with him, and in order to meet this dreadful phantom there is a large party who desire to establish what they call "Fair Trade." But they altogether lose sight of the fact that in bringing wheat and other produce from the Colonies and other countries there are heavy charges. There is the charge for freight, for land carriage, for storage, commission, and other expenses, which amount to a very large protection; and if the English farmer cannot compete with the foreign producer, with this large amount of protection that he has in the shape of charges, he ought to give up farming altogether; so that he never need dread that the foreign supply can be delivered here at so low a price as to endanger in any way his chance of growing wheat at a profit, if wheat is to be grown at all in England. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the other products of the Colonies, we know their value, and how much they are contributing to the greatness of the trade of the Empire. I may mention that during the first ten months of this very year—no less than 488,000 tons of shipping have left the United Kingdom for the Australasian Colonies, including 117,000 tons of steamers. This represents an enormous trade with one group of our Colonies, a trade the importance of which cannot be in any way over-estimated. The colonists themselves desire to preserve in every way their connection with the Mother-country. As your Grace knows, they are loyal in every possible way—more loyal, I venture to say, if possible, than the people of this great country. (Hear, hear.) On every occasion they seize the opportunity of displaying their loyalty; they did so on the recent visit of the young princes, the royal sons of the Prince of Wales. They mark their sense of affection for her Most Gracious Majesty by regarding her birthday as a general holiday, and you will not find a single place of business open on that day; so that, so far, you have the best assurance that they are bound to you by the closest ties that can exist. It is useless talking of endeavouring to draw them closer—you cannot do it. Those Colonies having responsible government have the largest powers of self-government, and they will not brook any interference with their fiscal arrangements. To increase their productions, they require an increase of population. Both will come in good time, and with beneficial effect to the Empire of Great Britain, the unity of which it is the great desire of colonists to preserve. (Applause.)

MR. LABILLIERE: I do not rise for the purpose of speaking, but of making an inquiry. I think it would be to the interest of this discussion if some gentleman connected with South Africa could give us some idea of what proportion of that country is capable of contributing to the grain supply of Great Britain. The proximity of South Africa makes it a convenient territory for the supply of grain, if there is only land there, as I have always understood there is, in sufficient quantity for its production.

MR. H. E. MONTGOMERIE: If the system of Protection should be carried out in Australasia, I should not for one regret it, if it had the same issue as in Canada, for since the establishment of their protective tariff, the result has been that the imports from the United States to Canada have decreased 24 per cent., and the exports from Canada into the United States have increased by 16 per cent. (Hear, hear.)

MR. ARTHUR DOUGLASS (Cape Colony): I am not going to take up the challenge thrown down by Mr. Labilliere, and speak of the wheat-producing capabilities of South Africa, but one important part of this subject has not been touched upon, either by the reader of the paper or those who have followed him. I think most will admit that the Colonies are quite capable of producing all the wheat that will ever be required by Great Britain. Your Grace seems to have come to the conclusion in your recent tour in Australia that the climate is so arid and dry that many parts where Australians fancy they can grow wheat are not capable of it; but we find as a fact that the growth of wheat year after year extends more inland, and that wheat is successfully grown in parts where the very idea of growing it was formerly utterly scouted by old colonists. The extent to which the wheat-producing powers of England's Colonies could be increased is almost fabulous, if a little judicious inducement were held out to them. And England ought to obtain all her foreign supplies from them, admitting, as we must do, that the colonists are much better consumers, in proportion to their numbers, of the manufactures of Great Britain than the United States are. Why is that? Because the Colonies have not yet large manufacturing power, and are therefore not yet competitors with England. But the day will come when the Colonies will wish to be their own manufacturers, the same as the United States are. In fact, with all Colonies, after the first flush of success following on the taking up of their land, and the money being made on the first-fruits of the virgin soil, there comes a time when the colonists seek to become manufacturing countries too, and they turn with

a natural instinct to protecting their own manufactures. (Hear, hear.) We cannot help seeing that there is a sort of instinct in all new countries, in spite of all that political economists can write to the contrary, which makes them turn to Protection. (Hear, hear.) Just as America has turned to Protection, so have Victoria and Canada. So we have to meet the question, If the Colonies could produce all the grain required in Great Britain, would she be better off than by being supplied from America? Very little so. Because, as the colonists went in for protective duties, they would be no better consumers of British manufactures than the United States are now. I therefore think that we ought to consider the question whether the real policy of Great Britain would not be to federate in some way with her Colonies, and admit Colonial corn free of duty, while she taxes all foreign corn; and at the same time the Colonies should agree not to protect themselves in their manufactures as against Great Britain. If confederation means anything, I think it must mean Free-trade amongst the different states of a United Empire. (Hear, hear.) We will grow the grain you want with a population drawn from Great Britain, and at the same time we will take your manufactures free, with no protection, as against each other, but free to protect ourselves against foreign competition. (Loud applause.)

Captain BEDFORD PIM: I think this discussion is so important that I should like, with your permission to adjourn the debate. I suppose in the future volumes of this Institute there will be no paper that will take a higher rank than that of my friend who has read his paper to-night; and as the question of Free-trade has been raised, and we have strong opinions on that point, I shall, with your permission, move that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: Perhaps you will allow me to say one single word on what Captain Bedford Pim has said. It is now only five minutes past ten, and we do not usually adjourn until half-past, and, unless there is likely to be a great accession of speakers, I think it would be desirable that we should close the discussion, if we can, to-night.

The CHAIRMAN: Perhaps Captain Bedford Pim will make any remarks he may wish now.

Captain BEDFORD PIM: It seems to me that the real question we have to decide is the unity of the Empire. That is the sort of thing we want to go in for in this Institute, because there seems to be the very greatest division between the Colonies and the Mother-country, inasmuch as the Mother-country is a Free-trader, whilst the colonists are strict Protectionists—and small blame to them.

(No, no, and hear, hear.) I am very glad to find they are Protectionists. I think as Protectionists they are much more likely to advance their own interests than by any other system ; but, nevertheless, there is that feeling between the Mother-country and the Colonies, and I think it is a great pity that there should be such differences. When one sees the amount of grain they are capable of sending into this country, it is enough to make one's mouth water ; but I agree with the last speaker, that if the United States continue to send us grain they will carry off the trade, because the Colonies have much farther to send their grain than the Americans. I do not see how the Colonies are going to compete unless we bind them to the Mother-country "with hooks of steel"—admitting their grain free and taxing the foreigner, otherwise there is no hope whatever of our obtaining from them the grain which we want. What inducement can we hold out to the Colonies to become Free-traders ? Can we protect them in any way ? I venture to say, as a seaman who has seen a great deal of hard service, that we are at present utterly and totally incapable of protecting our Colonies. We have not got a single ironclad in the British navy at this moment capable of blockading an enemy's ports in the winter months. (Laughter, No, no, and Hear, hear.) I suppose there is not a man in this room who would say that I do not know my profession, and therefore I say, show me one single ironclad capable of performing this work. Then, again, I say we have not any ships capable of convoying a fleet of wheat ships from San Francisco. (No, no.) Gentlemen may say "No, no," but these are facts. (Renewed laughter.) I challenge anyone to tell me one single unarmoured cruiser in Her Majesty's service capable of convoying a fleet of grain ships from California. Well, if we are unable to defend our Colonies, do you think the Colonies care to be talked to by a worn-out old creature like us ? (Laughter.) It is fair to look at both sides of the question. There must be a *quid pro quo* ; the Colonies are the gems of the British Crown, but the Mother-country is totally unable to defend those Colonies in any shape. (Oh, oh.) I pledge my reputation that there is not a single vessel in Her Majesty's navy capable of doing the duty I have mentioned to-night—not a single one ! I should like to have seen this debate continued. I rose simply to move the adjournment of the debate, so that men more capable than myself might have gone into the particulars of the question. My only desire is earnest, real love of my country ; and I am quite sure that if the Colonies were really united to the Mother-country we could defy the whole world ; and surely that is a policy that any Englishman ought to try his

very best to carry out. (Hear, hear.) You cannot do that unless you can give your Colonies some *quid pro quo*. We have nothing to offer them. If you cannot say to your Colonies, "We will defend you against all comers," how can you expect the Colonies to be brimful of patriotism and devoted to you? They are finding out that they must paddle their own canoe. I believe the feeling is growing every day stronger and stronger of estrangement between the Colonies and the Mother-country. (No, no.) I don't care what anybody says; I have seen it, and I believe it; and I believe this, that gentlemen who are saying "No," feel the truth of what I am saying in their hearts. (No, no.) What those ought to do who value our Colonies is to do their utmost to make them rich and powerful; but we are not doing anything of the sort. The gentleman who spoke before me advocated going to the cheapest market, irrespective of national feeling. I have always looked upon everything cheap as being nasty; what you really want is your goods at a reasonable cost. No one can object to pay a reasonable sum for a good article; but we don't do that at all, and the consequence is adulteration everywhere. As to English Free-trade, can there be anything more monstrous than the whole thing? (Roars of laughter.) Gentlemen may laugh, but I am quite prepared to prove that our Free-trade in its inception was a falsehood from beginning to end. I am prepared to prove this. The three F's of British Free-trade are the falsehood, the fallacy, and the failure of Free-trade. (Laughter.) It will ultimately estrange our Colonies from us. (No, no.) There is no question about it; no other nation has followed our example. Every prophecy that Messrs. Cobden and Bright uttered about Free-trade has turned out to be incorrect. We were told that we should have no more wars, for example. But ever since I became a grown man, say since 1850, we have had a war declared on the average every two years and a half in this country. Do you call that a proof that Free-trade must produce goodwill among nations, as boldly asserted by Cobden and Bright?

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: I do think we cannot go into these great party political questions at our meetings—

Captain BEDFORD PIM (deprecatingly): Young, I have sat down; don't fire; you need not go on any more; I shall not say another word.

Mr. Young resumed his seat, and so did the gallant captain, amidst a roar of laughter.

The CHAIRMAN: Before I refer to Mr. Webster's paper, I must assure Captain Bedford Pim that in all my travels in Australia

and New Zealand, I saw not only no symptom of any estrangement from the old country, but very much to the contrary, as I think with the Hon. Saul Sammel that they are more demonstratively loyal than we are in England, and I hope they will remain so. (Cheers.) Sir Arthur Blyth took me to task for the few words I said about the "selectors." Now in the course of my observations I could not refer to South Australia, for, unfortunately, I saw very little of that Colony. I know it is a great wheat-producing country; but all the experience I had of South Australia was a visit to Adelaide and a shipwreck. (Laughter.) And when I spoke about selectors, I was thinking more—in fact, I was thinking only—of those in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland; and I said that the system in Queensland was much better for their occupation. Instead of throwing the whole country open to selection, they only open certain selected districts which they consider most available for selection, and these are the districts which are, either from climatic circumstances, or from proximity to markets and better means of communication, those in which the selectors are more likely to thrive. What I found fault with in New South Wales and Victoria was the indiscriminate manner of selection. The corn-growers have been very successful in some instances. There was one, I remember, at Wellington, a wealthy, substantial man, and proud of his success; he met me there. I also saw on the river that ran down to the Macquarie from the North, a magnificent crop of wheat growing on the land near that river. So that I have no doubt in many places, where the circumstances are suitable, the selectors both in New South Wales and Victoria, have been eminently successful. But still I think that as a general principle the way in which selection has been managed in New South Wales and Victoria has not been so good as that in Queensland. Then there is another question with regard to population. Now, Sir Arthur Blyth seemed to me to wish me to bear my testimony in favour of increased population. I am most willing to do so. Not only would emigration from this country greatly relieve the congestion of population which is experienced here, but it would be to the great advantage of emigrants themselves to go out. Nevertheless it is, as Sir Arthur Blyth said, the one thing which the Colonies require, and I think there can be no greater mistake made by anyone than is made by the working classes of the Colonies, namely, their jealousy of other working-men coming out and settling among them. They fancy that other working-men would compete with them, and reduce their wages. Now, I am certain there can be no greater mistake. The

more labour there is there, as long as there is capital to employ it, the more employment there will be, and the existing working-men, if more of their class come out, will then become employers of labour instead of remaining working-men. I am most willing to bear my testimony in opposition to the delusion which, I fear, is very prevalent in the majority of the constituencies in the Colonies on that subject. Mr. Halcombe referred to the production of fruit, and I can bear out every word he said. In the New England district of New South Wales fruits of all kinds are excellent. After all, the Colonies are not so backward in their knowledge how to preserve fruit. I have eaten the most delicious preserved fruit, which had been preserved by a man named Skinner in Brisbane, as well preserved as any tinned fruits that I have seen in any part of the world, not too sweet, but well done; the pine-apples were excellent, and their preserved turtle, for soup, was equally good. Well, Mr. Webster referred to the reclamation of waste land. Now, I have no doubt that any land that is worth reclaiming would be, and has been, reclaimed, long ago. The land that is not reclaimed is that which is not worth it, and is better left in the wild state, to feed a few sheep or rough cattle upon, than to go to the enormous expense of trying to prepare it for agriculture. He mentioned the Duke of Sutherland. The reason why the Duke spent enormous sums of money in reclaiming his land was that he might have some for agriculture to put with his sheep farms. I believe his reclamation was equal to the fee-simple of good land. With him it was a useful expense, for it made his sheep farm much more valuable pasture for the sheep. Mr. Webster went on to say the best way was to take the people to the land, instead of bringing the land to the people: in that I agree. I think I have nothing more to do but to thank Mr. Webster for his able and interesting paper, and I congratulate him upon receiving such encomiums from everyone who has spoken. (Loud applause.)

MR. ROBERT G. WEBSTER: My Lord Duke, ladies, and gentlemen,—I can assure you I deeply appreciate the honour you have done me, and I will be brief in acknowledging the same. As you are aware, I have endeavoured to-night to point out the sources from whence our extraneous supply of grain is derived, and have also indicated that in the future we may anticipate an increased and not a diminished demand for cereals in this country. I have also shown that from British Colonies (so to speak, "grown out-of-doors") a large percentage, if not all, our demand for cereals could be supplied. I noticed that one speaker raised a subject foreign to the question before this meeting to-night—that was, the respective

advantages of Free Trade or Fair Trade ; in fact, it was like shaking a red rag in the face of a bull. (Laughter.) The result has been the remarks my gallant friend has just addressed to you. But, I contend, the development of " England's Colonial granaries" has very little, if any, connection with this moot question. The increase of the wealth of our Colonies ought to be a question we should all unite in advocating, for that increase in their wealth could be clearly proved to add also to our own. We all know a good harvest in England is the best impetus to our manufacturing industries. The day may arise when a good harvest in " Greater Britain " may be acknowledged also to be a great advantage to ourselves. (Hear, hear.) Success, I acknowledge, does not, from various reasons, attend all who emigrate or invest their capital in the Colonies. Still, thousands have succeeded, and these pioneers of progress in civilisation and wealth in the fair lands of Greater Britain have already reaped, and will in future probably to a greater extent reap, a golden harvest from the vast resources of England's Colonial granaries. (Applause.) I again tender my thanks to this representative assembly for the favourable manner in which the remarks I have had the honour to make to-night have been received. (Cheers.)

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, the 18th December, 1881, at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, 136, New Bond Street, W. In the absence of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., Chairman of Council, Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Member of Council, presided. Amongst those present were the following :—

Captain Reginald Hart, V.C., R.E.; Hon. William Grant, M.L.C. (Sierra Leone), Messrs. G. Molineux, T. A Wall (Civil-Commandant, British Sherbro'), Samuel Weil (Cape Colony), Stephen Cracknell, H. P. Hackman, W. H. Wilson (Queensland), J. A. W. Wallinger, John Lane, G. Watson, Captain J. C. R. Colomb, R.M.A.; Captain H. F. Richmond, (Assistant Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone), Messrs. H. Carrington Wilson, J. B. Gill, Mr. Robert G. Webster, Captain Seafield Grant (Duke of Cornwall's L. I.), Captain J. S. Hay, Messrs. W. G. Lardner, W. H. Robinson, W. T. Evans, F. Evans, C.M.G. (Sierra Leone), Alexander H. Grant, Rev. Ponsonby A. Lyons, Captain E. Knapp Barrow, C.M.G.; Messrs. John Shaw (late Madras), C. W. E. Pineo, E. K. Blyth, Fred. Dutton (South Australia), Commander Cameron, R.N., C.B.; Mr. W. F. Wilson (Queensland), Mrs. James Martin, Miss Murray, Dr. J. J. Lam-prey (West Africa), Messrs. Edwin Adolphus (Police Magistrate, Sierra Leone), C. L. Payne (British Guiana), George Wedlake, W. L. Shepherd, Ernest H. Gough, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cockburn (British Honduras), Messrs. John Lees (New Zealand), A. C. Lees, F. P. Labilliere, Edward Chapman, John S. Southlan (Sydney), G. Ormond (New Zealand), A. S. G. Carlyon, Hon. J. H. Phillips, M.L.C. (British Honduras), G. G. M. Nicol, B.A. (Sierra Leone), Louis de Sonza, Alexander Sim, J. R. Boyd, Paget A. Wade, Henry K. Davson (British Guiana), N. E. Lewis (Tasmania), Walter J. Clark (Victoria), C. H. Beard (St. Kitts), Alexander Landale (Victoria), T. Walters, John Munro (Victoria), C. E. Atkinson (Cape Colony), Lewis A. Vincent, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), J. V. Irwin, F. Bowles, Alexander Rogers, Mrs. A. A. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. C. Graham-Rosenbush (late of Sierra Leone), Messrs. A. Weldon, S. H. Shepherd, T. B. Splatt, Miss Sachett, Mr. James R. Saunders (M.L.C., Natal), Miss B. Saunders (Natal), Miss Rea, Mr. E. W. Hervey, Captain Sandwith, Mr. W. R. Gray, Miss E. M. Gray, Messrs. A. Hebron (Sierra Leone), C. J. Lumpkin (Sierra Leone), H. E. Eardley, A. S. Giles, J. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blenkarn, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Bauer, Mr. William Griffith, Captain Stevens (Natal), Messrs. H. G. Hooks, A. Mackenzie Mackay, Walter Paton, Rev. R. Lane, Messrs. Sidney Webb, Charles Webb, Major and Mrs. Allinson, Mrs. W. Carey Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Alldridge, Miss Alldridge, Mr. Edward Morrice, Lieut. W. G. Grant (2nd Bat. Lincolnshire Regt.), Richard Lloyd, Mr. Francis Wallinger, Miss Marion Wallinger, Miss Ivy Wal-

linger, Mr. John Colebrook, Mr. Frederick Young (Honorary Secretary), Captain J. J. Kendall (late Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone), Messrs. F. Gwynne, C. Pfoundes, Alex. Stavely-Hill, Q.C., M.P.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG (Honorary Secretary) read the Minutes of the First Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that the following gentlemen had been elected Fellows since the last Ordinary General Meeting :—

Resident Fellows :—

R. Beauchamp Downall, Esq. (late M.L.C. Ceylon), Richard Lloyd, Esq., G. M. Merivale, Esq. (New South Wales), F. J. Mouat, Esq., M.D., H. Moncrieff Paul, Esq., W. J. Russell, Esq., C. W. Simson, Esq. (late M.L.A. New South Wales), A. F. Somerville, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Walter Bolus, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hon. H. W. Chantrell (Trinidad), Charles Grant, Esq. (Jamaica), Captain J. J. Kendall (late Sierra Leone), Thomas King, Esq. (South Australia), H. A. Keep, Esq. (New South Wales), H. L. Stables, Esq. (Cape Colony).

The following donations of books, pamphlets, &c., have been presented to the Institute by the undermentioned :—

The Government of New South Wales :

Parliamentary Debates, 1881.

The Government of Victoria :

Parliamentary Papers, 1881.

The Government of Western Australia :

Blue Books, 1880.

The Legislative Assembly of Quebec :

Sessional Papers, Vol. XIII., 1879.

The Agent-General for New South Wales :

Registrar-General's Report on the Vital Statistics of Sydney.

The Agent-General for Queensland :

Parliamentary Papers and Reports, 1881.

The Manchester Public Library :

Twenty-Ninth Annual Report, 1880-81.

The Nova Scotia Historical Society :

Annual Report of the Library Commissioners 1880.

The Royal Geographical Society :

Proceedings of the Society, December, 1881.

M. H. Black, Esq., M.L.A. :

Statistics on the Seventy-six Working Sugar Estates at Mackay, Queensland, 1881.

C. D. Collet, Esq. :

The Diplomatic Review, 1871 to 1877.

Sir John Coode :

Photograph of Colombo Harbour, Ceylon.

W. T. Thistleton Dyer, Esq. :

Report on the Progress and Condition of the Royal Gardens
at Kew, 1880.

H. W. Freeland, Esq. :

Elegy on the Death of James A. Garfield. By the Donor.
1881.

H. H. Hayter, Esq., Government Statist, Victoria :

Census of Victoria, 1881.

Mrs. Edward Henty :

Portrait of the late Mr. Edward Henty, Pioneer of Victoria.

Dr. Emil Holub :

The Colonisation of Africa (Pamphlet). By the Donor.

Falconer Larkworthy, Esq. :

New Zealand Revisited by the Donor (Pamphlet).

W. J. Patterson, Esq. :

Proceedings of the Dominion Board of Trade, 1879.

Henry Prestoe, Esq., Trinidad :

Report on the Botanic Gardens, 1880.

C. Graham-Rosenbush, Esq. :

Sierra Leone : its Commercial Position and Prospects. By
the Donor, 1881.

J. S. Segre, Esq. :

Supplement to the Jamaica Gazette, October 20, 1881.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Hon. T. RISLEY GRIFFITH, Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone, to read the following paper, entitled :—

SIERRA LEONE : PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

There has been so much variety of opinion and controversy respecting Sierra Leone, from its foundation to the present day, that I must confess to a feeling of some difficulty in doing justice to the subject within the limits of this paper ; but within those limits I will endeavour to give as full and trustworthy an account, as my experience in the Colony, more particularly in taking the recent census, and some research, enable me to do.

The Colony is situated on the Western Coast of Africa, $8^{\circ} 30'$ north of the Equator, and 18° east of Greenwich. It consists chiefly of a peninsula, formerly called Romarong by the natives, about 18 miles long by 12 in breadth, containing an area of 800 square miles, that is, about the size of the Isle of Wight. Its boundaries on the north and east are the rivers Sierra Leone and Bunce, and on the southern and western shores is the Atlantic Ocean. Besides this, there are the Quiah country, British Sherbro', a most important territory, annexed in 1862, and several islands, the largest of which are the Isles de Los, about one degree

north of the Colony ; the Bananas, about three miles from Cape Shilling ; the Plantain Islands ; and a strip of land on the Bullom shore, nearly opposite Freetown, the capital. These additions bring up the total present area to thousands instead of hundreds of square miles. The peninsula is mountainous throughout ; the highest peak, Regent or Sugar-loaf mountain, is about 8,000 feet above sea-level. The soil is in some places a reddish-brown clay, in others it is rocky or gravelly, with an admixture of ferruginous earth, strewn with granite boulders. In several places there is found in the lower grounds a cavernous kind of stone, very easily worked, largely used for building purposes, and covered with an alluvial soil. Iron is known to exist, and samples have been sent to England. The Colony was founded nearly a hundred years ago as a settlement for the released victims of the slave trade, and it was hoped that their presence on the African coast would prove a certain means of extending civilisation over the whole Continent.

The earliest mention of the peninsula now called Sierra Leone is supposed to be contained in the *Periplus* or account of the voyage of Hanno, the Carthaginian traveller in the sixth century B.C. There has been much disputation as to the exact places visited by him, but it seems to be certain that Sierra Leone is the locality whence he carried the skins of the gorillæ—long supposed to be fabulous creatures until their re-discovery by Du Chaillu—and where he witnessed, to his surprise, the burning down of the rank vegetation by the natives in the dry season, a system of agriculture followed to this day, but which he described as burning mountains running into the sea. This first contact of the country with civilisation, however, led to nothing, and this part of Africa remained quite unknown to mediæval Europe until the fourteenth century after Christ. The Portuguese are usually called the first discoverers, but their claim is disputed by Labat, a French writer, who says that two companies of Norman merchants at Dieppe and Rouen made, in the year 1865, new establishments at Serrelionne, and on the coast of Malaguette, the one being called "Little Paris," and the other "Little Dieppe," from the towns which were formed in the environs of the forts of the merchants.

The Portuguese, under Captain Pedro de Cintra, one of the "gentlemen" of Prince Henry the Navigator, visited the place for the first time, probably about 1462, shortly after that prince's death. In the account of the voyage written by Cada Mosto, printed from his MS., in the collection of Ramusio at Venice, in 1550, we find that they gave to the Cape afterwards known as

Cape Tagrin, and now Cape Sierra Leone, the name of Cape Liedo, "that is," says he, "brisk, or cheerful, because the beautiful green country about it seemed to smile." From Cape Liedo, he continues, "there runs a large mountain for about fifty miles along the coast, which is very high and covered with lofty green trees ; at the end whereof, about eight miles in the sea, there are three islands, the largest not above ten or twelve miles in circumference. To these they gave the name of Saluesze; and to the mountain, Sierra Leone, on account of the roaring of thunder heard from the top, which is always buried in clouds." This quotation is, to my mind, decisive as to the origin of the name, which has been variously attributed to the roaring of the waves upon the shore, the lions or leopards found in the country, and to the supposed resemblance of the mountain crest to the shape of a lion couchant. This very common notion was first published by Villault in 1666. Voyagers of strong imagination believe they can see the form of this lion, but my imagination has not yet been powerful enough for the purpose.

William Finch, merchant, who visited the place in 1607, found the names of divers Englishmen inscribed on the rocks, among others those of Sir Francis Drake, who had been there twenty-seven years before, Thomas Candish, Captain Lister, and others.

In 1666 the Sieur Villault tells that up the river from Cape Liedo were several bays, the fourth of which was called the Bay of France.

The English had a small fort on the river Sierra Leona in 1695, whence they traded to the east as far as the Foulah country for slaves, ivory, and even a good deal of gold. This fort, however, was not long after abandoned.

The next account of the country is given by Mr. Smith, surveyor to the Royal African Company in 1726. He tells us : "It is not certain when the English became masters of Sierra Leone, which they possessed unmolested until Roberts the pirate took it in 1720."

Smith named one of the bays near the cape Pirates Bay, in memory of the burning of a ship there by Roberts the pirate ; a name which it still retains.

Down to the year 1787, the chief, almost the only, business of the English at the spot was to carry on the slave trade. Mr. John Matthews, lieutenant in the Royal Navy, resided at Sierra Leone during the years 1785-7, and has left us very interesting accounts of the country and its neighbours as they existed at that time, with full particulars of the methods followed at Sierra Leone of carrying on the traffic in human flesh.

The idea of the present settlement was a direct consequence of

the memorable decision of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, delivered on the 21st June, 1772, that no person could be lawfully detained as a slave in England. In virtue of this decision many negroes were deserted by their former owners, and left in London unprovided for. A charitable society, of which the celebrated Jonas Hanway was chairman, was formed for relief of the poor blacks in London, and the most feasible plan suggested was the formation of a settlement at Sierra Leone to receive them.

In the year 1787, a large sum having been subscribed, the promoters, by Captain Thompson, their agent, acquired from King Tom, or Naimbana, a chief of the Timmanehs, who occupied the country, a title to the Peninsula of Sierra Leone for a sum of thirty pounds, which was duly attested by a deed signed with the mark of that monarch, and confirmed at a grand palaver of the tribe two or three years afterwards; and although the opponents of the scheme subsequently raised a laugh at this transaction in the House of Commons, Mr. Buxton declared that the mark of a King Tom or a King Jamie was to him infinitely more satisfactory than the abominable practice of seizing upon territory by driving the inhabitants from their country. In 1787, the first batch of immigrants, 460 freed negroes, under Captain Thompson, sailed in the ship *Nautilus*, which thus became in some sort the *Mayflower* of the new settlement. Numbers died on the journey, and several fell victims to the climate or their own intemperance shortly after landing. The remainder built themselves a town—Freetown. In the year 1790 the new colonists were attacked by a body of natives, in revenge for the burning of a town belonging to King Jemmy, a native chief, by the crew of a British vessel. They were scattered about the neighbourhood, and were collected from their hiding-places, with some difficulty, by Mr. Falconbridge, who was sent out from England in the beginning of 1791, and whose wife, Mrs. Falconbridge, wrote an account of the new settlement, which is most interesting, being written from an English lady's point of view.

In 1791, the company—hitherto called the St. George's Bay Company—succeeded in passing through Parliament an Act, 81 Geo. III., c. 55, incorporating them under the title of the Sierra Leone Company. Among the ninety-nine names named in this Act as constituting the first body of proprietors, the foremost are Granville Sharp, William Wilberforce, William Ludlam, and Sir Richard Carr Glynn; and these deserve to be remembered as the actual founders of the settlement. They spent in its establishment

and development a sum of £111,500 in the first two and a half years of its existence.

The directors of the company organised a system of government under an English officer, Lieutenant Clarkson, R.N., as nearly as possible resembling the British constitution.

In 1792 a considerable addition was made to the settlement by the arrival in sixteen ships of 1,891 negroes from Nova Scotia. These men had served under the English flag during the American war, at the close of which they had been placed by the Government at Nova Scotia, but, finding the climate unsuitable for them, arrangements were made to locate them permanently at Sierra Leone. The Nova Scotians, however, had been trained under the American system of slavery to look upon agricultural labour as so exclusively fit for slaves, that they considered it rather degrading to engage in it; and I am sorry to say that a notion of the same kind appears to be far from uncommon in Sierra Leone at the present day, and to be at the root of much of its want of progress. From these mistaken ideas chiefly arose the complications and troubles which disturbed and retarded the infant settlement.

The Company made special efforts to encourage the practice of agriculture. They offered annual premiums to encourage the building of farmhouses, the rearing of cattle, the raising of all kinds of provisions and articles of exportable produce, and they engaged an eminent botanist, Dr. Afzelius, who afterwards held a high position in the University of Upsal, to investigate the natural history of Sierra Leone, and established a garden of experiment under his superintendence, besides forming experimental farms in several parts of the Colony for the instruction of the inhabitants. To these establishments they forwarded for cultivation a large collection of valuable plants of the East and West Indies and the South Seas from Kew Gardens, and a gardener trained in England to superintend their naturalisation in the Colony.

All these efforts were entirely destroyed, as the Colony was attacked by a French squadron and great damage done in 1794. In that year Zachary Macaulay, father of Lord Macaulay, the historian, became Governor for the first time. By the year 1798 Freetown contained about 800 houses, besides public buildings.

In 1794 the Sierra Leone Company made their first effort to open up trade with the interior by the despatch of a mission consisting of two of their servants, who penetrated 800 miles inland as far as Timbo, the capital of the Foulah kingdom. In consequence of this mission a deputation of chiefs from Timbo visited the settle-

ment to propose terms of trade, and a small beginning was made of an internal commerce which, had it been properly developed, would have proved the best means of carrying out the objects with which the settlement was formed.

The next memorable event in the history of the Colony was the arrival of the Maroon settlers in October, 1800. They were in number about 550, natives of Jamaica, who claimed their freedom when the English took that island from the Spaniards : as they had long lived independently in the mountainous districts there, and did not bear the reputation of being a peaceable people, it was thought best by the British Government to locate them in Sierra Leone. These Maroons, notwithstanding their distaste for agriculture, became industrious men and useful members of society.

In 1800 the Sierra Leone Company obtained a Charter of Justice from the Crown, authorising the directors to make laws not repugnant to those of England, and to appoint a Governor and Council.

Up to the year 1806 the slave trade had not been legally forbidden to British subjects, the first law for its abolition being passed May 28 of that year. An English slave barracoon and slave dépôt had accordingly existed on Bunce Island in the Sierra Leone River up to that date. Its dismantled remains with some of the guns which formerly defended it, the cellars wherein the slaves were confined, and some curious inscriptions on the tombstones remain to this day as relics. I visited the spot myself in company with a picnic party in December of last year, and we spent some time in contemplation of the change from former white barbarism.

It will of course be impossible within the limits of this paper to dwell upon many details of the early history of the settlement, although there is much that is both instructive and interesting. But I must pass all over with the simple statement that the Company, having found itself unable to carry on its designs owing to unforeseen circumstances, such as war with the natives and debt, an Act of Parliament (47 Geo. III., c. 44) received the Royal assent August 8, 1807, whereby the possessions and rights of the Sierra Leone Company were transferred to the Crown from January 1, 1808. In the debate on the third reading of this Act, Mr. Thornton concluded his speech by remarking that in whatever sense the Colony might be said to have failed, he thought they had afforded proof of the practicability of civilising Africa, and it would be for the Parliament and the Government to act hereafter as might, under the circumstances, appear expedient.

Thus formally ended the first company of philanthropists who founded the settlement. No doubt they set out with lofty hopes

and expectations, which were not realised, but their intentions were pure, and many of their measures were marked by foresight and care, though frustrated by circumstances beyond their control. As a thing not generally known, I may mention that this Company had a coinage of its own. A silver half dollar in the British Museum collection, which I had in my hand a day or two ago, about the size of a florin, has on the obverse side the words, "Sierra Leone Companv, Africa," surrounding a lion guardant, standing on a mountain, and on the reverse, imprinted on the rim, "Half-dollar piece, 1791," the year of the creation of the Colony, and in the centre, between the two numbers 50 and 50, are two hands joined, probably representing the union of England and Africa.

Although the Sierra Leone Company had ceased, its principal members immediately formed "The African Institution," through which the Government acted for some time. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, son of George III., was patron and president; Henry Thornton, the chairman; and Zachary Macaulay, for many years the hard-working and unpaid secretary. It was supported by Mr. Percival, Mr. Canning, Lord Castlereagh, and most members of the Government, but subject to much opposition and criticism during the whole of its existence, partly from interested slave traders, and partly from misunderstandings and general ignorance of the conditions of the settlement. I must observe, however, that in looking over the pamphlets relating to these old controversies, I cannot help noticing that many of the difficulties of this Company and the preceding one arose from their own too sanguine and mistaken estimates both of the climate and of the capacity of the people for self-advancement. But, on the other hand, their opponents were far more violent in the opposite direction. The truth lies between the two extremes: negroes are neither so bad nor so good as they have been painted; they have their shortcomings in common with all other races, and those are their best friends who speak of them in a kindly spirit.

The first Governor appointed by the Crown in 1808 was Thomas Ludlam, Esq., and since his time to the present there have been so many changes as almost to justify the witty observation of Sidney Smith, that Sierra Leone always had two Governors, one just arrived in the Colony and the other just arrived in England. This constant change has been of course very detrimental to the settlement. It would be impossible to enter upon a detailed account of the endless changes which have taken place. One of the most

popular and energetic Governors was Sir Charles Macarthy, who held the post for nearly ten years—an unusually long period—beginning in 1814. His name is still remembered with great affection by the natives, and Mr. A. B. C. Sibthorpe, a native negro writer, who has just published a history of Sierra Leone, speaks of it as “the glorious era of the Colony.” The leading idea of his government was the promotion of intercourse with the interior of Africa, as the best means of encouraging trade and industry, and he sent out several expeditions for the purpose, the chief of which was under Major Laing. He was unfortunately taken prisoner and murdered by the Ashantees in January, 1824, which nation, barbarous as it is, still reveres the name of Governor Macarthy as an example of all that is brave and great. Other names held in special remembrance by the inhabitants are those of Sir Stephen J. Hill (1860-2), Sir Arthur Kennedy (1852-4, and again 1871-3), and Sir John Pope Hennessy (1878).

The present population of the original settlement, including British Quiah, which was annexed at a very early date, is 58,862; and of the dependencies, Isles de Los, Tasso, Kikonkeh, and British Sherbro', 6,684; total, 60,546. Probably the population is much larger. I judge that an additional 4,000 in British Sherbro' would be within the mark. The difficulties of taking a census among half civilised people are very great, and the officers who assisted me in this labour found considerable obstructions from groundless rumours and the superstitions of the people.

Of the total sixty and a half thousand inhabitants, only 163 are whites resident, to whom at the time of the census 108 more were added of floating white population, being crews and passengers of ships in harbour. The remainder consisted of the following remarkable variety of races, which render this small community a sort of epitome of all Africa, no less than sixty languages being spoken in the streets of Freetown:—Mandingoes, 1,190; Timmanehs, 7,448; Joloffs, 189; Baggas, 840; Mendis, 8,088; Sherbros, 2,882; Gallinas, 697; Limbas, 498; Soosoos, 1,470; Foulahs, 226; Loccos, 1,454; Serrakulies, 129; Bulloms, 129; Kroomen, 610. These fourteen names comprise all those who may be classified with any exactness as to their specific African nationality. But in addition to them are large numbers of other races inextricably intermixed; descendants of the liberated Africans, who number 35,480, being more than half of the whole population; West Indians, 393; and miscellaneous tribes, who together number 4,182.

The Timmanehs were the aboriginal inhabitants of the country,

the purchase of the original site of the settlement having been made from their chief, Naimbana.

They principally inhabit the Quiah country, and spread a considerable way into the interior. Though their country is divided into petty kingdoms, they speak the same language throughout with but slight variation. They are pagans, though some profess the Mohammedan religion in name but not in practice. Though hard-working themselves, they make their slaves grow most of the produce, and they bring large quantities of rice, ground-nuts, benni-seed, and other articles into the settlement, which swell the exports of the Colony. I would willingly ascribe to the nearest of our neighbours, and their representatives in Freetown, of whom there are many, some virtues if they possessed any, but, unfortunately, taken as a people, they have been too truly described by able and observant writers as dishonest and depraved. Though not naturally of warlike disposition they have engaged in many wars, both internal and incursionary, which have done more to retard the progress of trade than anything else.

The Mendis live at the back of the Sherbro' country. They are warriors ; they almost live by war, and are ready to hire themselves out as war men to almost any tribe or nation willing to pay them for such services, or without pay where they can plunder for reward. The English have, however, found them to be most useful allies at times. They fought for us as far back as 1838, and upon several occasions since their services have been proffered and accepted. In the Ashantee war of 1873-74 about 300 of them were engaged on our side, and gave every satisfaction. Only as lately as the recent Ashantee difficulty they made an offer of their services. They are out and out pagans, but are useful as neighbours in the Sherbro' country, where they carry whatever produce they have to dispose of. They are glad to see a white man amongst them, and think highly of the English.

The Mandingoës are Mohammedans in religion, and follow various pursuits ; they are skilful as tanners and blacksmiths, and as they are of a shrewd nature, many of them become brokers and interchangers of produce in Freetown for the other less intelligent tribes. Their habits and religion produce a better state of existence than other uncivilised tribes. The Assistant Arabic interpreter of the Government, a Mandingo by birth, tells me that destitution is almost unknown in their country and that age is treated with veneration. Of all the tribes who come to us the Mandingoës are least mendacious. The care of their aged leads to the belief that there must be some good in these people.

The Soosoos were originally emigrants from the Mandingo tribes ; they came to the Mellicourie, Fourricariah, and Soombuyah countries, and intermarried with the aborigines, who were Balloms, Tonko Limbas, and Baggas. Being better educated in the Koran, which appears to be the standard of education, they soon became powerful enough to command the country to which they had originally immigrated. Some time since the Government of Sierra Leone were obliged to help the Timmanehs against the Soosoos, notably in 1858 59, when they were unable to combat with this then powerful tribe, but more recently the Timmanehs have acquired greater strength and matters are now reversed, the Soosoos being unable to stand against the Timmanehs. The Soosoos bring to the settlement produce of all kinds, but particularly ground-nuts, bennie-seed, and gum ; they are reckoned, as Africans go, to be a hard-working people, and continue Islamites in religion.

Of the Kroomen as a race of hard-working men I cannot say too much. Very shortly after the formation of the Colony, the Kroo-boys appear to have settled in large numbers in Freetown, and in the year 1816 an ordinance was passed authorising the purchase from one Eli Ackim of certain lands which were devoted to these people, and where they at present reside in the portion known as Krootown.

Every mail steamer that comes from Europe and touches at Sierra Leone takes a certain number of Kroo-boys on board, who perform the work of unloading and loading, painting, scraping, and cleaning generally during the voyage down the Coast and until the vessels return, when the European sailors again turn to. Each man-of-war takes a complement of them and they perform the same description of work, relieving the white sailors from exposure to the sun. In cases of disobedience, punishment is awarded and administered by the headman, whose authority over his boys is thoroughly recognised. As boatmen they are exceptionally good. Those resident in Sierra Leone are under a king or chief chosen by them, who settles disputes and adjudicates in minor cases of larceny, &c., amongst themselves. The present occupant of this office is King Tom Peter, who is also a first-class police-constable under the Colonial Government, his sphere of duty being assigned to the locality of his own people. Taken as a people they are the hardest workers amongst the Africans, and they are much appreciated on board Her Majesty's ships on the West African Station. There is no mistaking them, for they all have the broad blue band tattooed on their faces, which commences at the top and centre of the forehead and reaches in a straight line to the tip of their noses. They make ex-

cellent carriers, and are engaged on all expeditions which start from Sierra Leone. They look up to the English, whom they regard as parental in every sense, and I believe they would willingly hand over their country to Great Britain if the smallest promise of protection and support were made to them. They are pagans, but many of those resident in Sierra Leone have embraced Christianity. Frequently they adopt the most absurd names, such as Pea Soup, Bottle-of-Beer, Jack Never-fear, and Tom Two-glass. The men are of very little use at farming, nor do they make good house servants. In other respects their services are indispensable to commerce in this part of the world. They are broad-chested and muscular.

The liberated Africans and their descendants are of a number of tribes whom it would be an endless labour to endeavour to classify. The most numerous and important are the *Akus*, a word signifying, according to Dr. Robert Clarke, how-d'ye-do, and *Eboes*. The country of the former is in the neighbourhood of Lagos, whilst the Eboes inhabit the eastern banks of the Niger. To weld all these races into one has been always the great task of the Government. In former days tribal riots were not uncommon, but have long happily ceased. The last disturbance of the kind took place in 1834 in the Second Eastern district. Both these tribes are, however, singularly clannish.

The Government of the Colony has undergone various changes. From the very first some share in Government was committed to the native Africans, of course under European superintendence. In 1868 an Executive Council, consisting of four members, nominated by the Crown, was created by Royal charter, and a Legislative Council. In 1868 it became the centre of Government for all the West African settlements, but in 1874 this was modified, and the Colony is now under a charter dated 17th December, 1874. There is an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, and the Officer commanding the Forces, and very lately the Crown Solicitor has been added. The same officials with four others appointed by the Crown, form the Legislative Council ; of these latter, three were Africans. The settlement is divided into districts, each presided over by a manager. British Sherbro' is under a civil commandant, as also Kikonkeh, whilst the Isles de Los are under a sub-collector of customs, all appointed by the Governor.

The principal towns of the settlement are Freetown, the capital, founded in 1787 ; Waterloo, Kissy, Leicester, Gloucester, Regent, Wilberforce, Goderich, York, Kent, and about 20 others.

Freetown is pleasantly situated, facing the harbour looking north; it occupies a space extending in length for about three miles, and contains about 22,000 inhabitants. It is remarkably well laid out. The streets are wide, though the houses are somewhat uneven in point of size. The majority of the houses are built of stone to a height of from eight to fourteen feet, the upper part being wood-work, many with galleries or verandahs in front. A great number of better class houses have sprung up of late years in Freetown. It is a feature of the people to invest their savings from trading in house property. There are several public buildings of importance. St. George's Cathedral, a substantial brick building, with clock tower, has lately been re-modelled, and is about to be re-seated in modern style. Government House, once Fort Thornton, occupies a prominent position, and is pleasantly approached through a handsome avenue of mango trees.

The military barracks are on a hill of about 800 feet high, and are built in a commodious and superior manner. There are at present about 400 rank and file of the 1st West India Regiment, whose presence adds considerably to the importance and security of the settlement. Churches and chapels of various denominations abound, and the educational establishments are well built. Freetown contains the best market for vegetables in West Africa. The exhibition of fruits and vegetables along the well-filled stalls would do credit to many a large town in England. There is also a good butchers' market, well supplied with beef and mutton on alternate days, beef being sold at 6d. a pound, and mutton at 9d. There is a good supply of poultry, ducks fetching 2s. 6d. each, turkeys from 10s. to 15s., and fowls from 10d. to 2s. The pork is unfit for European consumption.

There is probably no place along the Western Coast of Africa where such excellent water can be obtained as at Sierra Leone, and the supply is abundant. Water pipes are now laid down in most of the principal streets, and in many cases it has been carried into the houses of the residents. The bringing of the water into Freetown from the hills and springs near the town is of immense advantage, and a convenience which the inhabitants appreciate greatly. The benefit of pure water in an African town cannot be over-estimated, and much of the sickness, more particularly dysentery, which is to be met with in other towns on the Coast, may be largely attributed to the impurity of the water.

As to the occupations of the people, out of 159 classed as belonging to professions, 140 are ministers of religion, very few of them being Europeans. The great number of traders and

hawkers is a circumstance sufficiently surprising and important to claim the closest attention of the Executive and the Legislature; nor can the ordinary observer fail to be impressed with such a state of things. On the peninsula of Sierra Leone there are returned 53,862; of these, traders and hawkers number 10,250, or about 19 per cent., but as many of the so-called school children and persons who describe themselves as of no occupation are also hucksters, to say nothing of the transient traders, the percentage under this head can safely be put at 28. Little good can result to a country as long as one-fourth of its people are dependent for their livelihood upon what they sell to the remaining three-quarters.

It seems desirable that some measures should be adopted to induce them to discontinue occupations so manifestly prejudicial to their own advancement as well as to the country generally, and oblige them to engage in labours of production. An attempt in this direction was made in 1879 by Sir Samuel Rowe, who proposed an ordinance for the imposition of market and hawking dues, but the opposition of the trading community was so strong that it had to be withdrawn. The same tendency to engage in the work of distribution rather than the production of wealth seems to be a general characteristic of the negro race, well deserving attentive consideration.

Farmers, farm labourers, and market people principally belong to the Quiah and Second Eastern districts, and as a large number do little else than purchase vegetables in the districts and bring them into the town to sell, the class of people who are most needed, namely, the agriculturists, is reduced considerably below the minimum of the number required.

The fishermen produce little more than enough for the subsistence of their own families, and the quantity offered for sale in the markets is comparatively small in proportion to the amount which this kind of industry might produce.

The real number of artisans or mechanics, who have any right to the term in the true meaning of the word, is very limited; and it is to be regretted that in Sierra Leone, where the people are apt to learn and tolerably quick to apply, when they give care and attention, there is not a greater number of thorough workmen to teach their handicrafts and become examples to the rising generation. A youth who has been two years with a carpenter, boat-builder, blacksmith, or mason, arrogates the title to himself without any compunction, and frequently, whilst he is learning from an indifferent teacher the rudiments of his trade, he sets himself up as a master of his profession. There is hardly a single trade that

can turn out half a dozen men who would be certificated by any European firm for possessing a thorough knowledge of it. Of all trades in Sierra Leone, and certainly in Freetown, that of tailoring is, I think, the most patronised, but this arises from the love of dress, which is inherent.

CLIMATE.

In every matter connected with Sierra Leone, the question of climate forms a most important consideration. From its geographical position, the heat is necessarily excessive for Europeans. The usual temperature of dwellings is from 78 to 86 degrees. The seasons of the year are practically two, the wet and the dry, and I cannot give a better idea of the weather which may be expected by those who propose visiting that part of the world, for agriculture or commerce, than may be obtained from the following table of rainfall, from observations and records carefully made at the Colonial Hospital, Freetown, during the year 1860 :—

Date.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	—	—	—	—	·48	·03	2·40	4·35	·09	·40	·25	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	1·45	·40	·64	—	—	—	·1
3	—	—	—	—	—	·11	1·13	·13	·66	·12	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	·85	·17	·38	1·00	2·75	·80	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	·08	·57	1·00	·45	—	·04	—
6	—	—	—	—	·08	—	·93	—	1·40	·40	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	·15	1·38	·11	·15	1·05	·37	·47	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	·06	·08	—	·40	—	1·00	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	·05	·04	1·34	1·68	·25	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	1·33	—	·03	5·40	3·05	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	·10	·33	·45	·55	1·90	·25	1·02
12	—	—	—	—	—	·70	·10	2·0	2·73	10·40	2·73	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	·06	·18	·48	2·90	·55	·43	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	·33	3·85	3·38	3·83	·06	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	·26	·06	3·00	4·30	·30	·46	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	·30	—	1·07	·63	1·66	—	·2
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	·15	—	—	·90	·06	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	·06	·26	—	·15	·63	·33
19	—	—	—	—	—	·03	·45	—	1·57	·38	—	·83
20	—	—	—	—	—	·55	·02	—	2·61	3·16	—	·27
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	·10	—	1·17	1·15	—	·75
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	·96	·03	1·45	·26	—	—
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·12	·36	·56	—	·71
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·09	1·63	·37	·37	·01
25	—	—	—	—	—	·75	·85	·08	·98	2·52	3·75	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	·38	·06	2·88	1·66	·65	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	·55	1·08	1·35	·40	2·50	4·50	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	·98	—	·05	1·10	—	2·90	·06
29	—	—	—	—	—	1·17	·78	·03	1·76	·02	1·85	·06
30	—	—	—	—	—	·80	·06	—	·03	—	·15	·56
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·78	·09	—	·03	—
—	—	·33	·11	8·91	9·74	13·74	35·55	36·97	39·24	12·34	4·96	·3

It will be noticed that the rains commence to fall about May, and continue with tolerable regularity during the succeeding five

months, and the dry season is embraced in the months from November to April. The total average rainfall for the past five years has been close upon 155 inches, or about five times greater than that of England. The most sickly portions of the year are those immediately preceding and directly following the heavy rains. The reasons for this are obvious. The struggle, as it were, between the sun and the rain is much greater, for whilst during the heavy rains the sun is much less powerful, and the water, falling in large quantities, carries all impurities before it, in the intervening dry season, there is just a sufficient quantity of rain falling to be acted upon by the heat of the sun, and consequently the miasmatic vapour arising from the ground is much increased. Many older residents prefer the rainy to the dry seasons. I must confess, however, a personal predilection for the latter. The objection to the rainy season is the extreme dampness which permeates everything ; even wearing apparel and books are affected by it ; nothing escapes. Charcoal fires have to be kept in the houses and offices to counteract its influence. On the contrary, in the dry season, although the thermometer is a few degrees higher, there is nothing to make it objectionable. The climate at this time of the year may be likened very much to that of the West Indies ; indeed at all times I am inclined to think there is no very great disparity, more particularly if the hills around Freetown be chosen as a residence. There are, however, two peculiar features—tornadoes and the harmattan.

The tornadoes of Sierra Leone are certainly a grand phenomenon. They generally take place after the weather has been unusually sultry. Distant thunder is heard at intervals for days previously, accompanied each evening with lurid, sulphurous forked lightning ; in the eastern horizon clouds may be seen gathering, and a long arch of dense black clouds stretches across the sky, until at last the wind, which up to this time has been remarkably still, bursts forth and continues for some time, together with very heavy rattling rain. The thunder is extremely loud, and the lightning most vivid. The wind is very powerful while it lasts, which fortunately seldom exceeds an hour. When it is over the delightful coolness of the air for some hours fully repays for the inconvenience it has caused.

The harmattan is a wind that blows at intervals for about two months, in February and March. It has a remarkably desiccating tendency, and, though disagreeable, is by no means unhealthy. It comes across the Sahara, and consequently brings with it a fine dust, which has been known to be carried out to sea for many miles. Sailors have given the name of "the smokes" to these clouds

of dust. Articles of furniture may be heard to crack under its penetrating influence, paper and the covers of books are bent by it, ink in open stands evaporates, and even glass is rendered more brittle. The natives dislike the harmattan, and complain of cold. I do not think it very much affects Europeans.

The question of the influence of the climate upon Europeans is, however, most important. On the one hand, I think the expression "white man's grave"—so common that it is repeated even in the elementary school-books of England—is both exaggerated and mischievous. "Give a dog a bad name and you may as well hang him," is a proverb applicable in many ways to Sierra Leone. The pioneers of civilization and the earlier residents suffered to a fearful extent, but I do not hesitate to say that if they had adopted the rules of living which are now being tried, they would not have added so many names to the long roll of deaths ascribed solely to the climate. Even at the very first, Mrs. Falconbridge pointed out that sickness was due quite as much to want of care as to the climate. Dr. James Boyle, in 1881 reported to the Colonial Office that "the most exaggerated notions" prevailed among men of science on the subject. In 1890, Mr. John Cormack, merchant, who had resided at Sierra Leone from 1816 up to that date, stated to a Committee of the House of Commons, that out of twenty-six Europeans in his service, seven had died, seven remained in Africa, and twelve had returned to England, all of them but two or three in good health. In 1896 we meet with a medical opinion that not one-fourth of the deaths are merely from the effects of the climate. Many Europeans have resided in Sierra Leone in the enjoyment of health for many years. Governor Kenneth Macaulay, a younger brother of Zachary Macaulay, lived there for twenty years, Mr. Reffall for fifteen years, and I am personally acquainted with several who have resided there for many years, and who have enjoyed a large portion of health.

The fact is, the climate of Africa is often made the scapegoat of European recklessness, and if Europeans who go there would but take proper precautions, we have it on the best medical authority that much of the sickness and death might be avoided. Great improvement has taken place of late years, in some degree owing to the use of quinine, a medicine quite unknown to the first settlers. A very practical appreciation of this improvement is shown by the Directors of the Star Life Insurance Society, who have reduced the very heavy rates formerly charged for insurance of lives in Sierra Leone. I admit that the climate is bad and dangerous, though not to the extent which should deter any man of

ordinary English courage from the attempt to serve his country and benefit the natives of Africa in a region where, without European supervision and guidance, progress would be impossible. The climate has been most ably written upon by Dr. James Africanus B. Horton, and I can only refer you to his works for further information and instructions for guidance in relation to the preservation of health in the climate, and the degree to which Europeans suffer by the neglect of necessary precautions.

Efforts have not been wanting in this direction. Sir John Pope Hennessy appointed a separate Department of Public Health. Attempts have been made to introduce the cultivation of the *Eucalyptus globulus*, with a view of counteracting the ill effects of the marshy soil, but without success, from the carelessness or ignorance of the planters. A better state of house accommodation has begun to prevail. In 1879 the Colonial Government passed an ordinance compelling the owners and occupiers of lands and buildings not only to cleanse their houses in a most effectual manner, but to check the growth of vegetation which might produce malaria, with many other sanitary regulations, and full power is given to the sanitary inspector to enforce a rigid carrying out of the ordinance. The difficulty of carrying out strict regulations is, however, known only to those who are acquainted with the peculiar ways of the people of Africa. The dry earth system is gradually becoming general, and will, no doubt, be productive of good. A plan has also been lately proposed by the Colonial Office, upon the recommendation of Sir Samuel Rowe, for the establishment of a residence for Government officials on the hills at Leicester, about three miles from Freetown, some 800 feet above sea level, and where the temperature is much milder than below. The only drawback to the proposal is the daily journey to and from Freetown, in all the vicissitudes of weather.

The Agricultural question has always been a crucial one in Sierra Leone. The proper cultivation of the soil is, and must always be, the true foundation of prosperity in any country. The shop cannot flourish unless the farm supports it; and the friends of the Colony regard with anxiety the centralisation of capital at Freetown. I have been gratified, however, to notice, that the desire to acquire land and cultivate it has lately increased to a very great extent, and I regard it as a hopeful sign for the future. The Colonial Government are desirous of fostering and encouraging cultivation. But the people, however, want two things—capital and scientific agricultural knowledge. The native implements are still of the rudest kind, their hoes little more than sufficient to scratch

the ground, and their only other implement a cutlass to cut down the bush. Ploughs are unknown, and spades little used. Wheelbarrows are detested, although they are not quite unknown; the people would much sooner "tote" the soil in a box on their head, and instances are on record where the negro has "toted" the wheelbarrow itself, wheel, handle, and all.

The soil is still prepared for seed in the ancient method of burning down the bush, and merely scratching among the stumps and roots. There are some exceptions to these practices, but we who know how obstinately the British farmer himself once fought against new-fangled notions on his farm, need not wonder at a like difficulty with the African.

The soil of the country is fertile, though hardly in a high degree, and it is an unfortunate circumstance that no qualified authority has yet been employed to prepare a thorough report on the subject. I think it very undesirable that any British Colony should exist without a full and trustworthy account of its soils and minerals. The soil is understood to be least fertile in the neighbourhood of Freetown and the mountain district, but along the valley to the river from Wellington to Waterloo it is good, and the same may be said of British Quiah and of Sherbro'.

Among the plants which might be most usefully cultivated, I would mention in the first place cocoa and coffee. It is well known that cocoa requires a moist soil, and from what I have seen of its cultivation in the West Indies, I am convinced that portions of the territory of Sierra Leone are peculiarly adapted for its growth. It is possible that the natives may object to it, for it is very hard to induce them to enter upon any industry which requires several years' waiting for profitable results, and the cocoa tree requires five or six. But considering the great demand for cocoa, and the suitability of soil and climate, I consider its introduction of the greatest advantage. Mr. Thomas Bright has established a coffee and cocoa farm at Murray Town. Native coffee was discovered in Quiah in the year 1796, and a reward given by the Colonial Government to the Nova Scotian settler who found it, but it has not since been cultivated to any extent. Attention is now being given to the production of Liberian coffee. The following account of the farm of Mr. Wm. Grant, with which he has recently favoured me, will be interesting. It is situated at Hastings, on land which he obtained from the Colonial Government at a trifling sum, on condition that he would devote capital and labour in developing agriculture:—

"The plants in my plantation, when I left Sierra Leone, were all in a healthy state, and I continue to have good accounts from the manager since my arrival in England. I have under cultivation at present over 400 acres of land, of which 100 acres are in sugar cane. I have also 40,000 cocoa plants, from 9 to 18 months old ; 5,000 Liberian coffee plants, 9 months old ; 2,000 coco-nut plants, 6 months old ; and a very large area in maize, cassada, and cocoa, sweet-potatoes, yams and other native vegetables. I may also mention that to shade the cocoa plants, I have planted over 15,000 plantains and banana-plants, some of which are now bearing."

Mr. Samuel Lewis, barrister-at-law, a native gentleman, has established a farm, principally with a view of studying the best methods of agriculture, and is doing much to influence his countrymen in favour of agricultural pursuits. A lecture on the Agricultural Position of Sierra Leone was read by him at Freetown, in April of this year, and contains many interesting statements and recommendations on the subject, which time and space forbid me to enlarge upon now. One peculiar production is the highly valued cola-nut. The Mahomedans of Africa have a singular belief that if they die with a portion of this nut in their stomach, their everlasting happiness is secured. It is used as a sign and token of friendship all over Africa, corresponding to the "pipe of peace" among the North-American Indians. It has the curious property of indefinitely postponing the feeling of hunger, and one nut, it is said, will sustain a man's strength during a long day's march. The cola trees bear twice a year, and the nuts, which hang in pods from the branches, are some of them not unlike an English chestnut. They are grown extensively for the African market. The value exported in 1860 was £2,445 ; in 1870, £10,400 ; in 1880, £24,422 : so that the product is an increasing one. The other productions of Sierra Leone which may be mentioned, are cotton, but of which very little is grown, ginger in large quantities, malagetta pepper, arrowroot, castor oil, maize, cassada, eaten only by the natives, and ground-nuts. These are the principal productions of agricultural importance ; some of them are grown to a very slight extent.

I had prepared a rather complete list with the botanical names of plants in the Colony, but must forego mentioning them for want of time. There are, however, many now quite overlooked which it has occurred to me might be advantageously cultivated, and be the means of opening out new trades and industries. I will only instance the mangrove plants, which overgrow the swampy shores of the Sierra Leone and Sherbro' rivers. One variety of this species is much used in Sind and other parts of Asia for tanning purposes. A portion of the export trade of Sierra Leone is in

raw hides, but if these trees could be utilised, the hides might be manufactured into leather within the Colony, which would thus get a new industry and an increased revenue. I mention this merely as a sample of what a thorough botanical survey might bring to light.

Of industries specially connected with agriculture, I have just learned that Mr. Grant is preparing to introduce a sugar mill to manufacture the sugar now growing in his plantations, and also an ice-making machine to work by steam power, which, I need hardly say, will be of the greatest medical usefulness in such a climate.

A model farm, managed by Europeans, for the instruction of natives, the introduction of improved implements, and modes of cultivation, but, above all, the popularisation, so to speak, of agricultural pursuits in preference to trade and barter, are the main wants of the Colony in this department. A system of agricultural prizes, such as were tried in the early days of the Colony, would also be well worth a trial. I may say that, in common with most other observers, I have never found the African race unwilling to labour when they feel that a good profit will be the result, though they are wanting in patience to wait for the result.

To those who are supporters of missionary work, Sierra Leone is an interesting spectacle. Seventy years ago it was a heathen land : to-day it is filled with places of worship. In its earlier days the bearers of the Gospel to the heathen located there met with many trials from climate, ill-will, and opposition from slave traders and chiefs : to-day the various Christian sects are vying in Christian rivalry.

In the fifteenth century we read that the Portuguese commenced missionary efforts on the West Coast, but whatever successes attended them have long since disappeared. Early attempts to establish Methodism near Sierra Leone were made by Dr. Thomas Coke in 1796, but they failed. The Nova Scotian settlers, who arrived in 1792, embraced amongst them Wealeyans, Baptists, and members of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, and each sect claims that period as the era of its commencement in the settlement.

The Church Missionary Society, founded in 1799, sent the first Sierra Leone missionaries (Messrs. Renner and Hartwig) out in 1804—German disciples supported by English funds. As years went on their numbers increased. In 1811 the first ordained Wesleyan missionary arrived in Sierra Leone, who has been followed ever since by an unbroken succession of Europeans. In 1816 the Church Missionary work was entered upon in good earnest, and their labours were devoted, in common with the others, to the

liberated Africans, who were now located here in large numbers. Among many names in early missionary work may be mentioned those of Nylander and W. A. B. Johnson, whose hard work and untiring zeal with a people whose belief was a degrading superstition produced the happiest results. A long roll of names of Christian labourers and their wives who died at their post is to be read in the various published accounts. In twenty years, from 1815, out of seventy who were sent out, thirty-seven died, or were invalidated, in less than a year.

By these efforts, and those of other denominations, was Sierra Leone christianised; and what is the result to-day? According to the census returns there are 18,680 Episcopalians, 17,098 Wesleyans and Methodists, 2,717 Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, 888 Baptists, and 869 Roman Catholics. There are still, however, many pagans, with whom the various denominations are combating.

To the Church Missionary Society, Sierra Leone owes much. In 1839 they erected a stone church at Kissyroad; in 1849 that at Pademba-road. They have spent close upon half a million of pounds in Sierra Leone! They withdrew their grants in 1862, and at the present moment give about £300 a year only; a large amount is collected amongst Church members and the various Dissenting bodies for their own support. The first bishopric was established in 1852.

Latterly, the Native Church Pastorate, established by Bishop Beckles in 1861, has taken over the ecclesiastical functions of the former Episcopal Missionary Church; the constitution of the Native Church is identical with that of the Episcopal Church of England. The late Bishop, Dr. Cheetham, whose vacation of the bishopric has just been announced, did much to further the cause of the Church in Sierra Leone, and his removal will be a great loss to the Colony.

The question of the success of Christianity in Africa is a very momentous one; let us hope that the dream of Sir Charles McCarthy will be realised, and that Sierra Leone may be the base whence future operations may be extended step by step to the heart of Africa. I would recommend, from whatever point it is approached, that the system adopted should be that carried on by the Basle Missionary Society, who combine Christian teaching with practical instruction in useful handicrafts, and thus implant with the knowledge of the Gospel the belief that labour is dignified and profitable.

I now come to speak of education. In 1880 eighty-two schools were in existence; the number of scholars on the roll being 8,543,

of whom 4,711 were boys and 8,882 girls. They were principally supported by the various religious denominations. Of the above eighty-two schools, forty-five were in connection with the Church of England, and thirty-seven with other bodies, principally the Wesleyan Methodists.

Of the schools for higher education, Fourah Bay College was built by the Church Missionary Society, and opened on the 18th February, 1828, with six pupils, one of whom was Bishop Crowther, of the Niger. At times it has been closed, but for the past thirty years has steadily carried on its work. It is about a mile and a half from Freetown. It is affiliated to the University of Durham, and its students, by keeping the necessary terms and passing the required examinations, may attain all the degrees of that University without leaving the shores of Africa. Many are now graduates of Durham.

The Church Missionary Grammar School gives a superior education to native boys. It celebrated the thirty-sixth anniversary in April last. The most promising boys of the common schools pass to this one, and the best of them to Fourah Bay College. It is both a boarding and day school, and since its opening over 1,000 boys have been admitted, many of whom now fill important posts. The curriculum is that of an ordinary English grammar school. The establishment is now self-supporting, and has an invested surplus, out of which the tutors are sent to England for further education. I had the pleasure of attending an examination of the boys of this school in December, 1880, and I was much struck with their general proficiency.

The Wesleyan High School for Boys is also an excellent institution. Like the Church Missionary Grammar School, it receives youths from neighbouring Colonies, who derive instruction which could not be obtained on other parts of the coast. It was opened in 1874, and is very prosperous.

The Wesleyan High School for Girls was opened in 1879. The idea of a superior school for girls originated with Mrs. Godman, the wife of a Wesleyan missionary, on her arrival in the Colony. But it was cordially taken up by the natives, and they subscribed the entire funds for its establishment. It was thought best to adopt the commercial principle, but as yet no one has asked for profit, and the school shows signs of good progress and prosperity. The principal teachers have been engaged from Europe.

The Annie Walsh Memorial School for Girls, under the fostering care of the Church Missionary Society, was established from a

bequest made for the purpose by the English lady whose name it bears.

The efforts of the Roman Catholics in aid of education are very praiseworthy. The priests have a large school for boys, and the sisters educate girls and young women. The Mohammedans also have their schools, where, in addition to the Koran, both English and Arabic are taught. In common with their fellow-religionists of the interior, they show a great desire to obtain knowledge.

A desire to gain knowledge characterised the negroes of the Peninsula at the time of the first settlement, although not from a very worthy motive. A common proverb of those days was, "Read book, and learn to be rogue so well as white man." We may safely say that the better example set them by the white man of these days has induced a higher motive by this time. At all events, they show a great anxiety to get learning of a certain kind, unhappily not always the most practical. Poor people will make any sacrifice to give their sons a knowledge of Greek, Latin, and even Hebrew, but the attendance of the children at the elementary schools is very irregular. The desire of the people is rather to enter upon professional occupations than to work at handicrafts, and this affects the standard of education aimed at. I think a larger development of industrial teaching is much wanted throughout the Colony. There are negroes of pure African blood in connection with the Colony and on the West Coast who have fully attained to the high standard of intellectual culture we reach in England, and have gained the University degrees of Oxford and Durham. These men afford an incontestable proof that the negro race is not hopelessly incapable ; and a great responsibility rests upon them, which, from personal knowledge, I may say they fully realise, as intellectual representatives of their race before the people of Europe and America. But, at the present moment, what is most required in Sierra Leone is the raising the whole mass of the people, by giving to their teaching a more practical turn, which shall induce habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance, and in proportion as we thus encourage handicrafts, trade, and agriculture, we shall make the country less dependent upon European teachers. Governor Havelock since his arrival has taken up the subject of public education very earnestly, and passed a new educational ordinance, the principal feature of which is the encouragement of industrial teaching ; and I may add, that every effort in this direction will have my very cordial and active support, so long as I am connected with the Colony.

I must not omit the important departments of trade and commerce. One of the main objects of the founders of the settlement was to make it an outlet for the trade of the interior with Europe and the rest of the world. In this sense, Freetown, which possesses the only convenient and safe harbour for hundreds of miles along the surf-beaten coast, has been aptly called the Liverpool of the West Coast of Africa. Its trading operations, beyond the export of its own productions, embraces the collection of commodities from surrounding countries, and their export. There are very large possibilities in such a position : what are the prospects of their fulfilment ?

No less than seven-tenths of the Freetown revenue is derived from trade passing through the Lokkoh and Roquelle rivers. If good roads could be made through these border regions, and if travellers could be secured from molestation arising from the internecine wars of our neighbours, a much larger trade might be done. The best efforts of the Colonial Government are constantly used in the direction of preserving peace among them, and a feeling of amity and goodwill is sedulously cultivated with those who are more distant, by the entertainment of their chiefs and messengers who visit Sierra Leone, by the Government. They are seldom allowed to leave the Colony without being the bearers of a message of friendship, and substantial tokens of goodwill, in the shape of presents to their chiefs at home. Apart from sentiment, it is felt that in promoting peace and friendship with these barbarous neighbours, we increase their demand for our own goods, and in advancing their welfare we also promote our own.

Expeditions have at times been organised into the immediate interior with the same object. But, in spite of all efforts, trade is very much hampered on our borders by internal wars. As an illustration of this, the recent war in the Quiah country has helped to reduce the quantity of ground-nuts exported from 608,000 bushels in 1879 to 247,000 in 1880. These wars are not directed against us, although we are the sufferers. The cultivation of the country in which they occur is neglected, industry is paralysed, and the unhappy belligerents have nothing to export.

The accession of territory known as "British Sherbro," in 1862, has helped to increase trade to a considerable extent, and it has been termed the "milch cow" of the settlement. Time will not permit me to give this important addition the justice it deserves, but I may state that twenty-two rivers and creeks form a confluence near the island of that name, and the amount of native produce brought down is very large.

The principal imports of the settlement of Sierra Leone, which pay no duty, are Manchester cottons, woollen goods, wearing apparel, and haberdashery; tinned provisions, flour, candles, and oil, salt, hardware, and beads. There is a great importation also of spirits and tobacco, the duties upon which form the largest portion of the revenue. The total value of the imports in 1880 was £445,858; of this sum the United Kingdom supplied £321,529, or nearly two-thirds; America, £45,486; while France and Germany supplied £38,918 and £26,208. Some five months since I counted no less than eight steamers in the harbour at one time, besides a goodly number of sailing vessels. This means business.

This may appear a trivial number, but I am speaking of a small Colony. The following table of vessels entered and cleared in 1875-80 will show the increase in shipping:—

ENTERED.	Year.	Sailing.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Tonnage.
1876	292	33,617	120	107,715	412	141,333	
	267	35,963	103	105,361	370	141,374	
	235	34,737	143	130,855	378	165,596	
	215	27,284	218	163,735	433	190,019	
	205	27,041	194	172,513	390	190,557	
CLEARED.	1876	280	34,675	115	101,501	395	134,076
	288	38,417	102	104,585	390	144,002	
	252	37,302	160	127,267	412	164,449	
	235	31,187	218	150,676	443	180,754	
	213	38,617	196	173,909	411	201,736	

At present three lines of steamers run to Sierra Leone. The original African Steamship Company and the later British and African Navigation Steamship Company; between them they furnish a weekly service, besides occasional intervening South Coast boats which call there. The distance from Liverpool to Freetown is 3,078 miles, and the journey occupies sixteen days. There is another line from Marseilles, belonging to Mons. Verminck, which provides a steamer every three weeks. The two first-named have excellent, though limited, passenger accommodation.

I find the value of imports and exports, taken from official records for the last six decades, stands thus:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.
1830	£287,251
1840	73,939
1850	97,892
1860	284,486
1870*	280,864
1880	446,358
	271,076
	65,858
	115,142
	304,393
	350,317
	375,986

* Including British Sherbro'.

The principal articles of export for the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Articles.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Rate of Duty.
Dutiable.						
Beni-seed	17,267 bus.	23,114 bus.	46,947 1/2 bus.	27,249 bus.	21,300 bus.	1d. bus.
Cola-nuts	1,963 pkgs.	1,673 pkgs.	2,128 bus.	2,447 pkgs.	2,331 pkgs.	6d. cwt.
Ground-nuts	220,908 bus.	304,903 bus.	347,560 bus.	508,533 bus.	342,707 bus.	1d. bus.
Gum	cwt. qr. lb.	cwt. qr. lb.	cwt. qr. lb.	cwt. qr. lb.	cwt.	
Hides	5,282 2 3	4,386 2 5	3,904 2 14	5,071	6,860 0 23	2d. cwt.
Palm oils	118,756 lbs.	170,833 lbs.	41,753 hides	53,580 hides	46,348 hides	1d. each
Palm kernels Free.	349,744 grals.	348,601 grals.	347,265 grals.	440,175 grals.	392,306 grals.	1d. gal.
Rubber	216,344 bus.	614,020 bus.	404,908 bus.	513,258 bus.	368,818 bus.	1d. bus.
Ginger	18,730 0 22	23,048 2 3	19,321 2 25	27,314 0 7	16,801 0 24	—
	426,686 lbs.	600,286 lbs.	637,134 lbs.	376,230 lbs.	539,638 lbs.	—

A large and increasing export is india-rubber. In 1878 only 40,750 lbs. were collected. There has since been a gradual increase, and in 1880 Sierra Leone exported 829,686 lbs. This rubber is much prized in the English market, where it fetches about 1s. 8d. per lb.

In respect to the distribution of produce, Great Britain took £108,644, France £148,640, and America £25,551. Nearly all the ground nuts are exported to Marseilles, where there are extensive oil factories; and much of the oil consumed under the name of salad oil is the produce of the ground-nuts of Sierra Leone. America takes the hides. Gum-copal was exported in 1880 to the value of £18,221, cayenne pepper to the value of £642, and when I tell you that I can purchase in Sierra Leone twelve quart bottles of cayenne pepper for eight shillings, you may form some idea of the quantity that is grown. 16,629 lbs. of beeswax were also exported.

The revenue and expenditure of the past five years have averaged, respectively, £68,869 and £59,288. The liabilities of the Colony on the first day of this year amounted to £50,687, being the balance of a debt principally incurred in connection with the harbour works. It is in course of reduction, and the policy of the late Governor, Sir Samuel Rowe, tended very much to the increase of trade, and the liquidation of the debt of the settlement. The revenue is principally derived from a tax on wines, spirits, tobacco, and a wharfage duty of 10s. per ton. The export duties are also light. There are no assessed or house taxes.

Some months ago a prospectus appeared concerning a new bank for West Africa, at Sierra Leone, with branches at Senegal and Lagos. It is much to be regretted that it fell through from internal

reasons, and not from any want of support on the part of the public. I learn from good authority that the idea has not been allowed to drop, and I am further credibly informed that two prospectuses will shortly be issued, each having a similar object. As I am personally unknown to any of the promoters, my opinion will, I trust, be taken as a purely disinterested one, when I say that there is a good and profitable field for such an institution, provided it be judiciously managed.

A late Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Stephen J. Hill, C.B., K.C.M.G., in writing recently upon the subject, says: "In my opinion a bank is greatly required to open and increase trade in Western Africa, and the accommodation afforded by such an establishment would tend to increase mercantile speculations, and induce the natives to industry, and largely increase the exports of that country, and with strict supervision and caution in dealing with the native traders, the bank should pay good dividends to shareholders." With this opinion I fully coincide. No town on the West Coast can compare in civilisation, intelligence, and commercial activity with Freetown.

Generally speaking, from my own observation, I believe that very few of our commercial men are alive to the importance and advantages which Sierra Leone and the West Coast of Africa present for trade. The few who have recognised these advantages are making large profits, and if their number was increased great benefit would result, both to themselves and the Coast.

We are not without trade rivals on the Coast. The French are pushing in every direction, both on the shore and by land expeditions to the interior. Owing to French encroachments in the northern rivers, more particularly their temporary occupation of Matacong, the Colonial Government have recently acted upon their rights under the Treaty of 1826, with the king of the Fourricariah and Mellicourie country. From my official position I refrain from further remarks on this subject.

Among the features of social life I may just mention that a club, similar to those of gentlemen in England, has been recently formed in Freetown. It is frequented by European officials and merchants, and most of the prominent native inhabitants. It supplies a want long felt, and has every prospect of successful continuance. Seventeen of its members are also Fellows of this Institute. A public savings bank will be opened on the 1st of January next year, in virtue of an ordinance passed some time since. It is hoped the people will largely avail themselves of its advantages.

The loyalty of the inhabitants is unbounded. In 1861, the Duke of Edinburgh visited Sierra Leone, and the date of his visit, October 10th, is still kept every year as a public holiday. A town was re-named Prince Alfred Town in his special honour. The negroes thoroughly identify themselves with England, and claim a share in her greatness. It is within my knowledge that Winwood Reade's anecdote of the African policeman's boast to a Frenchman, "Hi sar, I tink you forget me lick you Waterloo," is a literal fact. There are two newspapers published in Freetown, the *West African Reporter* and the *Watchman*, written and printed entirely by natives.

In the not distant future I hope to see not only Sierra Leone, but the other West African Colonies, connected with the rest of the world by telegraphic communication, which I am sure the various Governments would largely subsidise, and, speaking of electricity, reminds me that it is not too much to hope that Freetown may before long be lighted by the electric light.

On the relations of the European population to the negroes, I would only remark that the West African Civil Service has become much more popular since the Government has granted six months' leave of absence on full pay to their officers, after eighteen months residential service; and although there has been some sickness amongst the European officials, I cannot point to a single instance of a death, from climatic causes only, during the past two years. There is, therefore, some hope that in virtue of this new arrangement, and with increased attention to sanitary regulations, to which I attach the highest importance, and further encouragement to officers to remain, there will be a greater continuity of European service in the Colony. This will conduce to stability of purpose in the policy proposed and executed, and if future governors and officials have the real interests of the settlement at heart—as I know those of the present and immediate past have—they will be able to train up a generation of natives loyal to Great Britain, and self-reliant enough to dispense, in course of time, with much of the present European superintendence. The natives are shrewd enough to distinguish between the man, whether official or merchant, who has the interest of their country at heart, even while he is working for himself, and the man who is working for selfish ends alone; and I can say from experience that they will put confidence in anyone whom they know means to be their friend. We have a great responsibility, not only towards the people of Sierra Leone, but to those of all

Africa, to undo the ill effects of the bad moral example of the traders of the past generation. I have quoted the old proverb in relation to education, and I cannot resist the temptation to relate a short anecdote which I have found in a manuscript volume of reports to the pious founders of the settlement, and which shows the contemptuous spirit in which even their emissaries treated the black man :—

"Our guide, Mousa Mousa, was also a Mandingo man, but he would not only eat at all hours, but drink gin at all times, and my friend Grey diverted himself with making him renounce his religion every day, before he would give him a dram, which the old boy did very readily rather than want it."

Traditions of similar treatment have had much to do with the non-success of Sierra Leone as a centre of influence in its neighbourhood. The liberated Africans of the Colony and their descendants, of course, have other and better feelings, but their influence with the pagans in and around the Colony must be reduced in consequence of past rudeness and contempt of Englishmen. Those days have, however, long gone. Slavery and the slave trade, so far as European traffic is concerned, are things of the past, except in a contraband and illicit manner. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a pure, a peaceful, and an enlightened policy. There is no occasion to pet and pamper the negro, or for a high-strung sentimentality in dealing with him. The scars of the slave chain are wearing away from his skin, and the iron which once entered his soul has given place to grateful feelings towards England—the nation of slave liberators. But it is for us now to complete the good work which our forefathers begun, and to show to those whom they taught us to call men and brethren, that they are indeed our brethren, capable, if only they are willing, of helping themselves and of progressing towards a brighter future as we ourselves are at home in England.

In conclusion, I have to thank you for the patience and kind attention you have given to this paper. I am aware of many defects and omissions in it. I trust that much that I have left unsaid will be discussed by gentlemen that I see in this room, who are better qualified to address you than I am.

DISCUSSION.

The Rev. PONSONBY A. LYONS, in opening the discussion, said : Sir Henry Barkly, ladies and gentlemen,—You have heard this very interesting and instructive paper on the Colony of Sierra Leone. You have heard—and, no doubt, have been impressed by

the very important fact—that it possesses the only port, for hundreds of miles along the coast, which is always open, and which is free from the tremendous surf of the Atlantic breakers. But there is another important fact relating to Sierra Leone to which I would call attention. It is not only the best port along that coast, the Liverpool of Western Africa, but it is the nearest point through which communication can be made with the immense and fertile district of the Soudan. The Spaniards have a proverb which says that with sun and water it is easy to make Paradise. Now, in the Soudan you have this: you have the three great conditions requisite for great fertility—deep, rich soil, abundant water, and the warmth of a tropical sun. From Sierra Leone to the Niger is not more than 400 miles, and a way might very easily be opened to it without great expense. Our Government ought to give the same facilities to our Colonies which the French give to theirs. (Hear, hear.) They should assist them by forming ports, by opening communication through the country, and forming friendly relations with the natives, by making railways and by maintaining peace. (Cheers.) The French have done much in Senegambia. They have formed the great port of Dakar—a port with a splendid harbour, which possesses jetties capable of having 180,000 tons of shipping alongside at one time. They are now making a railway from it to connect the Senegal with the Niger; a railway which will be at least 820 miles long, and which will be guarded by a line of forts where it extends beyond their own territory. Some of these forts have already been constructed with the full approval and co-operation of the native tribes, who have been wearied out by long and wasting wars. Now, as I have said, Freetown is less than half that distance from the Niger. The Soudan, the basin of the Niger, is an immense plain, very rich and fertile and thickly populated, although devastated by constant wars. The population even now has been estimated at 40,000,000. It is an agricultural and industrious population, ready, if a market is opened for it, to grow any quantity of agricultural produce which may be wanted—produce of the richest kind, the value of which is now scarcely understood and cannot be estimated. It is also rich in mineral products—iron, copper, and gold. The Niger affords a water-way for many thousand miles; that is to say, the Niger and its Benue and its other tributaries. We have, to a certain extent, opened navigation up the Niger for about 800 miles, but much of that part of the river is shallow, and the pestilential swamps which lie between the mouths of the Niger form one of the most deadly districts in the

world. Now, a railway from Sierra Leone, which is about 1,500 miles west of the delta of the Niger, would avoid these dangerous and deadly swamps, would at once arrive at the upper waters of the river, and would afford a sanatorium for the white population of Sierra Leone. For three generations we have been endeavouring to put down the slave trade. At great cost and by great sacrifices the external slave trade, except with certain Mohammedan countries, has been ended. The great work which still remains to be done is to put down the internal slave trade which is carried on with Mohammedan countries—(cheers)—the trade which devastates the country, wastes the population, and destroys all peace and confidence among men, which gives only too good reason to dread the approach of any stranger, which causes every tribe to be at war with its neighbours, and to surround itself by a ring of desolation. Our work is to put down this slave trade and open the country, and this is best to be done by commerce. (Hear, hear.) The British Empire is perhaps the largest in the world, and its dependencies are certainly the most numerous, widespread, flourishing, and vigorous. They are becoming more important and more powerful every day, and I trust and hope that the time is not very far distant when we shall see the Colonies cease to be dependencies and become integral parts of the British Empire—(cheers)—when we shall see the authorised representatives of the Colonies sitting in the Imperial British Parliament, and deliberating on Imperial questions. (Loud cheers.) I am aware that there are many and great difficulties in the way of such a plan, but I am sure that every day that elapses diminishes those difficulties—(hear, hear)—while it makes the necessity more urgent and more imperative. (Cheers.) When this great assembly shall be constituted, then a great step will have been taken towards the unification of the whole world; then we shall come nearer than anything the world has yet seen to the realisation of that glorious vision of our great living poet:—

“When the war-drum throbs no longer, and the battle flags are furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.” (Applause.)

The Hon. WILLIAM GRANT (member of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone) said: Sir Henry Barkly, ladies and gentlemen,— You must take me with all my defects. I am a stranger to your language. I may mean more than I wish to convey; but I wish you to supply what I am not able to express. (Hear, hear.) My friend the Hon. Mr. Griffith has exhausted the question; but, in thinking over the matter, there are one or two points which I

must bring before you. In the first place, he speaks about the exaggerated idea entertained about the badness of the climate of Sierra Leone; and it has been an unfortunate thing for the place that this idea has prevailed. But, like everything else in the shape of prejudice, it has taken hold of the minds of the people—the real facts are passed over, and the prejudice remains; and I, as a West African negro, feel it has been a drawback to the progress of my country. (Hear, hear.) It has been unfortunate that that book has been published by which Sierra Leone has been called "The White Man's Grave." (Hear, hear.) But if the truth is looked at and discussed fairly, it will be seen how exaggerated the statement is. The fact of men leaving their own country for a climate to which they are not accustomed, where the social life and habits of the people are so different to their own, and yet doing all things as if they were in England—you cannot wonder if they get ill. These and other facts have so operated as to affect the health of the white man; and if you look at it closely you cannot attribute it all to climate, and therefore it was not justifiable to call it what it has been called. (Hear, hear.) I mention that for this reason—that wherever I go in England, and my country forms the topic of conversation, when I express my surprise that so very little interest is taken in my country by the wealthy people of England, I am invariably answered: "Ah, but it is called 'The White Man's Grave.'" (Hear, hear.) What have I to say against such prejudice? I remain always silent. (No, no.) I say, if you look at it closely it is true that it is a wholly different climate to your own; but if you go there and take care of yourselves—as I must do when I come to your country or I must be short-lived—(cheers)—we shall not hear of its being the white man's grave. (Renewed cheers.) I assure you that, comparing the climate with that of other tropical places in India, West Indies, and South America, it will bear a favourable comparison. (Hear, hear.) When I look at the different British possessions, and think of Hong Kong, Calcutta, and other places in India and South America, which are most unhealthy, I find nothing is said about them. (Hear, hear.) Well, I would wish to say that there is such an amount of indifference in the people of this country for Sierra Leone—whether it is due to the climate or not I do not know—but that indifference seems not to recognise the fact that it is a portion of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) I should like to say that although we are in a climate which you represent as bad, yet the people of that climate, and the inhabitants of that Colony, look upon themselves as British subjects. (Cheers.) And I can assure

you that they are as loyal to the British Crown and people as any other of the peoples of the other Colonies in the British Empire. (Renewed cheers.) There are three other points that we shall have to grapple with in view of the future of Sierra Leone. Now, we have to look at them closely. In the first place, education; secondly, agriculture; and thirdly, capital. (Hear, hear.) Education, I am glad to say, has been taken hold of by the present Governor, Mr. Havelock. From all accounts, he has shown great energy in what he is doing, and from the ordinance which has been passed I think it means really earnest, good work. (Hear, hear.) But education from the point I allude to is that practical education which develops the man and makes him what he is—not the education which makes him simply the blind imitator of what he is not. (Hear, hear.) Of course the education, as originally introduced into the Colony, was an experiment, and a grand experiment it was. They said, "There are these people, and we will educate them as ourselves." (Cheers.) It was a good idea, but it was defective, because there is as great a difference between the negro and the white man as there can be. He is capable of doing anything that the white man can do. But then, to get him to do that, you must educate him in himself. You must bring him out by himself; you must not educate him otherwise. He must be educated to carry out a proper and distinct course for himself. (Hear, hear.) The complaint has been general of the want of success in the education of the negro; but it is not his fault; the fault is from the defect of his education. He fancies, by the sort of education that you give him, that he must imitate you in everything—act like you, dress in broadcloth like you—(cheers)—and have his tall black hat like you. (Laughter.) Then you see the result is that he is not himself; he confuses himself, and when he comes to act within himself as a man he is confused, and you find fault that he has not improved as he ought to do. But if he is properly educated you will find him of far greater assistance to you than you have any idea of. (Cheers.) Then comes the next point, agriculture, which is one of those things we all know that cannot exist without taking proper hold of it. It has been the ground-work and the secret of the successful progress of every nation in the world, but which we, however, in Sierra Leone, have neglected. (Hear.) Everybody who knows anything of the natives of the interior of West Africa is well aware that they attend to agriculture to a certain extent to supply their wants, and that during the time for preparing their farms for planting you cannot get them to do any work, however much you pay them. But we in

Sierra Leone have found out, unfortunately for us, that money is quickly made by trade—so we give no attention to agriculture, but go on pottering in trade, which we have now found to be a mistake. We find out that after fifty years have been spent in trade by the people—although, true, they have succeeded in making a little money, and built fine houses—yet they have not succeeded to the extent which they otherwise would had agriculture been the groundwork of the movement of the people. And now that the people of the Colony have recognised this fact, I am glad to tell you that they have resolved to devote their attention exclusively to agriculture; and we now ask the Government to give us their assistance in fostering it. The people are anxious to go to work in a proper way by planting coffee and cocoa and growing cotton, which you get from India and America. Why should we not supply you with a great portion of the cotton you use in Manchester? (Cheers.) Why should we not supply you with a great portion of your coffee and cocoa, which will save you from consuming such an immense amount of adulterated stuff—(laughter)—which you get in this country? (Cheers.) That is where it would be of great advantage to you if attention were directed to it; besides which, it would be of great assistance to the mercantile interests of this nation and to the well-being of the inhabitants of these islands. Then, with regard to capital—there you are! (Laughter.) Well, in thinking about agriculture we are thinking about ourselves. But we are poor. We then say to you, "Will you give us assistance? Give us a helping hand to begin this great change." (Cheers.) And I say the Government ought to do all in its power to carry out this financial arrangement by which to assist the people in Sierra Leone in this new development of an important idea. There are a lot of people anxious to go about the work, and there is now a field that will bring a large and profitable return to those who see their way to go into it; and there are fields for investment far better than the diamond and gold mines of India, where you have given millions of pounds, and which, up to this moment, have not resulted in a penny-piece dividend being returned to those who have invested in them. Yet, just within 8,000 miles of you, and only fourteen days' sail from Liverpool, a few thousands would yield you 20 or 80 per cent., and you would be doing good to your own people, who are British subjects like yourselves, and who are doing all they can to assist in promoting the welfare of this country. (Cheers.) We hope that this discussion to-night will be the means of inducing the Government to give support not only to education, but to agricul-

ture, and to encourage capital in going to the country, because it would do a great deal to assist not only the negroes, but to introduce much of the manufactured goods which you have in this country and at the same time open the eyes of the capitalists of England to the fact of the existence of this new and profitable field for the investment of their money. Sierra Leone is the central point, and she must be the point where you have to penetrate into the interior of Africa. (Hear, hear.) Had the French, as a Frenchman told me a short time ago, the possession of it, they would see a different thing, because they know the importance of it ; and yet for a few thousand pounds the agricultural and financial progress of the whole Colony could be developed in an astonishing manner in a very short time, and the whole benefit would be conferred on the British nation. Taking the negro as he is he feels grateful to the English people ; he is anxious to work with them ; he looks upon them as a father—as, in fact more than a father ; and he reveres them as one who is superior to himself. (Cheers.) When we come, as negroes, to see the great act of your nation to the negro race—that great act which no negro can think of or speak of without bowing his head with reverence and gratitude to this great nation—(cheers)—we do not know whether it is thought of here in the way we think of it ; but if you look at this act, which has induced a whole nation to subscribe millions of money, to sacrifice hundreds—ay, thousands—of valuable lives for the purpose of relieving a down-trodden race of a whole continent from degradation and death—(applause)—if you look upon it in the light that he does, you will find he says, “ What has all this been done for ? Nothing ! You gain nothing from us. (Cheers.) You simply do it as an act of justice, and it is an act of kindness and an act of God-like goodness.” And I, as a representative negro, stand here and bow down my head in token of reverence to this nation for what they have done for my people and my country. (Loud applause.) And we are at any time ready to do all we can to listen to you, and do all in our power to forward anything for you—never mind how difficult—to do all we can to gain your goodwill, and to support what you have done, and to assist you in doing all we can for our own people. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

Mr. FREDERICK EVANS, C.M.G. : Mr. Griffith remarks about the climate of Sierra Leone : that it is perhaps not quite so black as it is painted, I am prepared to admit. But, from my own personal experience, I can confidently assert that it is far from being an earthly paradise. Let anyone anxious to test the nature of the climate go to Kew Gardens, and sit for a week or two in one of the

tropical houses there ; I can assure him that he will by no means feel in robust health when he leaves. I cannot think of a better simile than this. I think that the fact of there being so few deaths in the last two years is not entirely due to any improvement in the climate consequent on the increased sanitary measures which have been recently adopted (and during the last three or four years great steps have been made towards increased sanitation), but to the fact that the facilities for getting away from Sierra Leone when sick are greater than formerly. A mail calls every week, and there is a Colonial yacht at the service of the Governor. An officer who gets very ill is now sent off to Madeira or England as soon as possible. I have seen Mr. Griffith on one occasion so ill that if he had not had this facility for leaving Sierra Leone and going to Madeira, I am of opinion that none of us would have had the pleasure of hearing this valuable paper which he has read to-night. (Laughter.) I can call to mind three or four deaths amongst Europeans which have occurred during the last two years, but that these deaths have been entirely due to climatic causes I am not prepared to say. I am at one with the Hon. Mr. Grant as to the loyalty of the Sierra Leone people towards the British throne. They all hold Her Majesty in great reverence, and will not yield the palm in this way to any. Before sitting down I will mention one curious fact bearing somewhat on this. It will be found difficult in Sierra Leone to pass any British coin bearing the image of any previous sovereign. I once myself attempted to pass a shilling coined in the reign of George IV., and was met with the remark, "Massa he no good ; dat king done die." (Laughter.)

MR. A. H. GRANT : Being interested in this discussion I am glad to be called upon to address you, if I may be considered not to take the wind out of the sails of my namesake, who has done all for the climate of Sierra Leone that one could wish on this occasion. I think that possibly the reason I have been called upon to speak is, that I have had the opportunity of noticing some of the educational progress of the Colony, which is represented by a gentleman, not present this evening, but who is known as the first negro graduate of the University of Oxford. I am sorry he is not here ; and I was going to make some special remark ; but knowing the discursive, allusive, and alliterative nature of the negro mind in all things except coming to the point, I would say that, however uneducated he is, let the next negro who aspires to honours go to Oxford mathematically acquainted before he goes there. The inspiration of the surroundings of Senegambia often give one a tropical sort of exuberance. (Laughter.) I am glad to see that I have been

commiserated in the sense of exciting a little sympathy. (Hear hear.) I would just throw out a couple of hints: first, that if the native mind is cultivated in this country, as I know it is aspiring to be done, that we might have a little more of the corrective nature of mathematics drummed into us ere we aspire to the honours of Oxford. I speak of this, seeing it is one of the defects we labour under when coming to this country to graduate. (Hear hear.)

Mr. G. G. M. NICOL, B.A. (Sierra Leone): Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I was only apprised of this meeting this afternoon, and I am very glad to be present here to-night, because, as a native of Sierra Leone, I take the greatest interest in my country:

“Breathe there a man with soul so dead,
That never to himself hath said,
‘This is my own, my native land’?”

When I hear, therefore, of a meeting like this, called to discuss my country and its inhabitants, I am very pleased indeed to be present. I have listened with great attention to the paper which has been read, and I say for myself, and in the name of all my African friends here to-night, that I am very much obliged to Mr. Griffith for it—it breathes such a truly generous, kind, and noble spirit. (Cheers.) I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Griffith—I have never spoken a word to him; but after his paper, I conclude that he is a perfect gentleman and a man of education. (Laughter.) I do not say this as a thing which admitted of any doubt before, but simply to bring out the fact that, whenever you find scorn and contempt for the African, generally speaking it comes from those who are neither gentlemen nor men of education. We have heard of Englishmen who spend their time in disparaging West Africans, especially those of Sierra Leone. Not long ago I was talking to a gentleman who was advocating the claims of Lagos over those of Sierra Leone, and he hazarded the opinion that the English people did not care about Sierra Leone, because, forsooth, its people are descendants of slaves. (Laughter.) But, sir, we are not descendants of slaves at all, but of a freed people, and looking at the matter in that light, putting race and nationality aside, we can compare favourably with the Australian. But let us look at the matter a little more closely, for I wish the true position of the slaver to be appreciated. Is he not a coward for going to another man's country and stealing him? On him, therefore, should rest all the obloquy, shame, contempt, and scorn. I do not think, however, that any such wild idea exists among the English people; and I am convinced that if we state our case sensibly, we shall be listened to, at least by some.

That a man like Mr. Griffith should be in Sierra Leone, and take such deep interest in the Colony as his paper evinces, is a matter for much congratulation ; and I hope that there will be many other gentlemen to follow his example. (Hear.) I have been in this country several years, and am therefore somewhat of a stranger to Sierra Leone. I cannot speak very accurately about the place, but I can speak generally of the people, and what is wanted for us at home. Mr. Griffith says, "Without European supervision and guidance progress would be impossible." In that opinion I entirely concur. There is an old saying—"The hand washes the hand and the finger the finger; a town saves a town, and one city another." Can you exist without communication with France, Germany, Austria, America, and other parts of the world ? You live by one another. When one country has an invention it transmits it to another. When the electric light was found out in one place it was at once carried to another. Therefore I say, without European supervision and guidance, progress in West Africa would be impossible. With regard to education, I will just say that it has been proved beyond all doubt that the African *is capable*. The first missionaries who went out to Sierra Leone went against public opinion ; for the idea then prevalent was that the negro had no brains at all. And this perhaps will account for our first teachers being men of no great education. The education at Sierra Leone, in consequence, has not reached such a high standard as could be wished. Still, the people are very anxious for superior learning. When they have passed through the day-schools and grammar schools, they want something higher to fit them for after-life. There being no colleges on the coast where they could get that training, they come over to England for three, six, and even nine years, to perfect their education, so as to be fit to take a proper position on their return. What we feel most is the want of a regular educational establishment. There are many day-schools in Sierra Leone, but they are chiefly supported by voluntary enterprise. I venture to think, sir, that education should be national. It now forms, I believe, a constituent part of political science, and there are few countries where it is carried on by voluntary aid alone. In India there is an elaborate educational machinery, supported by the Government ; such a thing we should like to see on the West Coast. The next thing I will mention is the encouragement of the natives. When you have educated them, what then ? When a man has been through the University, taken his degree, and so on, he expects a respectable position ; and I venture humbly to think that the Government should encourage such men to join the service, so that

there should be, as it were, a motive and an object in studying. I do not say that they should be appointed when they are not fit ; all I am contending for is, that their education should be not away from, but in that direction which would fit them to hold positions of trust, in however remote a period, and so participate in the government of their country. I will again thank Mr. Griffith for the kind way in which he has spoken about us and our country. (Cheers.)

Commander V. LOVETT CAMERON, R.N., C.B., said : Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—After listening to Mr. Griffith's most instructive and interesting paper one need say very little about Sierra Leone. One thing which has given me great pleasure this evening is that sitting close to me is a native of Sierra Leone, from whose lips have fallen some of the truest words of wisdom about Africa it has ever been my lot to hear. A man like this, who can truly appreciate what has to be done in the way he does, can say that at present and for some time to come the minds of the natives of Africa will, to a certain extent, differ from those of Europeans, and cannot be moulded in the same mould, and that therefore the development of the African must be different from the development of the European. As rice, wheat, and maize require different modes of culture, so English, French, Germans, white men and black, also require different modes of mental culture. Ceremonies and methods change, customs and climates change ; so will the forms of civilisation change. When I go to Africa I do not wear a black coat, but dress in the way I consider most suitable to the climate ; so we must not try to force Africans into the iron bonds of a civilisation fitted only for our climate. I was glad to hear the Hon. Mr. Grant recognise this, as I believe all sensible people will recognise it : the people of Africa have been brought up from generation to generation in a manner entirely different to the English, and it will take some time to change them. Heredity has something to do with this. As certain talents run in certain families, so in nations certain traits always exist : we have been growing up in certain traditions which become intensified by long usage. The African who till lately has been shut out from free contact with civilisation has had the disadvantage of growing up under different traditions. A man like Mr. Grant proves what the natives are capable of, but still we must not be disappointed if all do not attain to his level or that of Mr. Nicol. The Soudan has been spoken of to-night. Soudan (*Barr el Sodan*) may mean the whole continent, it may mean the Egyptian province lately governed by Baker and Gordon, and usually means the countries between Darfur and the

Niger. Sierra Leone can scarcely be called the Liverpool, therefore, of the Soudan, but it is, without doubt, both the Liverpool and London of a large and important portion of Africa. However, at Sierra Leone, as all over the world, we have got to look to the action of a neighbouring and friendly power who is everywhere pushing her commerce and extending her empire. England at present regards the operation of this other Power with apathy. France in Senegal, in Tunis, at the Gaboon (whence they have outflanked Stanley), in the Pacific, in Syria, and in the Mozambique, is everywhere pushing forward. The trans-Sahara railway is no mere ideal project; the flooding of the Shotts behind Algeria is decided on, and, if we may believe Bruce, who first won his spurs as Consul General in Algiers, and his successor, Colonel Playfair, this will have a most beneficial effect on this great French Colony. The annexation of Madagascar (*Notre Inde à nous*) has been discussed *in camera* by leading French statesmen; and now all the islands between the future canal across the Isthmus of Panama are being subjected to her flag. When I was at Loanda the honour of our flag was upheld, and Lisbon statesmen not permitted to encroach on debatable ground. Now they have annexed northwards from Ambriz to the mouth of the Congo, and that noble river itself is being left at its embouchure to the Belgians and Dutch. A short time ago a French trading steamer was scarcely ever seen on the coast—now they are common; and the Americans are contemplating starting a line from New York. The effect of this will be to take most valuable trade out of the hands of Englishmen and away from British ports. The Gold Coast Colony was a short time ago more closely connected with Sierra Leone than it is now; but still a few words about it may not be inappropriate here. I was out there this spring, and am shortly going again with Captain Burton to revisit it. Burton calls it an "old new California"; but from what I have seen, and what I expect to see, I do not believe that California, India, Australia, Midian, or any other gold producing region of modern or ancient times can pretend to compete with the Guinea or Gold Coast. The name Guinea (there were once two Guineas, one farther north) is most probably derived from their having been discovered by Genoese mariners, who called them Genoa in honour of their native state, and Guinea is a corruption of Genoa. The climate of Africa has been much abused; it is not as bad as it is painted; I have done things in Africa I could never have dared do in England. I have heard a half-baked Yankee, calling himself an Australian, say that the British flag blighted commerce wherever it flew; I think that is rather different from

the opinion of those here to-night. I believe that the British flag, whatever mistakes may be made by our Government, will always protect commerce. I believe that the English nation will always be so true to itself that honour will be its first and principle its second guiding star; that under no Government, whether Tory, Whig, or Radical, will it wave over less territory than it does now, and perhaps in a short time over more; and that, as hitherto, it will always prove true to those over whom it floats. (Applause.)

Mr. COLIN GRAHAM-ROSENTHAL (late Consul for Italy and Holland at Sierra Leone) said: The subject has been ably treated by Mr. Griffith in the admirable paper he has just read, and has also been well spoken to by Mr. Grant and the previous speaker: I will therefore make but few remarks. With regard to the climate, I should like to observe that, previous to the administration of Sir John Pope Hennessy, very little attention was paid to sanitation. In a paper read before the Society of Arts in 1873, Mr. Hennessy mentioned that on his appointment to the Government of the West African Colonies, he found the sum of £161 a-year only was spent on sanitation in Freetown, the whole of which consisted of salaries—that is to say, £120 for the salary of the inspector, who was at the same time the Colonial surgeon; £28 for the salary of his clerk, and £18 for a labourer; and not one shilling was spent on the Colony itself. There is a long list of Governors, from Lieutenant Clarkson in 1797 and Mr. Ludlam in 1808, to Sir Arthur Kennedy in 1872, and not one of them had given a thought to the health and sanitary improvement of the Colony, and Mr. Hennessy was the first to set apart a sum of money—£1,200—for the purpose of sanitation. With regard to commerce, that of Sierra Leone has not, in my opinion, received from previous speakers the attention it deserves. I do not depreciate the value of agriculture; on the contrary, I consider it necessary to commerce. But in every country there are certain centres from which foreign importations are distributed to inland towns, and from which home produce is sent to foreign countries. We must, therefore, always have certain trading stations on the West Coast of Africa, in order to diffuse our importations into the interior, and to collect and transmit to Europe the produce of the agricultural tribes of Africa; and as one of these Sierra Leone is most important. The principal measure necessary to admit of such an end—that is, to the augmentation of the imports and exports of the Colony—is the facility for communication with the interior. These facilities are now very deficient. There are few safe and commodious roads into the interior;

the rivers are navigable to but a moderate distance ; and caravans which now come to the coast occupy fifty to sixty days on the journey, and pass through countries the chiefs of which levy taxes upon the produce and goods which traverse their territory. This tends to decrease, or at all events to prevent, a large augmentation of trade. What is wanted is a safer and better accommodation for traffic, and better roads. On the question of capital, there is no doubt that more capital is wanted ; at the same time there is a large amount of wealth at present lying dormant in the Colony. It is well known to those who are acquainted with the Colony that large sums of money, in coin, are buried by natives in iron pots under the ground, simply because they have no facilities for the deposit of their savings with any feeling of security : the consequence of which is that a considerable portion of the capital of the Colony is idle and unproductive. The increase of capital required by merchants is for the most part temporary and periodical. For instance, merchants trading to the north of Sierra Leone require during the dry season a larger amount of capital than during the rains, while the trading season of those to the south is exactly the reverse, and consequently they require the temporary aid of additional resources, such as those of which traders in the north can make no use. What the Colony therefore requires are the means by which merchants and traders can periodically obtain the temporary accommodation they require, and which would not only bring additional capital into the Colony, but would render that which is there at present useful and productive.

The CHAIRMAN : At this late hour of the night it becomes my duty to close this interesting discussion in the usual way by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Griffith for the able and comprehensive paper which he has read to us. I think we must congratulate our friend Mr. Frederick Young on being able to obtain so excellent a paper for the Institute on the subject of our West African Colonies. (Hear, hear.) I am free to confess that it was a subject on which I, in common with many members of the Institute, was very ignorant before the paper was read. It is not, as my friend the Hon. Mr. Grant seems to suppose, because the British people are indifferent to the Colonies, but because they have such a great many other things to think about, and are somewhat ill-informed as to their Colonies, and as to the West African Colonies in particular. We have heard a great deal to-night from Mr. Griffith of their resources, which seem to be considerable, and their trade, which is growing in importance. Their exports, indeed, do not appear to have increased as rapidly as they ought to have done during the past

twenty years ; but I am gratified to hear from Mr. Grant that that state of things is not likely to continue, and that many of his fellow-countrymen are about to apply themselves in earnest to agriculture and other productive pursuits, and that we may hope soon to be entering upon a new era. (Hear, hear.) There is one point in connection with this subject which has not been alluded to either in the paper or the discussion, although I hoped that Captain Colomb, whom I see present, would have dealt with it, he being better able than most people to do so—that is, the great value and importance of Sierra Leone as the only safe and defensible harbour that Great Britain possesses on the route—I may say from this to the Cape of Good Hope. (Hear, hear.) Whatever the capabilities of Ascension and St. Helena may be in other respects, they are comparatively open roadsteads ; and it is at Sierra Leone alone that our men of war can rely on being able to water and take in supplies and coal under any circumstances. In the event of a maritime war, which I hope is far distant, our cruisers would then be debarred from getting the supplies of coal which they at present do at Madeira, Cape de Verde, and other neutral ports, and Sierra Leone will become the basis of the naval operations essential for the protection of the vast amount of commerce crossing the Equator into the south Atlantic. I think that this is one of the points not referred to which shows the great importance of Sierra Leone to the Mother-country. (Cheers.) I ask you to join with me in a vote of thanks to Mr. Griffith for his paper. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

Captain BARROW proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Henry Barkly for his great attention and kindness in presiding over the meeting.

The vote was honoured, and duly acknowledged by the CHAIRMAN.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, the 24th of January, 1882, at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., Chairman of Council, in the chair. Amongst those present were the following :—

The Right Hon. Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Mauritius), Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart.; Messrs. Thomas Archer (Agent-General for Queensland), Hugh Jamieson, H. A. de Colyar, the Rev. R. Bellamy, Messrs. G. Molineux, J. D. Thomson, J. Bergtheil (late M.L.C., Natal), James F. Anderson (Mauritius), W. E. Grigsby, Nicholas Atkinson (Solicitor-General, British Guiana), E. T. Delmege (Ceylon), N. V. Baldwin, W. G. Lardner, Major R. H. Vetch, R.E., Messrs. W. Frecheville, C.E. (Transvaal), William Bellasis, Alexander Rivington, Francis Renshaw, James R. Boyd (Ceylon), Dr. F. J. Mouat, Major-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.; the Rev. Prebendary Cross, Lieutenant W. H. Lowry (Royal Scots Fusiliers), Messrs. J. Henniker Heaton (New South Wales), Charles A. W. Lett (New South Wales), Charles H. Broad, J. Coutts Crawford (New Zealand), Stephen Bourne, F.S.S.; J. G. Borrodale, the Rev. C. F. Stovin, Messrs. James A. Youl, C.M.G.; Alfred Fairfax (New South Wales), Sir Robert Torrens, K.C.M.G.; Sir Donald Currie, K.C.M.G., M.P.; Colonel Battye, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Sendall, Messrs. Wm. Martin Wood, Merrieles, S. A. Cockburn (British Honduras), J. J. Bourne, C. Dugald Buckler, John Irving (Canada), Edward Snell (Natal), James Campbell (Cape Colony), Mr. Chas. G. Cox and Miss M. J. Cox, the Rev. George Blencowe, Major-General F. G. Hodgson, Mr. W. M. Ash, Major H. Hall and Mrs. Hall, Messrs. H. B. Halswell, Arthur Nicholls, Ernest Charrington, Robert P. Keep, J. Glyn, Hunter, W. B. Adlington, W. D. Campbell, T. B. Campbell, G. W. Symes, John Colebrooke, G. Scholey, Charles Boulnois, George Humphreys, W. R. Robinson, Captain John Fulton, R.N.R., and Mrs. Fulton, Messrs. Henry M. Paul, Charles Brown (Cape Colony), W. R. Brown (Cape Colony), H. A. Brown (Cape Colony), Captain C. Mills, C.M.G. (Cape Colony), Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Landale, the Ven. H. M. White (Archdeacon of Grahamstown), Messrs. A. M. Brown, M.D.; J. Banks Taylor, John Hughes (Ceylon), George Hughes (Barbados), Edward Wheeler (Canada), C. B. Saunders, C.B.; J. J. Lam-prey (West Africa), Mr. and Mrs. W. Westgarth, Messrs. W. E. Gregory, LL.D.; J. M. Paine, Rev. E. B. Prince, Messrs. Robert J. Wray, P. Whytlaw, D. C. Kennedy, W. R. Mewburn, T. Plewman (Cape Colony), Miss R. Plewman (Cape Colony), Rev. Herbert Goodwin, Messrs. A. F. Halcombe (New Zealand), F. B. Hanbury, W. H. Burton, T. H. Davis (Melbourne), Catterson Smith, John Thomas, Henry Berkeley (Antigua),

W. L. Shepherd, C. F. Davison (Cape Colony), Morton Green (Natal), James Gilchrist (Sydney), Walter Peace (Natal), James Blackwood (Natal), J. M. Peacock (Cape Colony), George Peacock (Cape Colony), John Lascelles (Victoria), Commander H. G. Simpson, R.N., M.L.C. (Queensland), Messrs. Charles North (Cape Colony), B. M. Crowder, E. H. Gough, Alexander Rogers (India), A. J. Wallis, John Payne (Natal), T. W. Irvine (Cape Colony), J. Goodall, F. P. Labilliere, H. T. Field (Cape Colony), J. W. P. Jauralde, F. D. Deare (Cape Colony), H. B. Deare (Cape Colony), G. W. Kellar, A. H. Grant, the Rev. Ponsonby A. Lyons, Mr. T. A. Wall (West Africa), Mrs. Johnson, Sir Benjamin Pine, K.C.M.G.; Mr. George Moffatt, Miss M. Moffatt, Messrs. George Reid, Robert Blagden, Mr. Alderman Chambers, Messrs. Robert Stewart (Cape Colony), Alexander Turnbull (Jamaica), Samuel Shortridge (Jamaica), Lewis A. Vintcent, M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Captain J. H. Sandwith, R.M., Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Miss Saunders, Miss Hamilton, Captain Tryon Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Miss Shatien, Messrs. A. H. Hogard (Natal), W. H. Cobley (Natal), John Hutchinson, Pring, Miss A. Saunders, Miss F. Saunders, the Rev. Dr. Townsend, Miss Townsend, Messrs. Howard, Calvoeruss, Archdeacon A. Robinson, T. Durant Philip, Stone, E. T. Bentley (Natal), E. Cameron, Henry Kimber, E. Hepple Hall, C. Pfoundes, Major D. Erskine, late Colonial Secretary (Natal), Miss Young, Miss Ada Mary Young, Mr. Frederick Young (Hon. Sec.)

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the Second Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that since that meeting the following gentlemen had been elected Fellows :—

Resident :—

John Bate, Esq., A. M. Brown, Esq., M.D.; Hutchinson H. Brown, Esq., A. Staveley Hill, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; W. P. McEuen, Esq., David Mackie, Esq., Francis Renahaw, Esq., W. R. Richardson, Esq.

Non-Resident :—

William Berry, Esq. (Jamaica), Walter J. Clark, Esq. (Victoria), James Gall, Esq. (Jamaica), Rev. Thomas M. Geddes (Jamaica), George le M. Gretton, Esq. (South Australia), Thomas L. Harvey (Jamaica), S. Leary, Esq., M.D. (British Guiana), James MacGeorge, Esq. (South Australia), Louis Mackinnon, Esq. (Jamaica), Colonel J. T. N. O'Brien, C.M.G. (Governor of Heligoland), George Robinson, Esq. (Mauritius), A. C. Sinclair, Esq. (Jamaica), Charles Smith, Esq. (New Zealand), W. Howard Smith, Esq. (Victoria), F. S. P. Stow, Esq. (Cape Colony), Lewis A. Vintcent, Esq., M.L.A. (Cape Colony), Robert Watson, Esq., C.E. (Victoria), W. F. Wilson, Esq. (Queensland).

The HONORARY SECRETARY announced that the following donations of books, maps, photographs, &c., had been presented to the Institute since the last Ordinary General Meeting, by the undermentioned :—

- The Government of British Guiana :
Court of Policy Ordinances, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 1881.
- The Government of the Cape of Good Hope :
Votes and Proceedings, 5 vols., 1881.
Acts of Parliament, 1881.
- The Government of Ceylon :
Sessional Papers, 1872, 1873.
Ordinances, 1799-1880.
- The Government of Natal :
Blue Books, 1870-78 and 1877-78, 6 vols.
Laws of the Colony, 1878.
- The Government of New South Wales :
Votes and Proceedings, 1880-81. Vols. I., II., and III.
- The Government of New Zealand :
Parliamentary Papers, 1881.
- The Government of Victoria :
Parliamentary Reports and Papers, 1881.
- The Legislative Assembly of Quebec :
Sessional Papers, Vol. XIV., 1880.
- The Agent-General for New South Wales :
Financial Statement of the Hon. James Watson, Colonial Treasurer, November 15th, 1881.
- The Agent-General for Queensland :
Report on the Wild River and Great Western Tin Mines.
By the Rev. Tenison Woods.
- The Government Statist, Victoria :
Statistical Register of Victoria, Parts III., IV. and V., 1880.
- The Registrar-General, New Zealand :
Statistics of the Colony, 1880.
- The Anthropological Institute :
Journals of the Institute, Vol. X. No. 4, Vol. XI. Nos. 1 and 2.
- The Colonial Office :
Almanack and Guide to the Bahamas.
- The East India Association :
Journal of the Association, Vol. XIII., No. 8, 1881.
- The Leeds Public Library :
Eleventh Annual Report, 1880-81.
- The Royal Geographical Society :
Proceedings of the Society, January, 1882.
- The Social Science Association :
Sessional Proceedings, No. 2, Vol. XV., 1882.
- The South Australian Institute :
Annual Report, 1880-81.
- The Sydney Free Public Library :
Supplementary Catalogue, Vol. I., 1877-78.
- The Toronto University :
Examination Papers, 1881.

- J. G. Bourinot, Esq.:
Canadian Monthly, December, 1881.
- Stephen Bourne, Esq.:
Deficient Harvests and Diminished Exports.
- P. Byrne, Esq.:
Facts and Testimony regarding Ontario as a Field for the Enterprise of British Tenant Farmers.
- Rev. A. Caldecott:
Syllabus of Twelve Lectures on Colonial History.
- Dr. John Chapman:
The Westminster Review, January, 1882.
- Hon. Adam Crookes, Q.C., M.P.:
The British Farmers' and Farm Labourers' Guide to Ontario.
- H. A. Firth, Esq.:
Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, 1880-81.
- Hugh Munro Hull, Esq. (Tasmania):
Progress Reports on Mines. By G. Thureau.
- W. G. Lardner, Esq.:
History of Tobago. By H. J. Woodcock, 1 Vol., 1866.
Sixteen Years in the West Indies. By Colonel Capadose, 1845.
- Francis Ormond, Esq., Melbourne:
Report of the Council of the Ormond College, 1881.
- E. A. Petherick, Esq.:
Pamphlet on New Zealand, 1771.
- J. Stuart Reid, Esq.:
Bradshaw's Guide to New Zealand.
- Julian C. Rogers, Esq.:
Analysis of Returns relating to Colonial Timber.
- Alexander Rogers, Esq.:
Land Tenures in Bombay.
- George Robertson, Esq., Melbourne.
The Melbourne Review, October, 1881.
- H. Ling Roth, Esq.:
The Climate of Mackay, Queensland.

The CHAIRMAN submitted to the meeting the names of G. Molineux, Esq., on behalf of the Council, and W. Westgarth, Esq., on behalf of the Fellows, as auditors for the present financial year, in conformity with Rule 48. Both gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. JAMES R. SAUNDERS, M.L.C., to read the paper for the evening, entitled—

NATAL IN ITS RELATION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

To avoid complicating my subject, I do not propose referring to the early history of Natal, or to its advantages as a field for emigration, nor need I trouble you with many statistical details. A few of a very general character will suffice; and may be disposed of by stating that the revenue of the Colony has increased so rapidly that in 1880 it had nearly equalled that of the Cape Colony ten years before. Its railways, though undeveloped and crippled by the refusal of the Colonial Office to sanction their extension and the purchase of rolling stock, are already estimated to be paying interest on the loan. Its loans are quoted high on the Exchange, showing that the moneyed world has a good opinion of it. Its harbour admits of improvement; but, even as it is, it has proved itself capable of supplying the sudden requirements of an army of 20,000 men, and horses in proportion.

This paper will show that the wars which spread all round Natal after 1874 were wars with which the Colony had nothing to do, though it had continually warned the Home authorities of the result of yielding to the influences which were directing its policy. In truth, Natal was the only Colony whose natives remained loyal, and it only became exposed from the accident of its position, which made it the base of those military operations which commenced before Sir Bartle Frere reached South Africa. During these years the few colonists of Natal contributed from the revenue so large a sum for war and defence that, if a similar expenditure were incurred by the British nation in proportion to its population, it would exceed its National Debt. The loss of life of colonists, in similar ratio, was such that the destruction of the entire British army would not be larger; whilst its volunteer levies will bear a fair comparison with any forced conscription in Europe, as is shown by the very number of war medals distributed, for which, by-the-by, the Colony was made to pay!

My subject, "Natal in its Relation to South Africa," takes us back to the great migration of Dutch farmers from the Cape in 1835, to their wanderings through the wild lands of the Free State till they reached Natal; for, though Lieutenant Farewell settled near Durban in 1822, and after his murder Flynn and others assumed the chieftainship for a few years—though it was only proclaimed a British Colony in 1848—the first real practical settlement was that made in 1888, by Retief and the Dutch farmers.

In the varied details I shall refer to, my main object will be to make them bear on the question of broad policy which directs

events ; and to the proper understanding of what those influences were which controlled their rulers during the last half-century of war, so as to discover a guide for the future by the exposure of the past.

Before doing so, I must dispose of the question of union in a few words. Union has been the aim of many men, whether honest enthusiasts or ambitious despots. History shows nothing has led to so much war as has the search after universal peace through the agency of united dominion. Union of British Colonies—union of all English-speaking people, in the opinion of some practical men, is within measurable distance ; but any union between varying interests requires knowledge, gentle handling, and to be left to work out its ends by gradual development. Look at the map of South Africa, with its confused mixture of peoples and races, most of them varying in type, language, laws, and customs, and in all except their common barbarism ; and then let me ask you not to try over your snug fireplaces in London to build up a Utopia in Africa ; trust rather to Englishmen there who are no less English, humane, and practical than yourselves, even though they have crossed the line, and are now colonists.

It is now thirty-five years since an old colonist wrote of the Cape, saying that “ the great evil under which this Colony has laboured has been the profound ignorance, both of the British public and governors, of the actual character, situation, and circumstances of its inhabitants. Had these been fully known, the disasters which have overcome this settlement never could have happened ; but, ruled as its affairs have been, the most extravagant fictions have been believed and acted upon. Partisanship has had in this country a wide field for its operations ; the British public has been deluded ; numbers of the Colonists ruined or destroyed.”

So wrote Mr. Godlington in 1847 ; and as these remarks are equally applicable to 1881, I felt myself called upon to accept Mr. Young's invitation, and make some remarks on “ Natal in its Relation to South Africa,” in the hope that the discussion which any paper on this subject may evoke will of itself do good, irrespective of the merits of the paper itself.

I shall have to refer to many cases which show how strong is the belief ‘ in the Colony ’ respecting this ignorance. Addresses of colonists, records of their Legislative Council, as well as official reports of men who, though sent out to condemn, ended by defending the Colony, prove this ; not forgetting that most remarkable letter to the *Times*, in which nearly every clergyman and missionary in Natal (seventy-one) joined, irrespective of their difference in

creed, in denouncing the misstatements circulated in England about the Langalibalele revolt as "being untrue, unfair, calculated to involve danger to the future." Here was seen the most unusual circumstance—clergy belonging to the Church, both those opposed to Bishop Colenso as well as those serving under him, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, American missionaries, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Swede, German, Dutch, &c., all uniting to condemn "the statements of the Peace Society as based on an untrue misapprehension of the facts in England"; they regarding such misstatements with regret and indignation, and, further, supporting the "action of the Natal Government as throughout humane, lenient, just, and urgently necessary." *

Were this ignorance and these misstatements not so serious in their results, many amusing instances might be related. It was only last year that the commander of a man-of-war was instructed to anchor as near as he could to Potchefstroom, a town in the Transvaal about 400 miles inland, but not to bombard it without further orders. Incredible as this may seem to some present, others on the spot know that instances of similar character are so numerous and well authenticated that this statement, when it was publicly made and not contradicted, became fully believed in; and this belief in so strange a tale of itself points a moral (though, I admit without proof). I fully believe it myself. It occasioned one more shrug of the shoulders, as further exemplification of what was to be expected if matters of peace, war, and negotiation were to be directed from England through the cable by men who had not learnt the very first lesson of their own ignorance, whilst information on which action had to be taken was costing 8s. 9d. per word.

The settlement of Natal is so directly connected with the events which took place after 1835, and the migration of the Dutch which led to the foundation of that Colony, that I may fitly take that as my starting-point; from which a close parallel is to be drawn between the more recent events which follow after 1878 and culminated at Majuba Hill, and that policy which controlled those periods. In both we saw the Colonial Governors putting down Kafir war or native rising successfully; and whilst Sir Benjamin Durban, in 1835, received all but unanimous approval from the colonists, who saw in his acts a promise of long future peace, so was it with Sir Benjamin Pine, in 1878. In both cases they were censured and dismissed, and their policy was reversed in consequence of an agitation got up in England under precisely similar circum-

* Parliamentary Blue Book, c. 1119, 1876, p. 52.

stances. In the one case Sir G. Napier, who superseded Sir B. Durban, some years after stated : " So far as the Colonial Government and the colonists are concerned, never were treaties more strictly and pertinaciously adhered to ; but not so with the Kafirs, for they began from the first to plunder the colonists, and, notwithstanding every exertion, it was found impossible to prevent their depredations." In the other Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was sent to replace Sir B. Pine, in 1875, wrote on the 12th May, 1875, " I have no wish to attribute to those who adopt this policy any interested motive . . . yet I must say that, from the manner in which they refuse to believe all evidence that does not coincide with their own peculiar views, and from the fact of their regarding the condition of affairs in Natal from one standpoint alone, I am forced to consider them impracticable, and not to be relied on, as advisers, by those who are responsible for the good government of all classes. It is scarcely necessary for me to remind your lordship how easy it is to get up sensational accounts of events in countries like Natal. . . . Such sensational narratives, often based upon unsifted evidence, find credence too easily by the people of England." Later he adds : " I have thought it advisable to enter into the subject at length, because I consider it essential to correct opinions formed in England upon one-sided, highly-coloured, and, in some instances, incorrect statements, that have been made public in a sensational manner ;" and Sir Garnet adds, that " Kafirs had become a happy, wealthy, and prosperous community. . . . That, to retain Natal as a European Colony, it is essential to rule the Kafirs, not only with justice but with the utmost firmness, and to make them believe in our strength." *

I must add to the parallel between the two periods by stating that all this Colonial evidence was in both periods refused credence to ; and a long succession of wars followed each other (to which I may shortly refer in the train of events), whilst misrepresentation and ignorance, so strongly complained of, ruled supreme in the formation of public opinion and direction of the Imperial policy.

Let us now go back to the earlier period I have referred to, which led to the Dutch migration.† It was on the nights of the 21st and 22nd December, 1884, just before Christmas, along thirty

* Parliamentary Blue Book, c. 1342, 1875, p. 27.

† History of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. By A. Wilmot and Hon. J. C. Chase, M.L.C., 1869. Case of the Colonists of the Eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope in reference to the Kafir war of 1835-36 and 1846. By R. Godlonton. Cape Town, Juta 1869.

miles of frontier, that the Kafirs had burst into the Colony ; and, in less than fourteen days, forty-four persons were murdered, 369 dwellings consumed, 261 pillaged, 172,000 head of cattle and stock carried off by the savages, who had no cause of quarrel against the peaceful inhabitants, but made this their reply to Sir Benjamin Durban's invitation that they should meet and enter into arrangements with the Colonial Government, which should be advantageous to them. "I cannot," wrote Sir Benjamin, on the 21st January, 1885, "adequately point out the devastation and terror these merciless barbarians have committed." "Already," wrote Sir H. Smith, a few days after, "are 7,000 persons dependent on Government for the necessaries of life ; the land is filled with the lamentation of the widow and fatherless. The indelible impressions made upon myself by the horrors of an irruption of savages upon a scattered population . . . are such as make me look on those I have witnessed, in a service of thirty years, ten of them in the most eventful period of war, as trifles to what I have now witnessed."

Even after this, so anxious was the Colonial Government to avoid extremities, that it was only four months later that war was formally declared. Then, by a rapid series of military operations, this unprovoked invasion was driven back ; the Kafirs brought to pray for peace, and the war concluded on terms almost universally viewed as a new era of peace. Addresses were sent to England praying the Government to confirm the treaty.

But what followed ? Already had rumours begun to circulate, from the Mission House in Cape Town, that the Governor's policy would be reversed ; when, ere very long, out came the fatal predicted dispatch, dated the 28th December, 1885, in which Lord Glenelg cast the blame of the recent inroad on the colonists, writing :— "In the conduct which was pursued towards the Kafir nation by the colonists and the public authorities of the Colony, through a long series of years, the Kafirs had ample justification for the late war. They had perfect right to regard the experiment, however hopeless, of extorting by force that redress which they could not expect otherwise to obtain," adding, "as far as I am at present enabled to judge, the original justice is on the side of the conquered, not of the victorious party."

And what, may be asked, had happened before the inroad described ? Even had there been wrong, was no sympathy to be extended to the colonists in their terrible condition ? But there are facts which show that so pampered and protected were Kafirs from punishment for their offences, so weak had the British policy

been, that during a period of ten years preceding the Kafir depredations on the frontier-colonists averaged 74 horses and 1,464 cattle per annum.*

It is not necessary to lengthen the tale. Sir B. Durban was recalled. That march of the wanderers into the desert began, to which Mr. Froude refers; when writing of these Dutch, he says :—
 “ They have long memories . . . Every family can tell of some or other of its members massacred, or of gallant achievements for the protection of their wives and children, or their properties ; and, as a reward, they point to a dispatch of Lord Glenelg which laid on them the blame of every drop of blood which had been shed. Doubtless they, in many instances, had been to blame as well as the natives, but exaggerated censure was known to be undeserved. They relate, with special pride, how, worn out at last with calumny and indignation, 5,000 of their noblest and bravest farmers loaded their waggons with all that belonged to them, threw up their farms, and taking with them their flocks and herds, rifles and their family Bible, travelled away, forty years ago, into the wilderness beyond the Orange River.”†

Alas, none so blind as those whose interest it is not to see ! Already had the Government of England received frequent warning of what was pending. On the 26th of February the Governor had written that among the evils that would arise from a serious change of policy would be “ a great migration of the Dutch farmers from the Colony into the interior, who would be afraid to remain longer upon the Eastern frontier.”‡ Whilst leaving no doubt as to the causes which led to their migration, their leader, Retief, who was subsequently treacherously murdered in the Zulu country with every man of his party) left a manifesto, giving among their reasons —“ the wholesale plunder by Kafirs and Hottentots desolating and ruining the frontier division . . . the unjustifiable odium cast upon the inhabitants by interested persons, whose testimony is believed in England, to the exclusion of all evidence in their favour.”

It is not difficult to explain what was meant by “ the unjustifiable odium cast upon the inhabitants by interested persons.” The doings of Dr. Philip, in 1838, then form a remarkably close parallel to Dr.

* History of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. By A. Wilmot and Hon. J. C. Chase, M.L.C., 1869. Case of the Colonists of the Eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope in reference to the Kafir wars of 1835-36 and 1846. By R. Godlonton. Cape Town, Juta, 1869.

† Parliamentary Blue Book, c. 1899, 1876.

‡ History of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. By A. Wilmot and Hon. J. C. Chase, M.L.C., 1869. Case of the Colonists of the Eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope in reference to the Kafir wars of 1835-36 and 1846. By R. Godlonton. Cape Town, Juta, 1869.

Colenso's in 1874. Both were aided by organised agencies of men, who, seeking to protect aborigines, were in truth real authors of their destruction. In the earlier period "Dr. J. Philip went to England, taking with him a Hottentot and a small Kafir chief, Jan Tzatzoe. On their arrival they became lions, and were paraded through the length and breadth of the land, prompted to make speeches exciting indignation against these colonists, who were overwhelmed by calamity, their houses burned, fields desolated, families reduced to penury and wretchedness; and Sir Benjamin Durban was denounced as false and inhuman."

What wonder need there be if, by adopting such a course, men hope to get, as those did, "entrance into royal palaces, shaken hands with by royal children, and money,"* and even end, as Tzatzoe did, by joining the Kafirs in their later wars, leaving behind him in his hut the psuedo-philanthropic pamphlets which had worked on his imagination,—what wonder if we find imitators in 1874? Strange indeed would it be, where dupes are to be so easily and profitably made, if it were not so.

The Dutch started on their migratory journey and reached Natal. I must pass over their sufferings, of which there were enough, during the succeeding fifteen years, to satisfy any atrocity-mongers without inventing; and such there will be so long as public opinion encourages them in seeing nothing but wrong and stifling defence. How it was that from 1853 to 1873 there seemed a lull in this agitation, I will not say. During this period insubordination was promptly suppressed by Colonial authorities, offending chiefs were kept in prison till outside agitation led to their release, and they were again found in rebellion some years after, and then came a comparatively peaceable period of nearly twenty years. Was it that the Peace Society had found occupation elsewhere—in the Crimea, Indian Mutiny, American Civil War, or in Austria, France, Turkey, &c., I will not discuss; but the fact is there that, till 1874, when under the guidance of the Bishop of Natal, they again woke up and began their professed work of protecting natives, from that day the blood of natives and whites has flowed more plentifully than ever; whilst disasters which the British nation had not learned to be accustomed to had befallen it, and seem to stare it in the face for the future.

Nor were these results brought about for want of warnings from all classes of Colonial society; but the organisation had already become so complete and powerful, that every statement coming

* History of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. Wilmot and Chase. Cape Town, Juta, 1869.

through that channel was received with favour, believed, and acted on in England, whatever everyone else might say to the contrary.

Let me now direct your attention to the changes that had taken place on the map since 1884, and the position Natal occupied when the later agitation commenced.

Natal holds a central position from which great civilising influences have spread. Its climate is good for Europeans, whilst it is evidently situated at no great distance from that unhealthy border-line which will for a time check European colonisation. Already has it become a centre for trade and manufactures, with its workshops, foundries, and numerous mills; and for many years past has been the goal to which natives come for work by thousands from distances of four to six hundred miles, and then return home again with their earnings, to speak of the advantages of the white man's rule and his love of justice.

North of Natal is Zulu country, from which the native population of Natal has come, being almost exclusively made up of fugitives, who fled to it for refuge from the tyranny of the Zulu kings, till the population now exceeds that of the country they fled from. Since Ketchwayo became practically supreme, the native population of Natal is three times what it was on that terrible day of December, 1856, when it was threatened with his invasion through the flight of 7,000 people under his brother Umbulaze; when all the men, women and children who failed to escape the flooded river or the alligators were ruthlessly slaughtered in such numbers that for years after the hill and line of flight was white with their bones.

Of that day I speak from personal knowledge, not only as having witnessed the alarm of our natives, and the confidence they showed in colonists who offered to lead them; but having been a member of a Commission of Inquiry on these events, which sat several days at my house, I had good opportunities of learning the facts. It was on this occasion that John Dunn's name first came into note for the gallant way he and forty-five native elephant hunters, who had crossed the Tugela on a mission of peace, had, when three times attacked, thrown back Ketchwayo's advance, and then protected the fugitives in their flight. It was due to this defence that any natives escaped the slaughter, and that the Colony of Natal was then spared from invasion. Further results followed. This desperate defence of these few, aided by a chief named Jantic, with only 100 men, produced a profound impression on natives of the white man's skill and power, and did much to secure future peace. This led to Ketchwayo's friendship for Dunn; for, a few months after,

he admitted to an Englishman in my employ, who visited him, that one more such repulse as his advance had received, and his entire army would have been defeated. "Dunn," said he, "is a great man, and I must make a friend of him." This he did; and that friendship continued till some months before Sir Bartle Frere came into Natal in 1877. When the question of war with England was being discussed by Ketchwayo's chiefs, John Dunn was called before them to have the point distinctly put and answered as to which side he would take in the event of war. He replied, strongly urging the hopelessness of resistance to the inexhaustible power of England; but ended by saying, if, notwithstanding his advice to the contrary, war should take place, he would take the side of his countrymen against Ketchwayo. "There," said the king, turning to his chiefs, did I not tell you he would not betray me? Had he told me he would have joined us against his countrymen, I would not have believed him, but had him instantly killed." This was related by the highest authority before Sir Bartle Frere's arrival, and was fully confirmed through other channels, and is referred to now only as tending to throw light on several points, as well as that very false, but generally accepted belief, that there was no idea of war till Sir Bartle Frere came to Natal, and that he was the author of it.*

Before passing on to describe other tribes, I shall remark on the long continuance of peace with the Zulu country. I have little faith in that diplomacy which pleads generosity, and takes credit for what is really letting "the dare not wait upon the would," but find, even amongst savages, there are such things as balances of power. Ketchwayo knew the strength the Zulu refugees would give to the Colonial Government. However much his men loved to "wash their spears" (driving them into men's bodies), and make raids for cattle, this could not be done safely into Natal, where our natives understood the art of war just as well as his warriors did, and might, if provoked, help themselves from his side of the border instead. Another strong influence which was at work in favour of peace was the fact that cattle stolen from Natal would introduce the dread cattle disease of lung sickness into the Zulu country, from which it had been so far free. Whilst though practically supreme ruler during his father's lifetime, Panda still formed a centre round which peaceable influences of the older men, who had experienced crushing defeats from the Dutch, still helped to balance the hot-headedness of the younger; and, so long as he was able to find cattle-hunting pasture for them, and to indulge their love of

* Parliamentary Blue Book, c. 1776, 1877, pp. 101, 103, and 129.

stealing and fighting, he was comparatively able to check their turbulence.

This field he had, till very late years, on his northern border, for scarcely do I remember a year that we had not heard of his impis or regiments being out against Amatonga on the coast, Swazis in the interior, or some people of his own. And this brings us to a very material element which caused much irritation among the Zulus at the annexation of the Transvaal, which had the effect of placing the Swazis, the only tribe they could before that levy black mail on with safety, under British protection. As I shall presently explain, the Amatonga had some years before been practically exempted from these attacks, and it was the loss of this, the last field left him for his warriors to prey on, that led him to speak so imploringly to Mr. Fynney, the Government agent, on the 4th July, 1877, saying, "I wish you to ask Somtsea (Shepstone) to allow me to make one little raid, only one small swoop ; it will not be asking much ; why will he not listen to me ? He knows where I want to go, and so do you too, only you won't admit it. It is the custom of our country when a new king is placed over the nation, to 'wash their spears,' and it has been done in the case of all former kings of Zululand. I am not king, but set in a heap. I cannot be a king until I have washed my assegais."* Whether all the annual raids made on the Swazis counted for nothing, as compared to his kingly massacre in 1856 and the "spear washing" of late years, I won't say ; but indignation is justly aroused that men, who know how this message was treated, persist in their slanders against Sir Theophilus Shepstone, and accuse him of having sought to ally the savage against the Dutch at the Transvaal annexation—a charge which has had no little to do with increasing that ill-feeling of the Boers against the English Government, which has been fomented by means of outside agitation, whilst even sermons were printed to stir up discontent ; and there are now some who occupy the inconsistent position of disapproving the recent peace, not for the reasons others advance, but because it brings the natives back under the control of the Dutch, from which they had been freed by the very annexation they once condemned themselves.

The sufferings the Amatonga and other tribes had been exposed to in their endeavour to reach Natal led the colonists to make arrangements to secure their protection.† In 1878 terms were come to with Ketchwayo for securing them a safe passage through his

* Parliamentary Blue Book, c. 1961, 1878, p. 38.

† Legislative Council Proceedings.

country, which, indirectly, had the effect of gradually placing them outside the field of Zulu raids. This cost the Colony some thousands a year, and so it happened that Ketchwayo's warriors, by the Transvaal annexation, found their little game of spear-washing spoilt.

Further north there are numberless other tribes, out of which streams of men found their way in search of money into Natal, and as a rule they have to keep back a monthly portion of the wages they earn—generally about 5s. a month—to pay, on their return, to their chiefs. To the south of Natal there are many tribes, all of which have gone on the war path against British authority since 1875 ; whilst Natal—the best abused of all Colonies—and Natal only, has, with its natives, remained loyal.

Adjoining the Free State is the Basuto country ; here, in 1852, General Cathcart met a severe check, with the natural result that Basuto prestige increased all over South Africa, and became a menace till after the war with the Free State in 1861, which arose from these Basuto raids and thefts, during the continuance of which British subjects were prohibited from rendering their assistance. Whether the proclamation calling on them to leave their fellow-colonists in their distress was a mere sop to shut the mouths of English agitators at home, I don't know; but, I am glad to record that Englishmen were still true to their instincts, and gave their aid in the desperate struggle to which these Dutch farmers were engaged in during three years till the end ; and it was only when the Basutos, beaten and humbled by them, must have submitted to their conquerors, that our own Government took Basutoland under its protection. It has been under the protection of the Crown that the Basutos have grown rich and powerful, and were permitted to keep up their military power and organisation, and acquire arms and strength.

It is not two years ago that the Cape found to its cost, in the loss of lives of its people and millions of money, how formidable under England's fostering rule had this force become. Branded as colonists had been with seeking wars for England's money, all scouted the idea of having the aid of a single British soldier. The Cape did their best, and though they perhaps failed in effectually conquering in six months the tribe which had checked General Cathcart,* they did succeed in defeating many frontier tribes which had simultaneously risen in that combined movement.

Mr. Sprigg referred to this a few weeks ago ;† and well may anyone ask if it is consistent for a nation, which rightly refuses to

* At the Battle of Berea.

† Speech at the Empire Club, Dec., 1881.

some of its subjects nearer home the right to arm, to denounce the Colonial Government as it did ; or if there is any civilised state which would sanction armed clans within its borders or could justly blame colonists who saw the danger near them and sought to correct it. It is lamentable to see how pandering to a false cry is alienating the affection of colonists who claim, at the least, sympathy. The Transvaal Dutch have proved by their acts that, great as may be England's power to protect if it will, they will do without it, rather than have it on the terms offered ; and, rely on this, a similar course of action on the part of other territories not far off, is only to be measured by the time when they feel strong enough to resist the sordid meddling of irresponsible advisers at home.

Between the tribes I have thus referred to, and dwelling all round the borders of the two Dutch states and Griqualand West (Kimberley) there are wide tracts of native territory, which have been the scenes of hard fighting since 1875, when all natives began to believe there was a power behind the Colonial Government which would come to their aid.

With that tract on the map which shows the Dutch interior state I must deal rapidly. Look at the map of 1885, and contrast that of to-day. Then Natal was far removed from civilised borders ; all that large tract in the interior was blank ; through what torrents of blood the change was made in which white and black suffered, would be impossible for me to narrate in the time allowed.

It was soon after the Langalibalele revolt and the agitation raised in England by Bishop Colenso, which resulted in Sir Benjamin Pine's recall in June, 1875, when Sir Garnet Wolseley was administering the government of Natal, that the Legislative Council resolved without a dissentient voice, that—"The interference of any private individual, having no civil or legal right or position qualifying him to do so, is calculated, as experience had proved in this case, to cause serious misunderstanding as to the real facts, to weaken the authority of the Government over the natives, and, indirectly, to endanger the safety of the country, as well as to prejudice harmonious relations between the white and black races." The Council further justified the action of the Governor as being "lenient, and the only humane course open," and expressed regret "that privately circulated documents, which had been permitted to guide the home Government and public opinion of England to the harsh conclusions that had been formed, had not been placed within the reach of the Council or Colony."*

* Parliamentary Blue Book, c. 1342, 1875, pp. 47—51.

Only a short time before this, the clergy had protested in the letter I have referred to, and addresses had been coming in to the same effect from Grey Town and all parts of the Colony, all protesting "against deliberate garbling of facts." Some from farmers living among the tribes, one from Biggersberg "deprecating the action and writing of the Bishop of Natal, . . . as having no foundation in fact, . . . the manifesto of the so-called Peace Society as palpably untrue :" whilst one of April, 1874, with 1,683 signatures, "gives denial to such wholesale and reckless slander."^{*}

Already had the Cape Government, some time before the outbreak, received intelligence showing that arrangements were being made between Langalibalele and Basuto chiefs for his retreat in case of his rupture with the Natal Government, and though this rising had been so promptly suppressed that the proclamation of martial law, dated the 11th November, which announced the treacherous and unprovoked slaughter of three volunteers and two natives, was revoked eleven days after, and the rebel chief was a prisoner within a month, the agitation had been started from Natal so energetically that we find the Anti-Slavery Society in London corresponding with the Government on the 20th January, 1874, and the *European Mail* of the 26th, publishing the sensational article before referred to, entitled "Atrocities in Natal;" and among the many letters that poured in from these societies, in the face of the universal denial of their truth, one of the 4th May speaks of documents from the Bishop of Natal as "therefore to be considered authentic," and another asks for their "early insertion in the Blue Book," where no doubt they would leave their indelible mark long before the accused could be heard.

Sir Benjamin Pine well describes the position, when, on the 1st of June, 1874, he writes : "We were, in fact, blamed by our opponents for not waiting till the natives had carried fire and bloodshed into the Colony." But, fortunately for the Colony, Sir B. Pine and Sir B. Frere were men who had the horrors of the Christmas of 1834, which you have heard of, before them, and dared to risk their position and reputation to save their fellow-countrymen from similar calamities. What may be in store in the future, unless opinion in England wakes up to a knowledge of those who delude them, or colonists arm to protect their lives as the Transvaal Boers seem determined to do, is a prospect saddening to all who by circumstances are colonists, and wish, above all, to continue loyal and "British."

*Parliamentary Blue Book, c. 1025, 1874; c. 1119, 1875; c. 1121, 1875; c. 1342, 1876.

Soon after these warnings, other events began to thicken. Wars of races commenced on the border of the Transvaal, soon to be followed by war on the Cape frontier, war within the Colony, beyond and around Kimberley, even to the very borders of Natal at Kokstadt, which would take too much time to refer to further than to say thousands of natives fell, and many white men too. Meanwhile Government had information of negotiation passing between the various tribes. Langalibalele, the great wizard, had, in 1873, communication with the Basutos.* Ketchwayo had sent an embassy to Natal about him ; his messengers, too, had been reported in every direction—in one case offering £2,000 to Sekukuni—some were sent to tribes between the Colony and the Cape. Yet, whilst all this was discredited by those who “refuse to believe all evidence that does not coincide with their own peculiar views,” the mischievous influence was bearing its fruit fast.

To what extent this interference continued, when Sir Henry Bulwer was Governor, will appear from the narrative of facts, some of which cannot fail to supply material by which to estimate at its value the information coming from the Bishop's station, and to this I shall at once refer. Already, before Sir Garnet Wolseley left Natal, a petition of grievances, of an insolent character, had been presented to him, professing to bear about 800 signatures of natives from the various mission-stations of the Colony ; but which, when repudiated from all quarters, was discovered to have been concocted by a leading native of Bishop Colenso's station, who admitted to have signed most of the names himself without any authority, even to including those of fifty or sixty dead men, who, he said, though dead, he knew were with him in spirit. When this petition was applied for by the Legislative Council to verify the truth of the report that a page of signatures was in a female hand, a copy, instead of the original, was supplied by Sir Henry Bulwer, and inquiry thus stifled.†

It is important to proceed with what bears on this man's evidence. It was this same leading native who, two years after, paid a visit to Ketchwayo, soon after the Transvaal annexation. The account of his visit was published in *Macmillan*, in March, 1878, with the Bishop's testimony to this man's reliability ; whilst it was he, the concoctor of this forged petition, who has ever been prominently referred to in the many cases brought against Sir B.

* Parliamentary Blue Book, c. 1025, 1874, p. 38.

† Proceedings of Natal Legislative Council ; also letters in Natal newspapers, July to September, 1875.

Pine and the Colony, and probably still misleads the British public and stray visitors to Natal.

A short time before that, Major Brackenbury, writing by command of Sir Garnet Wolseley, communicated to Dr. Colenso, that "it was reported through the Klip River country that he, the Bishop of Natal, had sent messengers into that country stirring up the natives with the hope that the late chief Langalibalele would return to Natal, and applying to them for money to effect that return;" that depositions had been taken, and one of the messengers sent further stated, "You are to send your children with money to him, and he will teach them to read."* It was also about this period that natives of one of the rebel tribes (Putili), employed on public works under Colonel Durnford, had their wages doubled, and the increase (it was said with their consent) paid to the Bishop to form a fund to purchase land for them. All these matters were a little later referred to in the Legislative Council without result or contradiction.†

It is impossible from all this to avoid the plain conclusion, that the information which reaches England from this source is either to be relied on, worthless, or worse, and that there can be no honest inquiry without sifting it. After all, the grievance in South Africa is this day very much that stated by Retief in the manifesto he left behind him in 1835, when he became a wanderer, viz., "unjustifiable odium cast upon the inhabitants by interested persons, whose testimony is believed in England to the exclusion of all evidence in their favour." There is no lack of proof that this interference was constantly complained of, even by Sir Henry Bulwer.

To proceed. It was soon after the Transvaal annexation that Magema, in June, 1877, paid that visit to Ketchwayo, during which he says he told the king that Bishop Colenso's son had arrived in Natal "to take in hand in the law courts all matters concerning natives;"‡ and, in connection with this, the Blue Book tells us of important events which I must refer to, being the key to the future Zulu war and the confirmed hostility of the Dutch to that annexation which had been effected with twenty-five policemen in the previous April. We first hear then of Zulu messengers stopping at the Bishop's station, and sent on in December of the same year to his son, or, using the Bishop's own words, "who naturally went to him." On the 11th, Messrs. Smith and Colenso claim to have been appointed

* Parliamentary Blue Book c. 1342, 1876, p. 26.

† Proceedings of Natal Legislative Council, 1875.

‡ *Macmillan*, March, 1878.

Ketchwayo's diplomatic agents to treat with the British Government on the boundary dispute, by virtue of a document signed by those same messengers that day. On the 14th the Colonial Secretary refused to acknowledge them. On the 28th December, Sir H. Bulwer reported to England, that Magema, a confidential native of the Bishop's, had been in communication with Ketchwayo; that he had gone to the king's kraal and received cattle from him. He also referred in that despatch to the strange behaviour of the messengers who were said to have given this authority to Messrs. Smith and Colenso, and pointed out how seriously this interference affected the public service. On the 11th February, 1878, Sir H. Bulwer further reverted to the discrepancies between the statements made by the Bishop and those of his son, together with Ketchwayo's repudiation of the transaction, Ketchwayo stating that he had told the Bishop's son, when he was at his kraal, "the Zulus don't want you or your father to interfere in their matters." And the Governor further reported that the messengers themselves denied having been authorised to sign such authority as that claimed.*

Let us now note what was occurring during this brief and most eventful period, for though it was one little noticed, it was that in which the germ of the future war was planted. To deal with that period between Magema's visit in June, the claims of the Bishop's son Mr. Colenso, and his partner to be diplomatic agents on 11th December, 1877, and the Governor's report of the 11th February, 1878, it is a noteworthy fact that, but a few weeks after Smith and Colenso's claim was put in and rejected by the Governor, Ketchwayo sends, and that for the first time, an insulting message, in which Sir T. Shepstone is called a "fire-brand," and Sir H. Bulwer asked to deal with the question in dispute instead of him. About the same period, on the 16th of November, we hear of the menace; on the 22nd of the aggression of the Zulu army, 2,000 strong, on our border; on the 27th of the loss and damage to the Dutch farmers and their crops, that twenty farms were abandoned to the cupidity of the Zulus." On the 11th of December, Sir H. Bulwer writes that "the king is claiming now territory far beyond that ever known as being in dispute." On the 6th of December, 1877, that "the whole country watered by the Pongolo, and that between the Blood and Buffalo rivers, has been abandoned, one cause being the farmers see no support;" whilst on the 18th of December, all in the same year, Sir T. Shepstone writes to Messrs. Smith and Colenso that "the unauthorised meddling from Natal in the matter now pending

* Parliamentary Blue Book, c. 2079, 1878, pp. 57, 75, 89, 98.

between the Government of the Transvaal and the Zulu king, had already caused the evacuation of scores of farms and loss of much property, and would contribute more towards shedding of blood than peace." And whilst this was going on, as a record to contradict those who call Sir B. Frere the sole author of the war, we find, on the 12th of December, 1877, a year before the war broke out, Messrs. Smith and Colenso themselves writing of hostilities as more imminent than was yesterday supposed, and on the 12th of January, 1878, of Mr. Chesson, for his society, expressing "deep regret at prospect of hostilities between this country and Ketchwayo," whilst there is a dispatch from the Colonial Office early in 1878, urging on local organisation in Natal, whilst that of 4th December, 1877, admits "the critical position so created for Natal by any collision there" (*i.e.* on the border).*

Such were some of the events which occurred immediately after this visit in June of the now notorious Magema. Whatever real sanction he might or might not have had from Dr. Colenso, in black and white or otherwise, no one can doubt the effect which his visit must have produced on the natives in spreading the seeds of future war; for they knew well of the Bishop's personal hostility to Sir T. Shepstone, the Transvaal Administrator. Unfortunately even in this case, although Sir H. Bulwer condemned this interference, he continued to be guided by it; for it was at Dr. Colenso's instigation that the Governor of Natal interfered between Ketchwayo and Sir T. Shepstone, and that at the worst possible time—just after the receipt of the king's insolent message about the Queen's representative in the Transvaal. On this followed the unfortunate Boundary Commission, which practically gave the final blow to the last hope for peace. As to its composition, it was at once everywhere generally condemned in the Colony as packed, and a weak yielding to the Bishop's influence. Its proceedings were watched and denounced freely whilst it was sitting for the unfair way in which it dealt with the Dutch and Colonial evidence,† to such an extent that Mr. H. Shepstone, the Secretary of Native affairs, reported on it, whilst, as he said, Zulus were treated with every tenderness. All this time, their arrogant manner was tolerated by the Commission, and was widely spoken of as a sign that the natives believed all that was being done was through fear—an idea which is the straight road to war. A gentleman was present, who, five years before, had been appointed, jointly by Ketchwayo and Sir T. Shepstone, to

* Parliamentary Blue Book, c. 2079, 1878, p. 67.

† Parliamentary Blue Book, c. 2079, 1878.

mark that very boundary-line, and could, therefore, give the best evidence of all; but he was not called. In truth, the foregone conclusion seemed arrived at to pacify the Zulus at all costs, regardless of the Dutch and their long-established homesteads.

In the meantime acts of native aggression continued; regiments kept coming into Natal, and being moved up, Sir A. Cunynghame applying for cavalry and artillery, all contradicting the assertion that no one thought of war until Sir Bartle Frere's arrival. Why, the Dutch farmers on that border were urging that, if we would not defend them, at least we would permit them to arm and call on their friends for aid. Later, in May, 1878, there appears a petition signed by them stating: "Your Excellency told us, in your proclamation of the 12th April, 1878 (at the annexation), 'your property will be protected, and all change you will find will be in the direction of increased security.' . . . As your Excellency spoke of the weakness of our former government, we had reason to expect the stronger power would help us after twelve months' patience, instead of holding conference with thieves . . . As we see the weakness of the strong Power we repeat the offer made in the petition of February last to supply us with ammunition, and not prevent us from seeking help from our friends and countrymen, who might help us to resist these marauders."*

The reply refuses, as the demand is "impossible for a civilised government to sanction."

Even then, and for some time after, the Dutch discontent did not culminate, for before the Zulu war Sir Evelyn Wood was reported to have met the Dutch, and to have had a promise of large support from them; but, when the award of the Commission appeared, the injustice of which was denounced in every official document, except a weak defence of it from Sir H. Bulwer, from that moment the Dutch, who had not forgotten their wrongs, and the Christmas of 1884, saw similar influences at work in the deliberate proposal to hand over those farms, which had been long held by them, to the natives—from that moment European revolutionary agencies and outside agitators found in them resolute men, determined to resist that Power which refused them the right to defend themselves, and seemed resolved to sacrifice them all to the black.

The rest is shortly told: Sir Bartle Frere's ultimatum, accompanied by Sir Henry Bulwer's written and detailed approval of it, even though its issue might lead to hostilities—the Zulu war—

* Parliamentary Blue Book, c. 3144, 1878, pp. 190, 191

the Zulu settlement, and continued influences exercised by the same parties ever able to get the English ear and sympathy—all this confirmed the work, and those able men who were seeking their opportunity in England's difficulty found their field ripe, and have worked it well. And let there be no delusion, they are trying to work it still further; and in this they cannot fail to succeed, unless England's common sense awakes from its delusions, and learns to lean trustfully on the wisdom and humanity of her sons, even though they be far away in Africa.

It would be idle for me to deny the conviction that the position has never been more critical. Even now, whilst Rome is burning Nero is fiddling and creating further causes of discontent, playing the tune of Ketchwayo's release, which will most certainly be resisted; and let it be borne in mind, as a feature of native feeling, that there has ever been a looking up to someone among natives as supreme, at one time Hintza, at another Kréli. After Sir George Cathcart's repulse, it was Mosheh, then Ketchwayo, and now it is the Basutos who have shown an unexpected strength and are a formidable organised military power, which has been assisted by expressions of sympathy within the British Parliament in its resistance to the Cape government.

If natives and colonists, whether English or Dutch, can ever be got to believe in England's restored prestige, and its firm determination to check or assist in the repression of native revolt, and would look sympathetically on the troubles of the white settlers, even the Dutch would be loyal to her government and a strength to the Empire. If not, and the English and Dutch colonists unite, as they certainly will be forced to do, for their own protection, it will be in a union which no one who values the integrity of the British Empire could view without alarm.

I have dealt with Natal in its relation to South Africa so exclusively that little time is left to refer to its early difficulties and to certain peculiar Zulu ideas, which deserve to be reflected upon.

The risks arising from the rush of fugitives which I have alluded to were embarrassing, the Colony being young and its revenue not £50,000. To send them back would have been helping at their massacre, and, though I shame to say it, done in late years by the local government, this idea was scouted by early colonists. The fugitives were received, protected, and supplied with land. Next, how were they to be managed? We had neither men nor money even to create a police, and England refused a penny. It was easy to destroy their system, but how build up another? Hence they were left under their chiefs, the noted Langalibalele being one.

The abolition of polygamy and chieftainship was doubtless discussed, but how substitute anything practical? Better some law than none, and the native laws of inheritance and polygamy therefore remained ; whilst if the unforeseen numbers in which they poured in made matters difficult and dangerous then, how much more must they do so now? As to land tenure, it was evident under tribal holdings, as the tribes increased in population and civilisation pressed on, so the people would feel closed in upon, and land troubles arise. To meet this the Legislative Council in 1861 wished gradually to substitute land titles to individuals in lieu of to tribes, but this was strenuously objected to by the Colonial Office. That system which enables a chief to rise with his tribe against the authority of government, as Langalibalele did, is undoubtedly bad, but so far it has supplied the government with allies. Then, among other questions, is one which is based on the idea that a large native population within the Colony is more dangerous than one beyond the border. Those who hold to this opinion have perhaps not reflected on the fact that every Kafir war has had its origin in thefts and raids from beyond the borders, where tribes are outside the control of the government.

With a few words about Zulu peculiarities, I shall close. It is frequently said that it was due to Ketchwayo's forbearance that Natal was not overrun after Isandhlwana. This is a very great mistake, for not only did the Zulus suffer at that very time three severe defeats—at Inyazane from Colonel Pearson, where they lost 500 men, another defeat two days after from Colonel Wood at Slobane, and in the smaller affair at Rorke's Drift—but the rivers were liable to flood, and, more than all, nothing could be more opposed to their military system than to make such an inroad. The late Mr. Fynn, who came to Natal in 1822, was often taken on by Chaka and Dingaan in their wars, and understood their system better perhaps than any white man did, said distinctly : “The Zulus never fight for an idea ; but only for plunder : it will never serve their purpose to carry their raids any distance beyond retreat within a day, unless they kill and destroy everything that can assist a hostile party to intercept them with their booty. When Chaka went far he killed and destroyed everything on his path.” So correct is this, that I remember a native speaking of a panic among some neighbours of ours, saying, “What are they afraid of ? The Zulus cannot finish killing everyone on the way without giving ample time to them to escape.” Another feature in their system (speaking on the same authority) explains how it is the Zulus never attacked our long columns on the march. Though

admirably organised for concentration of their regiments, and skilful in throwing out and drawing in and skirmishing with their "horns" with the object of first surrounding the smaller force, once their great rush is made, and they break into the attack, whether in victory they plunder or in defeat they fly, their organisation is for the time completely at an end. Hence as they could not surround our long columns they waited for them to collect. The battle of Inyazane is no exception, for the Zulus were hiding and waiting for our waggons to get together for breakfast, but they were literally trodden upon by some of our natives, which precipitated the fight in the open, and they were completely defeated by our advance before the column could close up.

It is because I like the Zulus, with all their faults, that I seek to expose the evils which threaten us. I have lived among them for years, and know it is to their interest that they should be ruled with firmness, and that they wish it too. The Zulus are fine jovial grown-up children, have no such a thing as revenge in their nature; cruel in war as savages they are, but the staunch way they stood by our young colonists shows they appreciate their position, and deserve protection from mistaken kindnesses of unwise friends.

I said the Zulu is a jovial fellow—happy and, wealthy, too is the Zulu of Natal. Who has ever seen a pauper among them?—I never have. Who seen a Kafir accept a copper? or "debilish" as they call it (in truth, I see more coppers in London in a week than I have during twenty-seven years in Natal), and I have seen the broad grin on his face when offered even a threepenny-piece, asking if it would grow? Whilst another would refuse 5s. to carry a message, and almost immediately start to the same place to recover 1s. 6d. due to him. Yet they are shrewd fellows. Who is more able to measure his man and detect the gentleman than the Zulu? Who quicker to give characteristic names? And who calls the florin Scotchman, because the canny Scot won't give half-a-crown if the florin will do? Why, the Kafir!

Another feature, and I have nearly done. When a discussion arose as to the probability of Ketchwayo being assassinated, as his uncles were, "How can that be," said a native, "if it be true, as you say that his brothers have all deserted him? for no one can kill a king who is not of his family!"

To all this may be applied more than one instructive moral, for the relations of civilised men with savages are full of complications.

And with the following suggestive questions I conclude.

Why do the tribes further north make prisoners of their enemies,

whilst the Zulu kills all on his path ? Simply I think because the one can sell men and the other cannot. Why, after centuries of occupation was it that the Portuguese could not leave their lines in safety, whereas from the first British settlement young colonists, either for sport or trade, could cast themselves boldly and alone among native tribes and return unhurt ? I believe it was because the natives very soon appreciated the qualities of courageous firmness, mixed with the spirit of justice ; and therein as Englishmen rests our strength.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. BERGTHEIL: If my grey hairs did not remind me that I am getting an old man, the interesting paper read by my friend Mr. Saunders, and the history which he has brought before us to-night, could leave no doubt of the fact upon my mind. For many times have I heard him, in the Legislative Council of Natal, debating on questions affecting the Colony and the natives in the same forcible and eloquent language which he has used here to-night. Sometimes we agreed, sometimes I had cause to differ from him. To-night he refers to Sir Benjamin Durban, after whom the seaport town of Durban was called ; to Peter Retief and Solomon Maritz, the founders and, so to speak, godfathers of Pietermaritzburg ; and to other prominent men from 1835 to the present day. I have known personally most of these men, and have been an actor, to a greater or less extent, in the whole history. When I look back on this history, I must confess, with feelings of shame, that, as far as the natives are concerned, it is a sad history, and one of which neither the Government nor the people of England have any cause to be proud. When Sir Benjamin Durban came to the Cape, the Frontier Kafirs, as they were then called, had been so mismanaged by former Governors that nothing was left for him but with a strong hand and with the assistance of the English to enforce law and order, and make such arrangements as, in his judgment, were best calculated to produce the future well-being of the Colony. On his arrival in the Colony, depredations, inroads, plundering, robbing, and murdering of white men by natives were the order of the day. Quite different, however, was it when a few years later I arrived in Natal. At that time there was, comparatively speaking, no Government—only a few Boers occupied the place subsequently called Pietermaritzburg, and a few English (eight or ten in number) had settled at the spot now called Durban. The surrounding country was occupied by thousands of natives, mostly Zulus, whose number was daily increased by Zulu refugees. I

lived in Durban and was engagad in trade. The small house, or rather hut, which I used both as a dwelling and a storehouse was literally without lock or key. Now, although surrounded by hundreds of natives, I frequently left the place in that condition in charge of one Zulu for days and weeks together, and I never remember having missed even the value of a penny. White men and women lived and moved about amongst the natives, and even travelled the length and breadth of the Colony, without fear of being in any way molested by them. The natives were always civil and hospitable, and always had a laugh, or rather grin, on their faces. During the half-century that has passed since then I do not remember a single murder committed by a native on a white man, either in Natal or in the Zulu country, until within the last seven or eight years. (Cheers.) All of you here who are acquainted with the Colony, from your own knowledge, as well as from the able speech of Mr. Saunders, must see that matters have changed very much for the worse. Now we hear of nothing but wars and rumours of wars, and discontent prevails on every side, both on the Cape frontier and in Natal. I ask myself, Who is to blame for this state of things ? I have seen nearly every Governor of the Cape arrive and depart ; I have seen nearly every Governor of Natal arrive and depart ; and am I to be told that not one of these men, all able and well-intentioned, could foresee that a native, uneducated as he is, when he comes in contact with white men, must deteriorate and ultimately become dangerous, owing to his facility of acquiring the vices without the good qualities of a civilised nation ? It was foreseen, but I am sorry to say that Downing Street refused to do anything, or allow anything to be done, trusting in the adage, "Let well alone." I remember being in England during the Government of Lord John Russell, at a time when thousands of Zulus were swarming into Natal for refuge. I called upon the Colonial Minister for the time being, and urged upon him to establish schools in the native locations, and to make it one of the conditions of the natives being allowed to enter the Colony that they should send their children to school. I pointed out to him that the natives were perfectly docile, and willing to do what they were told ; and that if the children were compelled to go to school they would, in fifteen or twenty years' time, be prepared to come in contact with white men without danger either to themselves or to him. I was met by the reply that England had no money to spend for that purpose, and that the system which I recommended would virtually amount to compulsory education, which would do very well for Prussia but not for England or her Colonies. Now, we have been

using gunpowder and buckshot against the Zulus, but we have compulsory education in England. I do not hesitate to say that I love the Zulu race; they are a fine race of men, and deserve a far better fate than that with which they have met—(cheers)—and I unhesitatingly affirm that the system of governing the Colonies from Downing Street is alone responsible for the present state of affairs in Zululand. (Hear, hear.) I do not specially blame either the Liberal or the Conservative Government; it is the system of which I complain. Every Governor takes his instructions from Downing Street, but he also has his own idea of how to manage the natives. With regard to his instructions, the ignorance of Colonial affairs that existed, nay, does exist at the present moment, in Downing Street, has been forcibly exemplified by Mr. Saunders; and no Governor was allowed time to carry out his idea of government before he was replaced by someone who undid all his work and laid the foundation of another system of government, which would no doubt have been successful had it not been overthrown by the next Governor. (Cheers.) Until the system of constant interference from Downing Street is changed, you may depend upon it that the natives will continue to deteriorate. The colonists can very well take care of themselves, and in their own interests they will look after the natives and see that they are safely governed and improve, and I do not hesitate to say that the majority of the colonists love the natives as much as, and more than, the people at home. I repeat again, the fault lies with England, in that you will not trust your children in the Colonies; that you listen to any talebearer from the Colonies, so long as he reviles the colonists and praises up the natives; that you will persist in believing that you can govern the people of Natal from Downing Street better than they can who live in the Colony. (Cheers.) Mr. Saunders has told an anecdote showing the ignorance that existed in England of the condition of the Colony. I can furnish another. I remember on one occasion the officer in command of the troops in Pietermaritzburg asked for a veterinary surgeon to be sent from England. The reply was, "That the horses, if they were ill, could be taken to the veterinary surgeon at Grahamstown;" this place was between 500 and 600 miles distant. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. MORTON GREEN: It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony as an old colonist to the value of the paper read this evening; and I know of no one in the Colony more competent from experience and long residence to have mirrored forth such an accurate statement of the facts that have existed than Mr. Saunders this evening. He has so exhausted the subject that I feel incapable of

following him. I endorse what the last speaker said in reference to the natives. I bear ready testimony to the value of the natives if properly treated, and I am sure that in the future government of Natal, if they are properly handled, we shall have a very valuable adjunct always to our hands. (Hear, hear.)

Sir BENJAMIN PINE, K.C.M.G.: My Lord Duke, ladies and gentlemen,—I feel great reluctance to speak this evening, because my name has been more than once mentioned in the course of Mr. Saunders' most able address. Nevertheless, I think it only due to that gentlemen to say that I believe this Institute and the country generally are under great obligations to him for having told them the truth about South Africa. (Hear, hear.) I believe the facts brought to your notice to-night are exceedingly important, and that if they are well weighed, and, if they enter into the minds and consciences of Englishmen, will do a great deal to stop that meddling interference with the affairs of the Colonies which has led to so much blood-spilling. (Hear, hear.) I do not hesitate to say that the first interference with the policy of Sir Benjamin Durban in 1885, to use the words of a Wesleyan missionary, deluged South Africa. (Hear, hear.) His immediate successor, Sir George Napier—a man selected from the opinion that he was favourably inclined to the natives, that he was, in fact, a philanthropist—did not hesitate to say that Sir Benjamin Durban's policy was right. He said that those treaties entered into by Sir Benjamin Durban, although strictly observed by the white man, were thrown to the winds by the Kafir, and that the blame of the subsequent hostilities did not rest with the white man, but with the people who had been made to think that the prestige and power of England had waned. (Hear, hear.) I wish to go on to Natal. If ever there was a Colony that deserved the protection at one time, and now the forbearance, of England, it is the Colony of Natal. (Hear, hear.) It was not a Colony in which Englishmen settled of their own accord, as in New Zealand, and then were followed by the Government. It was a Colony wrested from the Dutch—I think very unwisely—and then held out as a field for emigration to Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) If there was a case in which England was bound to protect the few people who went and settled there with their families at the risk of their lives, it was this Colony. Instead of which, what was done during the whole time? Why, a wing of a regiment, only 400 strong at the very outside, and a small number of Cape Mounted Rifles, was the only force sent there. Afterwards that small detachment of cavalry was taken away, and the 400 infantry, which everybody knows are utterly

useless in Kafir wars, were left. These, with 1,700 white men, women, and children, were left in the midst of an overwhelming native population within and without the Colony. (Hear.) Well, I shall pass over the matter to which Mr. Saunders has referred, in which I acted as my conscience told me was right. There was a rebellion, and I put it down. I come now to the case of the last war, the war with the Zulus, in which Sir Bartle Frere bore a very great part. I have only the honour of a very slight acquaintance with Sir Bartle Frere, but I must say a few words in his defence. It is clear from what Mr. Saunders has said that the war was brewing long before Sir Bartle Frere ever arrived in the Colony, and that he could not help himself—(loud cheers, and hear, hear)—and what made the war imminent, which precipitated the Zulu war, was the annexation of the Transvaal. Not only were "the germs of the war," as Mr. Saunders has said, planted long before Sir Bartle Frere came to the Colony, but another thing which occurred after he arrived showed the utter unfairness of casting the war upon that distinguished man. (Cheers.) Why, Sir Henry Bulwer, whose authority has been held so highly, completely approved of Sir Bartle Frere's memorandum. (Hear, hear.) I hold in my hand the memorandum of Sir Henry Bulwer, in which he gives his entire approval to Sir Bartle Frere's memorandum, in which he (Sir Bartle) demanded of Cetywayo to lay down his arms and disband his army. Sir H. Bulwer says: "I beg to express my concurrence generally in the conclusion of the High Commissioner, and in the terms which his Excellency proposes to lay down." And again: "The terms here mentioned are terms which I think the British Government has a right to make, and if they are rejected a right to insist upon." And again he says: "We must not conceal from ourselves that the issue may result in hostilities." (Hear, hear.) Sir H. Bulwer could scarcely more strongly have expressed his approval of that war, and yet the attempt is made to throw the whole of the odium—such as it is—of that war upon Sir Bartle Frere. Nothing is more unjust. (Cheers.) I will say a word about the annexation of the Transvaal. In that policy I differ from a great many of my friends, and I believe from Sir Bartle Frere himself. I look upon that act as a crime and a blunder. It seems to me that the statesmen of that day managed to combine the crime and the blunder together. It was a political crime; it was a crime, because the Transvaal people were a free people, and were given freedom by us under the Treaty of the Sand River; they had been released from their allegiance to the Crown, and they had done nothing

which would justify us taking away their freedom. True, their treasury was empty, but was that a good reason for going to war? because, if so, we might go to war with Spain for the same reason. Another reason alleged was that they could not defend themselves against the Zulus. Alas! the Majuba Hill disaster was a grim reply to that. The Dutch could have defended themselves, and would have fought Cetywayo instead of us, if we had let them alone. A great many in England are indignant at Mr. Gladstone's Government for having relinquished the Transvaal, and giving it up at the time he did. It is a sad thing that we suffered that defeat; it is a very mournful thing to think that so many brave men died on that occasion. (Hear, hear.) But we had done wrong; we had committed a crime, and Mr. Gladstone showed great pluck in opposing the so-called "public opinion." (Oh, oh, and Hear, hear.) It was more honourable than a hundred victories, showing, as it did, the moral courage of this Christian country. (Hissea.) I am quite prepared for the Jingoes. (Laughter.) I think this is as much as I need say on this occasion, for I think Mr. Saunders has so completely exhausted the subject, and so forcibly and clearly shown the evils of the system of government by which the Colonies are ruled, that I need say no more. I can only hope that the policy which was established by Lord Kimberley at the Cape in giving the people responsible government will be carried out at Natal. I believe that to be entirely necessary; I advocated it long ago, when Mr. Saunders opposed it. I believe there are evils connected with responsible government, as there are with everything else; but I still think you ought to let the people manage their own affairs. (Loud cheers.)

The Right Hon. Sir BARTLE FRERE, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (who on rising was received with repeated rounds of applause), said: My Lord Duke, ladies and gentlemen,—I can assure you that it is with very great reluctance that I obey the call of the President to address you on this subject. The fact is, I came here expecting to hear from such an experienced colonist as Mr. Saunders a dissertation on the relative position of Natal as compared with the other Colonies and countries of South Africa; and Mr. Saunders will forgive me when I say that, in place of that, I have listened to a very able and very full sketch of the history of Natal, in which very little is said regarding its position as compared with other parts of South Africa—(hear, hear)—though there is much of great interest and importance in other respects. The reason which Sir Benjamin Pine has given for restricting his remarks on the historical question affects me quite as much as it does him, and I should not

dream of venturing to address to you any observations regarding my share in the history of the past, which I am well content to leave to the verdict of the future. (Cheers.) But Mr. Saunders has touched, and touched with great ability, and I think with great truth, upon some points which are of great importance to the future ; and I think, in the very short time that is allowed us, it would be more to the purpose if we consider the future rather than the past. (Hear, hear.) There are one or two observations which I should like to make on what has fallen from Mr. Saunders ; and I would ask you to ponder well whether he is right in saying, " Trust rather to Englishmen there " (that is, in South Africa), who are no less " English, humane, and practical than yourselves, even though they have crossed the Line, and are now colonists." Has he good grounds for this opinion ? This is a question of the greatest possible importance ; and it is one on which I had many opportunities of forming a judgment, and on which I must say my opinions are very decided ; and I will tell you, if you will bear with me, why I think he is perfectly correct in what he has said. (Hear.) You all know that Natal is a very young Colony, and it differs from most other Colonies in the Europeans there being mixed up with large numbers of natives, and you may be very much puzzled, as all who have not been in the country would naturally be, to account for the very different stories you hear of the conduct and disposition of your own countrymen out in that Colony towards the natives. By one party they are painted as fiends, by another party as suffering angels—(laughter)—and I will tell you why I think, and when I think, both parties may have some element of truth in the descriptions they give. The fact is that Englishmen, brought up in England and accustomed to English methods of thought, have naturally a great disposition to feel sympathy with the oppressed and the weaker party. (Hear, hear.) I would ask you whether in any street in England, if you ever saw a man maltreating a boy or a woman, whether there were not a dozen Englishmen who came forward at once, without asking who was right or who was wrong, and without considering whether they would dirty their hands or not, to take the part of the weaker party ? (Hear, hear.) This is the feeling which grows up with our youth at school, and which is taught us in every discussion which we have amongst ourselves as boys, and remains with us as men till old age ; and it is this disposition which the average Englishmen carry with them out to the Colonies. (Hear, hear.) Now, I speak in the presence of a great many men who have been in the Colonies of South Africa longer than I have, and I would

ask any of them to set me right if they think I have overstated the case. ("No.") The first impulse of every average Englishman when he goes out to South Africa is to believe that the native is always oppressed, and that the Englishman is always the oppressor ; and, with very rare exceptions, this is the belief which, consciously or unconsciously, guides the feelings of an Englishman when he first arrives in South Africa. After a time he finds the natives—(and here let me say I entirely agree with what has been said by Mr. Saunders and those who followed him as to the excellent position and capabilities of the natives, and especially of the Zulus)—but after a time any Englishman, especially if he does not care or is not able to make himself understood in their own language, becomes intensely irritated by a number of peculiarities of the natives around him, who are utterly unlike the labouring classes to which he has been accustomed in England, and the natural result is that he conceives an unreasonable prejudice against the natives. These new-comers are generally to be found among the large populations at the seaport towns, and it is natural that the people who go out there should often be struck, at first landing, with what they think the unreasonable prejudice on the part of people who have been a short time in the Colony. (Hear, hear.) Well, after a time the *average* Englishman (remember, I am speaking now only of the *average*, and what is usual, and there are exceptions in every case), but the *average* Englishman, after a while, being, like most of his countrymen, an uncommonly practical sort of fellow, begins to think he will make the best of a bad bargain, and when he finds he cannot get away from the inconvenience of the angularities and singularities of the natives amongst whom he is placed, he is brought round to the opinion which most old colonists like Mr. Saunders and his friend Mr. Bergtheil have expressed to you, that, after all, there is an immense deal of good, and great capabilities for good, in the natives with whom they have to deal ; and they become, as far as I have seen, better judges and more sound friends of the natives than any Englishmen here who have not been in the country can possibly be. (Hear, hear.) I would state, as the result of what experience I have, that I very rarely met a man who had been long in the Colony who did not both speak and act kindly to the natives. (Hear, hear.) They generally told me—and in this I think they were quite correct—that kindness, firmness, and steadiness of purpose are the qualities which impressed the natives most. (Hear, hear.) After all, as one of the speakers has said, the natives are extremely like good-humoured and thoughtless children ; and, like children, they must be firmly

dealtwith. This does not mean that they are to be harshly dealtwith, but you must be firm and steady, and tell them at once what you mean, and you must not be capricious ; you must be reasonable with them, and they will always respond to such treatment. They are extremely sensible, just as children are, of the slightest kindness and sympathy. It is because a feeling of sympathy with the poor and oppressed and inferior is ingrained in most Englishmen that the average Englishman gradually becomes extremely popular with the natives. (Hear, hear.) As a general rule, I have observed that all the English colonists who have been long in the Colonies like the natives, and are well served by them ; and let me say in passing that, notwithstanding what you hear of the atrocities committed by some people who live far away from civilisation, I have observed that the Dutch farmers have servants generally who have been so long with them, and are quite as fond of them, and even more attached to them and more difficult to detach from them by the offer of higher wages, than most of our own countrymen. (Hear, hear.) Every Englishman on his arrival goes through a sort of acclimatising process as regards his opinion of the natives. He starts by expecting them to be better than it would be reasonable to suppose they could be ; then, disappointed at what he finds them to be, he fancies the natives to be much worse than they really are ; and finally, after a few years, he settles down into the belief that the natives are much like other mortals, possessed of many imperfections, but also of very many good qualities, which are capable of being developed and increased by good treatment. (Hear, hear.) The mental process I have described will, I think, account for some of the inconsistencies in the opinions we hear regarding the natives, and the feeling of the colonists towards natives. However that may be, I entirely concur in what Mr. Saunders has said about "there being Englishmen in the Colonies who are no less English, humane, and practical than we are here in this country." (Applause.) Then let me say one word further about what he has said, and what was said by the gentleman who followed him, about the best way of dealing with the colonists. They have said, and said very emphatically, that the best way is to let them manage their own affairs. Now, I think we Englishmen are all agreed on this point ; but there are a large number amongst us who think that if you let the European have his own way in managing his own affairs for himself in a Colony like Natal, he is very apt, whether a colonist or an Englishman, to oppress the natives. Now, this I think is at the root of a great deal of that dis-

trust which you hear of the Colonies in this country. (Hear, hear.) People in England are prepared to believe that the colonists can manage their own affairs for themselves, but they cannot believe that the colonists would do justice to their native neighbours. Now, let me say that all my experience goes to contradict this impression. I speak in the presence of my predecessor in the Cape Government, and he will correct me if I am not stating accurately what is our experience at the Cape. The Cape, you know, has a more developed constitution, being an older Colony than Natal; and how are the natives treated? Why, I believe it is the only Colony of England where the natives have the vote in every franchise that could be conceded to them if they were Europeans. (The Duke of MANCHESTER here made a remark to Sir Bartle Frere, who continued): His Grace reminds me that it is the same in New Zealand, where the Maoris have the franchise, and I am very much obliged to him for correcting me; for there in New Zealand I believe the results have been quite as satisfactory as in the Cape. (Hear, hear.) Now, I ask you to bear in mind that all the relations between the natives and European colonists in the Cape have been settled by the colonists themselves, and entirely in accordance with their views; and the result is that any native who acquires property for himself, and can come and say, "I have a house, or I have an employment of a certain annual value," is entitled to the franchise. (Hear, hear.) Now, I ask you, is it possible, when this is the case, that the natives can long continue in any disadvantageous social or political position? At the Cape every man can rise, and does rise, according to his intrinsic merits as a man. When he has made his stake in the country he is by law entitled to a municipal vote, or a vote for the legislature; and there is nothing whatever in the nature of the franchise to prevent his being either a member of the Colonial Parliament or a member of the Ministry. Now, this is the result of trusting the colonists. (Cheers.) And I ask you whether it would not be much better to extend that system of trusting our countrymen, rather than to keep the white colonists in the position of people who are distrusted? (Hear, hear.) I think all our experience is that if you do not trust Englishmen, they will not show themselves as worthy of trust as they would if you trusted to them implicitly. (Hear, hear.) And I believe that everywhere in South Africa you will find the same results follow which have followed in the Cape Colony, and that you will find, if you give the power to the colonists to deal with all thesee questions as they think best, you will have no reason to be ashamed of their treatment of their

native fellow-subjects. (Hear, hear.) For, remember, that in Natal especially—and I am speaking more particularly of Natal now—the colonists are, as a rule, men very superior in position and education to the average Englishman, for this very simple reason: there is absolutely hardly any labouring class in Natal of white men. Owing to the large numbers of natives and of Indian coolies, almost all manual labour is done by others than European colonists. (Hear, hear.) There is no field there for the uneducated Englishman, who has nothing but his own hands to trust to; unless he has some quality which will enable him to ascend into the class of employers of labour he had much better go to some other Colony, where he can work and make good wages, as he can in this country. (Hear, hear.) For this very simple reason the population of Natal consists principally, as far as the white population goes, of men who are employers of labour, and a great proportion of them are English gentlemen. If you were to take any portion of the non-manufacturing rural districts of England containing one or two small cathedral or country towns, and weed out the great landed proprietors, and the men who belong to what we call the landed aristocracy, and weed out also the actual labouring class, the residuum would be, as regards its composition, very much like the white colonists in Natal; and I can only say that were I among them I should be always very glad to hear their opinions in a Legislative Assembly—a Volksraad or Parliament, or whatever you choose to call it. I should always be very glad to have their opinions upon all topics connected with the Colony, and I should feel assured that the collective opinion would be that of high-minded Englishmen. (Cheers.) I must apologise for saying so much, your Grace, but there is a great deal more that could be said if time did not press so. (Sir Bartle Frere resumed his seat amid repeated cheers.)

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart.: I am very far from making any kind of complaint, but I think I may observe, as has already been said, that the title of the very interesting paper to which we have listened hardly led us to expect exactly the statement which we have heard. My time here is very short, having to catch a train; but I should like to speak shortly on one or two points. First of all, I will touch upon one on which most of us heartily agree. I am one of those who hold that the responsibility of the Zulu war does not rest on Sir Bartle Frere. I do not express it for the first time; I have expressed it publicly and privately, and, for that matter, on the hustings. I think that those who hold the contrary opinion have either omitted to attend to, or were not well informed

as to the events of the years immediately preceding the war. But I think the more we look into the events that preceded it, the more we see that the responsibility rests upon the officials in those parts, especially in reference to their action with regard to their Boundary Commission, and upon the apparently very sudden change of opinion which came over the mind of Sir Theophilus Shepstone after the annexation of the Transvaal. Now, I do not say that the one fact had anything to do with the other, but the interval between them was very short, and this must have made it difficult for the Zulus to feel that there was not some connection between the two. Now, Mr. Saunders has expressed considerable jealousy of opinion in England. I do not for a moment question his right to feel some doubt about English opinion. It is, perhaps, not expedient that we, so many thousands of miles away, should hold any opinion at all ; and if so, it is not expedient that we should have any information at all ; and then, my Lord Duke, I venture to ask you and others, my fellow-colleagues in this society, whether this society has any business to exist at all ? (Hear, hear.) Is it not our business and *raison d'être* to collect information so as to form opinions ? (Hear, hear.) If you do not want to form opinions, you do not want to collect information ; but if you are expecting gentlemen in England to collect information, you must expect the inevitable result, that they will form opinions, some on one side and some on the other. (Hear, hear.) Now, some of the South Africans tell us, and Mr. Saunders and others will tell us perhaps, that we have no business to form an opinion, Because sometimes we change our minds. Well, no doubt information does drop upon us rather like water from a watering-pot ; it comes in driplets, and it is rather hard to get. (Laughter.) But I would ask you whether you think that public opinion in Natal is always so perfectly steady and free from change ? (Hear, hear.) It appears to me that it has not always borne that character. As to the Zulu war itself, I followed the events of that war, and watched with care the opinions in the newspapers and the speeches made at Natal upon that subject. I remember the day when the Zulu war at its beginning was extremely popular ; people in the country were holding up their hands in favour of it, except the gentleman at Bishopstowe. But a few months after came the question of expense, and the—perhaps ill-judged—suggestion was made that the Colony might contribute something towards the expense of the war. I think the amount asked was about sixpence in the pound. But what was the cry then ? Why, we read all through the newspapers paragraphs saying that the Zulu war was altogether forced

upon Natal ; that it was not desired by the Colony ; that it was a matter of Imperial policy, and let England pay for it. ("Hear, hear.") Perfectly true. A friend says "hear, hear," but he represents the opinion of that time, and others represent the opinion of another time. (Laughter.) Well, again, as to the matter of the sale of arms which has been alluded to, there is not a question as to difference of policy at one place and another. What could the natives expect? You go to war with the Basutos because they have arms. When they went to the diggings they earned their wages, with which they bought their guns; but it did not end there. They afterwards went to the magistrate and bought licences, and, having got those licences and their guns, they then go elsewhere, and they are told that if they have guns at all they are rebels, and if they do not give them up immediately they will be made to do so. (Hear.) Well, you know, that is not perfectly steady policy. (Laughter.) Take a recent case. We have heard something about the change in the appointment of Mr. Sendall. That occurs to me as a striking instance. The Natal newspapers, for some reason or the other, were furious against the appointment of Mr. Sendall. I never heard of Mr. Sendall, I confess, before as a Colonial Governor. (Laughter.) Well, now, in the last batch of papers I saw from Natal their tone was this—"Why, what fools they are in Downing-street to make any change at all. We did make a shindy, but we never meant it." (Laughter.) That seems the sort of opinion which we are told is the opinion that "must be right," as those who express it are on the spot. Really, it would help us very much to the forming an opinion if the colonists would tell us when, in their own opinion, they think themselves right. (Laughter.) I do not wish to take any kind of advantage by mentioning names; but I cannot help saying that Dr. Phillip's and Bishop Colenso's names have been drawn into this controversy, and that the opinions expressed by the one half a century ago, and by the other in the present day, were said to be given from "interested motives." That may mean that those gentlemen take a sentimental interest in the subject on which they express their opinions, and in that sense that they may be interested parties. But we know that, in common parlance, the expression means that those persons have a private, personal, and perhaps a pocket interest. Now, I think that everyone will agree with me in feeling that if charges of that kind are brought against those who are gone and those who are living, some facts to give a sort of justifiable ground for believing them ought to be given us. (Hear, hear.) I cannot accept a statement made

unless it is borne out by further evidence than has yet reached myself. (Hear, hear.) A few facts about the case of Zululand. These are the facts about which there is no doubt at all. We have sent out troops acting under Her Majesty's flag. We have filled that country with famine. We found it governed strongly, and we have destroyed that government, and have filled the country with anarchy. We have left it in the position in which Central Africa is, where every tribe is at war with its neighbour. That is the position we have set up in Zululand, and I feel we have thrown that country back a very long time in its civilisation. ("No, no.") Well, I am giving you my opinion, and I am pointing it to you as a fact that the government is destroyed, and the merest semblance of government is set up in its place. We have anarchy and slaughter; we have not much stealing of cattle, for there is very little left to steal. We have burnt the people's granaries, and destroyed their crops; and I say that, having created anarchy there, we are bound to replace it by some form of good government. You say you will not hear of the annexation of the country by the British Government, and that would be right if annexation means the cutting up of the land amongst those who wish to buy it cheap. If you cannot have it in any other way, I, for my part, should like to try the experiment of reinstating Cetywayo on his throne. (Hisses, "No, no," and interruption.) You are told he was a bloodthirsty governor and a cruel ruler; but the facts on which that opinion was based were the facts of 1856, when there was what is called a war of succession, and a great deal of brutality went on, just as it would go on in Europe. You have had that kind of brutality going on; but when you find you have, in order to prove it, to go back all those years, I think it is fair proof that there is not much evidence to be got in very recent times. At all events, I hold most strongly that this country has brought frightful calamities upon Zululand. ("No, no.") You have done it, I say, and therefore you are bound, in duty to your God and to man, to do your best to set up some form of good government. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. G. BLENCOWE: My Lord Duke, I shall be greatly obliged if your Grace will permit me to reply to Sir Fowell Buxton's statement about the annexation of the Transvaal. The statement was more fully made than to-night by him in the *Times*. I replied to his letter, and showed him that he had no authority whatever for his imputation upon Sir Theophilus Shepstone. I told him my authority; and I also pointed out the character of the document on which the Zulu claim was based; and I also informed him that

that document was deposited in the Utrecht Landdrost Court, and that Sir Theophilus, so far as I knew—and I have had a good many conversations with him on this question—did not know that that document was there. The writer of that document gave me an account of its contents. When Sir Theophilus got to Utrecht he saw, for the first time, that document which occasioned his change of opinion; and I stated these facts in reply to Sir Fowell Buxton's letter in the *Times*. We had two letters on both sides. Then Sir Fowell Buxton has stated that we have produced a condition of confusion in the Zulu country. Let it be remembered that the Natal people and Government had nothing to do with that. The English Government sent out, fully complete, that plan of government for Sir Garnet Wolseley to enforce. (Hear, hear.) They sent a copy of that document to Sir Theophilus Shepstone, at that time in this country, and asked his opinion about it, which was that it could not possibly work, and he gave his reasons for that opinion. They asked him if he would object to a copy of his letter being sent to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and he said, "No, by no means; I very much wish that he should see it;" and the reply Sir Garnet sent back was this: "I agree with every word Sir Theophilus says; but what about my instructions?" (Hear, hear.) As to our having made the Zulus murderers—it amounts to that—that we have set them fighting one against the other, Sir Fowell Buxton ought to know before he brings an accusation of that sort against us, that ever since the English Government was established in Natal, ever since Cetywayo had any kind of influence, long before he was made king—the English Government in Natal kept them from fighting. (Hear, hear.) What does it mean that he wished to "wash his spears?" It was the restraint put on him that prevented it. I was on the Zulu border at the time of the annexation; I know that Cetywayo had at that time his *impi* up, and that at the very time that the messenger came informing them that the Transvaal was annexed he had his indunas discussing the plan of the invasion of the Transvaal. (Hear, hear.) As soon as he heard that this messenger had come he commanded him to be killed, so that he might not receive the message. His indunas said, "No, he must not be killed; he is only a messenger; he only speaks the word of his chief—they are not his words." The induna who made this reply was then ordered by Cetywayo to be killed, and to be taken out there and then, and the rest of them said, "No, he shall not be killed; he has given his chief the best advice he could, and it is good advice. The English are our friends, and he has advised what is right with respect to the English." And

next morning Cetywayo said, "Tell Somtsea it is well you came to-day; if you had not come to-day, in less than a week I should have made a clean sweep from the Drakensburg to Buffalo." I had repeated reports from the Zulu country to this effect, and there was a universal feeling of indignation, even amongst the old men, that had not been felt before, and they said, "It is too bad of the English. They have kept us from paying the Boers all this time, and now they have gone and taken the country themselves, and we cannot touch it." (Hear, hear.) And, with a good deal of braggadocio, they said, "We will drive the English out of the country." We have not done this to the Zulus. (Hear, hear.) Then, as to bringing famine upon them, there was a great deal of sentimental nonsense in this country a few months ago, and subscriptions were called for to supply the Zulus with food. My old friend Bergtheil, or Mr. Saunders, knows very well that the normal condition of the Zulu country, throughout the whole of Panda's and Cetywayo's reign, was two months' starvation in every twelve. They will not till the ground sufficiently to supply their men. I was in the Zulu country in 1861, at the time that there was a fear of the invasion of Natal, and at that time, just at the middle of winter, I saw them sweeping out their mealie pits, and picking out rotten mealies for food, such as no Englishman would give to his pigs, and they were then five months before the harvest. Then, as to this accusation against Bishop Colenso, Mr. Saunders has presented proofs to-night, and I know they are true. (Hear, hear, and No, no.)

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON: I feel it certainly due to the Rev. G. Blencowe, who has just spoken, to say a word or two. It is true we each wrote two letters to the *Times*, and the point of those letters, as far as I remember, was in reference to the time at which the war might be brought to an end. I think I wrote urging that the war might be brought to an end at Easter 1879, and Mr. Blencowe wrote in opposition to that proposition of mine. In reference to the Boundary Commission, I confess I hardly remember our referring to it. I believe there never was any question but that the Boundary Commissioners were perfectly able to get any evidence that might be receivable, and were ready to receive any evidence which either party might wish to bring forward; but they did not receive it, and it must have been that the Boer party did not think it worth while to produce it. That is the fair inference, and they may have had some good reason for not considering it until after the Commission was over. I do not know why they did not bring forward good evidence, but after receiving all their

evidence there was no reason for upsetting an important decision. As to the fighting of Zulus against each other, I was alluding to the war going on at this day in consequence of the settlement of the country by Sir Garnet Wolseley. I am sorry I left a wrong impression on Mr. Blencowe's mind, and I must apologise to him for so unintentionally producing that impression. With regard to the charge brought against Bishop Colenso, that has now assumed a more definite form, and therefore needs no further defence from myself. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. STEPHEN BOURNE: I have no special fitness for speaking about Natal from any knowledge of the Colony itself, but the paper before us recalls to my recollection events which occurred in the island of Jamaica forty-eight years ago, which brought out the same principles that Mr. Saunders has elaborated in his paper. They bore, I think, upon the wide question which he has raised, as to the expediency of, or the degree of, interference by the Home Government in the management of Colonial affairs. I think that, without casting any censure upon my own countrymen in the Colonies, of whom I have seen much and whom I admire much, it must be recollectcd that going thither they are placed under different circumstances, and oftentimes in a very different position, for forming a correct judgment to that which we at home occupy. We have had two instances given us in the speeches made this evening. One gentleman spoke with regard to the original characteristics of the Zulus, and of the deterioration which they had experienced since the time when he first knew them. I would say that it is utterly impossible that such deterioration could have arisen from any fault of the Home Government, because it is quite clear that the Home Government never sent out emissaries to teach them to become murderers or robbers; and those are the changes which are stated to have taken place in their character. I cannot help thinking that if such deterioration in the natives has arisen, that it must be due either to those with whom they have been brought into contact—or rather to the previously undeveloped forces of their own natures, which had failed to produce such changes until brought out by the contact which they have had with some of the worst species of our own countrymen. Far be it from me, however, to say that that is the character of most of those who go out from home to the Colonies. Then, again, we have had allusion from Sir Bartle Frere to the fact that in the Cape Colony the franchise is accorded to any native who possesses the qualification for it. I would ask you all whether the state of things has not been this, that the settlers in those Colonies having found the inhabitants useful to

their purposes, have endeavoured to increase that usefulness, but very much by means of keeping them in their normal condition. Their feeling has been this, that the Englishman was to be the lord and they were to be the servants ; that the Englishman was always to be right and that the natives always to be wrong—("No, no")—that the desire had been very much to keep them in a state of primitive existence such as they had when first discovered, and not to advance them in the scale of humanity. ("No, no.") Whatever may be the result to them of the conduct of the British Government, I think we cannot but hold to this, that the tendency of the British Government's procedure in the Colonies throughout has been consonant with a desire to raise the natives in the social scale—to confer upon them the blessings of education and of religion. I will not say that such intentions have always been rightly carried out. I am an old Government servant myself, and I know too much of the dealings of the inside of Government departments to say that they are always right ; but I do say this, that the grand object which the British Government has always had in view has been to protect the rights, the liberty, the life, and the property of the individuals who come under British survey, and to strive to educate them up to the position of British citizens. (Hear, hear.) That too often has conflicted with the interests of some of the inhabitants, and although the mass of the people who go out to settle in those Colonies may be, and are, desirous of doing what is right, it does not always happen that their dispositions or their interests are coincident with the promotion of the welfare of the natives. (Hear, hear.) I do think this, that, much as we desire to trust the government to those who are residing there ; much as we would propose to educate them, and guide and keep them in the right way, it would be the most dangerous precedent possible if the British Government were to renounce its paternal care of the subjects coming under its control, and throw them altogether into the hands of those whose interests are not always identical with theirs. (Hear, hear.) I think the principle on which our relations are founded is one which ought to endure. No doubt its application is susceptible of great improvement, and requires the greatest care. We are bound to see the growing importance of our Colonial Empire, and that the office of Colonial Secretary in this country should always be held by men of the highest possible fitness for the post they have to fill. (Hear, hear.) One word more : I rather regret that in our Institute we have had a paper which has been so decidedly an attack upon one political party. I had hoped that our papers,

generally speaking, were such as to deal more with matters of information, history, and general policy than an attack upon any particular party; but I look upon it as one of the benefits of this Institute's existence that we have been enabled to meet together to-night to hear a paper so decidedly antagonistic to the views of many, and so calculated to provoke opposition, and that we have had such a comfortable and quiet debate on the subject. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. LABILLIÈRE: I should like to say a few words in reply to Mr. Stephen Bourne. He has gone upon the assumption that the colonists wish to keep the native races in a state of subjection, and that it is necessary for the paternal Government to exercise their power and influence from Downing-street in order to protect the rights of the aborigines. Well, is that necessary in New Zealand? ("No.") Who has conferred upon the natives in New Zealand those rights and privileges which they enjoy quite as much as British colonists? Why, the Colonial Government. They have a free constitution in New Zealand. The white men who have gone out there—the men who Mr. Bourne would lead us to suppose would like to establish a system of serfdom over the natives—those are the men who have in New Zealand raised the natives to positions which they at present enjoy; and in the same way, as Mr. Saunders has told us, have they been treated in the Cape. What has conferred upon the natives of the Cape Colony those privileges which they possess with regard to the suffrages? Why, the free constitution of the Cape Colony itself. (Hear, hear.) I think these two instances are a complete and conclusive refutation of what Mr. Stephen Bourne has said upon the subject. All I would like to add with regard to the other points is, that I have not gathered from the paper of Mr. Saunders, or from the speeches made this evening, that, as suggested by Mr. Bourne, this is a party discussion. (Hear, hear.) We have had both views brought fully and fairly before the meeting; we have had Sir Benjamin Pine standing up for the policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government with regard to giving up the Transvaal—(hear, hear)—we have had Sir Fowell Buxton, who is well known in this country as the advocate of one side of this question—(hear, hear)—we have had the opportunity of hearing his views upon the subject; and I think, although the speeches made have differed very widely, it is a most satisfactory thing that gentlemen so decidedly differing on important questions of Colonial policy—questions which I admit to a certain extent, if pushed too far, may involve party considerations and may arouse party passions—should have an opportunity

of expressing their opinions. I think it is of great advantage that gentlemen holding opposite views on these questions should come here and state those views as they have been stated this evening. (Hear, hear.) As a member of the Papers Committee of this Institute, I do think we should be guilty of undue timidity were we to attempt to put any impediment in the way of the reading of such a paper as we have had this evening, or the delivery of such speeches as we have had from Sir T. Fowell Buxton and others. (Hear, hear.)

The Noble CHAIRMAN : I think at this late hour I may venture to close the debate. I took the liberty of interrupting Sir Bartle Frere in that most dignified, interesting, and statesmanlike speech with which he favoured us—(loud cheers)—to suggest the word New Zealand while he was alluding to the franchise given to the natives of South Africa. I did not wish to interrupt him more, but I wish to correct Mr. Labilliere by saying that in New Zealand the Maoris have greater electoral franchises than the Englishmen. The Maori votes for the English members ; but there are also Maori members who are only elected by Maoria, for whom the English cannot vote. With regard to Mr. Saunders' most interesting and slightly exciting paper—(laughter)—I would say just this, that the very first time that I underwent the ordeal of trying to address the House of Commons was in the defence of the Cape Colony. (Hear, hear.) I then felt, when very young—for I had been to the Cape before I was of age—that they were hardly used and ungenerously treated by England. I do not think that sufficient allowance is made in England for colonists by people who sit comfortably at home and criticise—I say it in no unmannerly sense—ignorantly criticise the circumstances and the conduct of the colonists. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible for people in a well-governed country, with an old civilisation, to appreciate the position of Englishmen going with their wives and families, with their worldly goods, into a wild country where there is nothing but unmitigated savages—(hear, hear)—with no police or neighbours to protect them against sudden depredations, which may fall upon them without the slightest warning. When those atrocities are committed the only redress is a violent one, and must be a violent one ; and therefore my sympathies entirely go with Mr. Saunders' paper, and I am quite sure that every colonist who heard him will sympathise with him, and will understand him. I hope that a good effect will have been produced among all their countrymen in favour of the colonists from England, who really have done a very great work, who have conquered mighty terri-

tories and magnificent countries. (Hear, hear.) People who live in England have no idea of the splendour and richness of the territories of England abroad—far beyond anything we have in England; and I am myself grateful to those men who have gone out and conquered them for the Empire, and I hope that Englishmen who stay at home will always appreciate their exertions and support them in what they have done. In conclusion, I beg to tender on your behalf our best thanks to Mr. Saunders for his able and valuable paper. (Cheers.)

MR. SAUNDERS: I have to thank your Grace, and at this late hour say but a very few words in reply. Mr. Stephen Bourne has mistaken Mr. Bergtheil's remarks about the deterioration of the natives—he meant that this arose from the weakness of the Government. We at home need not go far to see how crime will spread if unsuppressed, and evil-doers escape punishment; it is mistaken leniency that has done the evil Mr. Bergtheil referred to. I must now thank Sir Fowell Buxton for giving me an opportunity of meeting some points which he has raised. I have not touched on the great party politics of England, though I have distinctly done so with those of Natal, where a small party charges the Colony with all sorts of atrocities; and when Sir Fowell Buxton speaks of vague charges being made, unsupported by facts, what does he call the extracts and authorities I have referred to? This paper is full of facts. Is the petition I have alluded to no fact? and the Bishop of Natal's testimony to the reliability of its main author not a fact? If there are no late Governors here who are aware of these cases, I would pledge myself to prove all I have said; and that the very man who forged those signatures is a prominent authority in all the charges preferred, and the information sent to England from that source. I assert I have not in this trench'd on the great Liberal and Conservative party politics. In real truth, sir, we believe that both these parties wish us well, but that both equally know nothing about us. (Laughter.) I most certainly did not consider the Bishop of Natal, and those who support him in England, in any way to be considered one of the political parties in the State; yet Sir Fowell Buxton insinuated blame to us that we did not pass more war expenses. In one year (1880) votes were taken for above £400,000, which, for rather more than 20,000 colonists is nearly £20 a head. (Hear, hear.) Apply this rate to the British population of 36 millions, and say what that comes to, and if we have not paid a fair proportion. (Hear, hear.) Will he calculate the loss of one life in two hundred colonists, killed and buried there (to say

nothing of those who died of sickness and other causes connected with that war), and apply the same proportion at home, and then say if I have not the right to defend the colonists from blame and misrepresentation in the false position they have been placed? (Hear, hear.) Sir Fowell Buxton further kindly proposes to make use of us, and wishes to make the experiment of sending Cetywayo back. If he will be good enough to come and live on the exposed border—(loud cheers)—then he may talk of experiments, and I shall not say a word to him. I have lived in Natal when panic was all round; natives sleeping at night out of their huts, and settlers flying to get nearer the towns. And I have seen ladies refuse to follow the flight, believing that by remaining quietly at home they would inspire confidence in the minds of our alarmed natives, and I have witnessed the good effect this had on them too. Let Sir Fowell Buxton and his friends do this, and earn then the right of proposing such experiments. (Hear, hear.) He also implied Cetywayo had done nothing noteworthy since the great slaughter many years ago (1856). Why, I have pointed out that, to my knowledge, his armies were constantly out, year after year, somewhere. And though he further refers so strongly to the burning of Kafirs' huts (which are of straw, and can be rebuilt in a day or so), he treats very slightingly the destruction by the Kafirs of the white men's homesteads, orchards, &c., which they and their families had occupied for years before.

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON: I referred to all the forces; not to the Natal forces, but all the troops employed.

Mr. SAUNDERS: But you did not refer to the fact that the year before the war seventy to eighty homesteads and orchards, &c., were burned or pillaged by the Kafirs, or abandoned by the Dutch, owing to the inroads of these savages, who lost the huts you allude to. But this could not be helped; these men rob, plunder, and steal cattle whenever they can do so safely, and, unfortunately, the weakness of Government encouraged them. My object has been to draw attention to these facts, hoping that when deliberated upon they would work out some good in the end. (Cheers.)

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, New Bond Street, on Tuesday, the 14th February, 1882. His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P. Chairman of Council, presided. Amongst those present were the following:—

Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Mauritius), Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., M.D., Sir Samuel Wilson, Major-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., Mrs. and Miss Lowry, Colonel Malcolm Green, C.B., Major F. Duncan, R.A., D.C.L., and Mrs. Duncan, Messrs. J. Henniker Heaton (New South Wales), Walter B. Richardson, J. D. Thomson, Lieut.-Colonel Arbuthnot, R.A., Major C. Carpenter, R.A., Messrs. A. R. Campbell-Johnston, F.R.S., George Wedlake, C. H. H. Moseley (Sierra Leone), Joseph Macdonald (Victoria), John Munro (Victoria), W. G. Lardner, Dr. A. M. Williams (British Guiana), Messrs. G. R. Godson, Alex. MacRosty, Captain B. Burgess, the Rev. C. F. Stovin, Messrs. A. F. Somerville, W. H. Mare (Newfoundland), William Musgrave, G. Molineux, Mr. and Mrs. William Westgarth, Lady McClure, Messrs. E. Hepple Hall, Campbell A. Robertson, S. C. Duncan Clark, George Stewart (Cape Colony), F. W. Stone, B.C.L. (Canada), James Langton, A. Follett Halcombe (New Zealand), Paget A. Wade, D. H. R. Walkyn, Molyneux St. John (Montreal), George Dibley, Messrs. W. H. Lowry (Royal Scots Fusiliers), Arthur Fell, W. J. Garroway, J. Beaumont, R. J. Gray, R. Giles, Samuel Shortridge (Jamaica), Frederick Fearon, Francis Renshaw, Alexander Solanders (New Zealand), E. T. Delmege (Ceylon), Walter Paton, W. M. Allport (Jamaica), Donald Macintyre (New South Wales), Mr. and Mrs. F. Barclay Hanbury, Messrs. G. C. Ormond (New Zealand), W. R. Richardson (New Zealand), John A'Deane (New Zealand), Robert Nairn (New Zealand), George Reid (Cape Colony), A. B. Cobb, Charles Payne (British Guiana), J. R. Boyd (Ceylon), Mrs. Grant (Quebec), Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Landale (Victoria), Mr. and Mrs. Myles Patterson (Victoria), Messrs. Gibson (Victoria), J. V. Irwin, Harold Gore-Browne, the Rev. Rupert Cochrane (Canada), Mrs. and Miss Cochrane (Canada), Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fauntleroy (Jamaica), Mr. Claude H. Long, M.A., Miss Long, Mr. George Moffatt (Montreal), Miss Moffatt (Montreal), Mr. George Tinline (South Australia), Miss Tinline (South Australia), the Rev. R. and Mrs. Mitchell, Messrs. James Rankin, M.P., N. E. Lewis (Tasmania), Arthur E. Eves, F. D. Deare (Cape Colony), John Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lloyd, W. R. Mewburn, Rev. A. Styleman Herring, B.A., Messrs. Anthony Forster, W. L. Shepherd, W. T. Deverell, Morton Green (Natal), E. H. Gough, A. Focking (Cape Colony), H. F. Shipster (South Australia), William Lethbridge, C. Pfoundes, A. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., Mrs. Staveley Hill, Messrs. R. M. Ballantyne, F. P. Labilliere, P. Badcock, H. C. Beeton (British Columbia), Albert F. Sieveking, A. M. Brown, M.D. (New South Wales), W. Dunn, A. Duff Morison, jun., Skinner, Arthur G. Bennett, T.

Wright, Admiral E. Gardner Fishbourn, Messrs. P. Pritchard, E. Neel, W. M. Barradell, J. T. Widgery, Mowbray Charrington, H. J. Pettifer, James Cowan, C. T. Just, J. R. Rud, J. R. Rootham, H. H. Coffee, George Beveridge, E. E. Wight (British Guiana), W. J. Bullock, W. J. Harris, C. G. Stone, Miss P. G. Stone, Miss E. H. Stone, Mr. Macdonald Stewart, Major Craigie, Mr. T. E. Allen, Mr. T. B. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fraser Rae and Miss Rae, Mr. T. Brown, Mrs. Carey Hobson (Cape Colony), Miss Buckland, Miss Ware, Miss Houston, Messrs. H. Edmonstone-Montgomerie, W. Edmonstone-Montgomerie, Alex. Rivington, Alfred Davidson, Dr. John Rae, F.R.S., Mr. J. Henwood Thomas, Captain A. Duncan (British Guiana), Hon. J. H. Phillips, M.L.C. (British Honduras), Messrs. W. Cowan, W. Farrer Ecroyd, M.P., A. Mackenzie Mackay, Stephen Bourne, Miss E. C. Skeffington Thompson, Mrs. Drew, Mr. James and Miss Edgecome, Messrs. S. A. Cockburn, John Colebrooke, C. Pritchard, E. R. B. Archer, G. W. A. Mitchell, John R. Craig, F. Button, Miss Gordon, the Rev. W. N. Willian, Messrs. McGregor, Calvocoressi, Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart., M.P., Miss Young, Miss Ada Mary Young, Mr. Frederick Young, Hon. Sec.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the following letter from Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada:—

Dominion of Canada.

Office of the High Commissioner,

9, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.

February 18, 1882.

MY DEAR MR. YOUNG,—I am recommended change of air for a few days, and go to St. Leonards this afternoon. I regret, therefore, I cannot be present at Colonel Grant's Address. Will you kindly explain to him that indisposition is the cause of my absence? Yours faithfully,

A. T. GALT.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that 20 Fellows had been elected since that meeting, viz., 7 Resident and 13 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Nathaniel Cork, Esq.; John Gilmer, Esq. (late of Mauritius); William E. Grigsby, Esq., LL.D. (late of Japan); Hon. Thomas Holt M.L.C. (New South Wales); John Howard Howard, Esq., Charles W. Lett (New South Wales), Alexander MacRosty, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

Manley Abrahams, Esq., J.P. (Jamaica); J. R. Van Rych de Groot, Esq. (British Guiana); Rev. P. T. N. Elliott (Berbice), Walter Hays, Esq. (Queensland); John C. Kemsley, Esq., J.P. (Cape Colony); Arthur Levy, Esq. (Jamaica); Hon. Isaac Levy, M.L.C., (Jamaica); Emanuel G. Levy, Esq., J.P. (Jamaica); John McPhail, Esq., J.P. (Jamaica); T. G. Pleydell, Esq. (South Australia); Julius J. Smith, Esq. (West Africa); Rev. M. Sunter, M.A. (Sierra Leone); D. A. Williams, M.B. (British Guiana).

- The following donations to the Library were also announced :—
- The Government of New South Wales :
Parliamentary Debates, 1881.
- The Government of Queensland :
Votes and Proceedings, 1877-80. 9 Vols.
Parliamentary Débates, Vols. XXV. to XXXIII., 9 Vols.
1878-1880.
- The Government of Tasmania :
Acts of Parliament, Vol. VI., Part V., 1881.
- The Government of Victoria :
Parliamentary Papers, 1881.
- The Agent-General for South Australia :
City of Adelaide Mayor's Report, 1880-81.
- The Bodleian Library, Oxford :
Donations to the Library during 1881.
- The Colonial Office :
Minutes of Council of various Colonies.
Parliamentary Debates " "
Votes and Proceedings " "
- The Commissioners of the Sydney Exhibition :
The Official Record of the Sydney Exhibition, 1 Vol., 1879.
- The Director of the Public Gardens and Plantations, Jamaica :
Annual Report, 1880.
Notes on Liberian Coffee : its History and Cultivation, 1881.
Some Objects of Productive Industry. Lecture by W. Morris,
Esq., M.A., &c., Jamaica, 1881.
- The Dundee Library :
Report of the Library Committee, 1881.
- The Pennsylvania Colonisation Society :
The Debt to Africa. The Hope of Liberia. Pamphlet, 1881.
- The Proprietors of the British Trade Journal :
The British Trade Journal, 2 Vols., 1881.
- The Royal Geographical Society :
Proceedings, Vol. IV., No. II., 1882.
- The Royal United Service Institution :
Journal of the Institution, Vol. XV., No. CXIII., 1881.
- The Social Science Association :
Sessional Proceedings, No. 8, Vol. XV., 1882.
- The Statistical Society :
Journal of the Society, Vol. XLIV., Part IV., 1881.
- The War Office :
Maps of the Northern Parts of the Regency of Tunis.
- J. G. Bourinot, Esq. (Ottawa) :
Starke's Almanac, 1882.
- A. M. Brown, Esq., M.D. :
Tunis : The Land and the People, by Chevalier de Hesse-Wartegg, 1 Vol., 1882.

Messrs. P. Davis and Sons, Maritzburg :
Natal Almanac and Directory, 1882.

Samuel Deering, Esq. :

Proceedings of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia, 31st March, 1881.

The Colony we Live in. Pamphlet, Parts I. and II., 1878.

Thomas Hamilton, Esq. :

Letter to the Earl of Kimberley on the subject of the Queens-land Steel Rail Contracts.

Hugh Munro Hull, Esq. (Tasmania) :

Parliamentary Papers, 1881.

J. V. Irwin, Esq. :

The Hudson's Bay Company : What is it? 1864.

Henry J. Morgan, Esq., Ottawa :

The Canadian North-West, The Marquis of Lorne's speech at Winnipeg, 1881.

Remarks suggested by President Garfield's death by V. F. Davin, 1881.

Prorogation Rights in Canada, 1881.

T. F. Quin, Esq. :

Clubs of the World, 1. Vol., 1880.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Lieut.-Colonel T. HUNTER GRANT, of Quebec, to read the following paper :—

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

A little more than half a century ago, an English gentleman, compiling a political and historical account of Canada, uttered the following truthful and prophetic language :—" Such part of the natural history of Canada as regards wild animals is that which hitherto has received the greatest attention, on account of the commercial advantages derived therefrom. The animals which are chiefly to be found in the woods are stags, elks, deer, bears, foxes, martens, wild cats, ferrets, weasels, squirrels, hares and rabbits. The southern parts, in particular, breed great numbers of wild bulls, divers sorts of roebucks, goats, wolves, &c. The marshes, lakes, and pools, with which the country abounds, swarm with otters and beavers, of which the white are highly valued. The commerce in these articles, however, though at present of importance, must of necessity take a second rank when compared with other branches, which must eventually arise. The productions of agriculture must ultimately be the staple commodities of the country, and even now, the fisheries might, with care and attention, be

made to yield a return far superior to any derived from the trade in peltries." Though at the time of which this writer was speaking, over three hundred years had elapsed since the day when Sebastian Cabot first landed on the south-west shores of the St. Lawrence, though the country had been alternately under French and British rule, and the civilising influence of Christianity had felt its way amongst the people, they had not learnt to dignify commerce by any other avocation than that of hunting bears and foxes, and chasing wild cat and deer. True, the farmer raised his wheat, oats, and corn, the fisherman kept the markets supplied with the products of the lakes and streams, and an occasional ship brought to hand what were called English luxuries, tea, broad cloths, and calicoes. Manufacturing, too, was not unknown amongst the people; for we are told that in their own households were made the soap and candles they consumed, the sugar they used, the shoes and mocassins they wore, and the greater part of their clothing. Partial researches into the aspect of the country had led to the discovery of a few iron and copper mines, and slate and marble quarries; still, the country, though three centuries old, was yet in its infancy. Far-seeing, reflecting men predicted a successful career; and agriculture and the fisheries were to be the means to this great end.

Who is there to-day that, looking back into the history of those last fifty years, and comparing the past with the present, will not stop in amazement at the rapidity of our growth—the magnitude and variety of our improvements, and the solid character of our progress? Agriculture has, indeed, become the staple of the country, and British America is now enabled, with her large surplus, to supply cheap food to countries that, half a century ago, hardly knew of her existence. The fisheries have yielded up their wealth, and the vast waters of this northern continent of ours, from the banks of Newfoundland to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, present a fishing ground unequalled in extent and richness.

In the history of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain, and especially on the American continent, twenty-five years is an important epoch in the life of a colony. With the utilisation of the gigantic power of steam, by which time, distance, and expense have been economised; a liberal system of education, combined with generally increased intelligence amongst the people, the thoughts and actions of men move onward with startling rapidity. So it was in Canada. From the union of the provinces in 1841 to their confederation in 1867, exactly a quarter of a century had elapsed; but what a quarter of a century! Full of energy, vigour, and enterprise, new avenues of

industry were developed by the people : agriculture was extended, important railways were built, canals, and telegraphs were constructed, schools increased, newspapers multiplied, and Canadian ships were to be found on every sea, Lord Metcalf, Lord Cathcart, Lord Elgin, Sir Edmund Head, and Lord Monck, all eminent and able men had governed in turn. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had visited the country, and received the undivided homage of the nation, and by his kindness of heart, genial disposition, tact, and urbanity, won the hearts and fired the loyalty of the people. The great Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, had been finished and inaugurated, surpassing as an engineering work anything in the world, an imperishable monument, let us hope, to the genius of Robert Stephenson. Political activity, party struggles, free and independent speech, had brought to the front men of vigorous thought, brilliant abilities, and practical statesmanship. The Hon. Robert Baldwin, Sir H. Lafontaine, Sir Francis Hincks, Sir Dominick Daly, the Hon. George Brown, the Hon. Joseph Howe, Sir George Cartier, Sir Alexander Galt, the Hon. D'Arcy McGee, the Hon. Peter Mitchell, Sir Charles Tupper, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the Hon. Edward Blake, Sir H. L. Langevin, Sir Leonard Tilley, Thomas White, M.P., and, greatest of all, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, are men who figure prominently in all the striking events of the period—men of whom Canada is justly proud—distinguished alike for their elevated patriotism, their gifted powers, and remarkable achievements. This, and more than this, is a feeble description of my country, when in 1867, all the provinces of British North America, with the exception of Newfoundland, were united into one confederation, as the Dominion of Canada. Fourteen years have elapsed since the consummation of this union. Then they were isolated and independent Colonies—now they are a compact nation of federal provinces, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of nearly 4,000 miles, and possessing a territory of about 8,500,000 square miles, exceeded only in extent by the empires of Russia and China. At present these provinces are eight in number : Ontario, 109,480 square miles ; Quebec, 168,855 ; New Brunswick, 29,822 ; Nova Scotia, 21,731 ; Prince Edward's Island, 2,184 ; Manitoba, 180,000 ; British Columbia, including Vancouver and the other islands, 400,000 ; North-west territory, district of Keewatin, and islands in the Arctic Ocean, 2,520,000 square miles. They have a population of 4,852,080, chiefly of English, Irish, French, Scotch, and German descent. Of these, about 2,400,000 are Protestants, and 1,600,000 Roman Catholics, of whom over 1,000,000 are French-

speaking Canadians; and of the total population, about 3,000,000 are native born.

Such is a general outline of the confederation which two distinguished noblemen, the Earl of Dufferin and the Marquis of Lorne, have in the space of ten years been respectively called upon to govern. To describe to you fully Lord Dufferin's career in Canada would require more time than I have at my disposal, and extend this paper to an unnecessary length. His administration extended over a period of six years, and was, in every respect, a brilliant success. It is quite true that his path was not strewn with roses, and he had many difficulties to encounter and obstacles to overcome. But he was equal to every emergency, and his sound judgment and inimitable tact never deserted him. As a faithful interpreter of the Constitution, he never allowed himself to become a partisan. He knew no distinction between Whig and Tory, Protestant or Catholic, French or English. He saw plainly that in the performance of the duties of his high office there was something more for him to do than the mere routine functions of the official representative of Sovereignty, important though they be. The creation of a truly national sentiment, the diffusion of knowledge, the spread of education, the cultivation of letters, science, and art, the pure and impartial administration of justice, the dispensing of a generous hospitality, the encouragement of all those manly exercises which give vigour and vitality to youth, the lofty and ennobling influence of religion, were qualities and principles which he conceived necessary to the young life of the nation, to prepare her, in his own eloquent language, "for the glories awaiting her in the Olympus of nations." With zeal, energy, and patience, he applied himself to the promotion of all these objects, and with a liberality that has never been equalled by any previous viceroy, he gave substantial assistance to every worthy and deserving purpose; and as he excelled in the performance of all these duties, so did he add lustre to his reputation and popularity by freely intermingling with all classes and all creeds—the friend of both and the champion of neither. Canada is essentially a democratic country. Though it is conservative in instinct, and upholds the sovereignty in the person of the Majesty of England, it recognises no privileged class, no distinction of caste, and has most implicit faith in the power and omnipotence of the people. The highest positions are open to all, and although authority and worth and ability are respected and exert their influence, perfect equality prevails. Lord Dufferin knew this, and he was never so happy, and, let me add, never so noble, as when he mingled with the people.

The Marquis of Lorne succeeded Lord Dufferin in the Vice-Royalty of Canada. With the exception, probably, of the reception given to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, no Governor-General has ever received a more magnificent and warm welcome than that accorded to the Marquis and his Royal consort, the Princess Louise. All classes vied with each other in an enthusiastic effort to honour the new Viceroy, not only to evince their deep devotion to the gracious Sovereign whose representative he was, but to declare, by a suitable demonstration, as well as by eloquent utterances, that he had already secured their confidence and esteem, and that they welcomed him as the embodiment of all that was noble and generous in man. The Marquis of Lorne has now been only three years in the Dominion, and during that short time he has given evidence of sound statesmanship, of great ability, and remarkable tact and judgment. He has, in every way, been most devoted to the performance of the responsible duties of his office, and has manifested a deep interest in every effort to advance the general welfare of the people. His recent journey through the great North-West, to which portion of the country I will shortly draw your attention, entitles him to the highest credit. With great patience he explored those vast prairies, lakes, rivers, and forests, and with a just appreciation of the value of reliable information, he informed himself of the actual state and wants of the country, and has, in truthful and graphic language, as well as through the representatives of the English and Canadian Press who accompanied him, refuted all the ignorant statements which have been so freely circulated to retard the progress of the country. Though his tour was to some extent one of amusement and recreation, it will be of great national value, in drawing the attention of the world to the magnificent inheritance which has been acquired by the people of Canada, extending from Fort Garry to far beyond the Rocky Mountains, and which, in contemplation of its future greatness, led the American poet William Kirby, to write:—

“ What went ye to the wilderness to see ?
A shaking reed ? Men in kings’ houses dwelling ?
A prophet ? Yea ! more than a prophet, telling
Of lands new named for Christ—a gift in fee
And heritage of millions yet to be—
Green prairies like an ocean broadly swelling
From rise to set of sun—great rivers spelling
Their rugged names in Blackfoot and in Cree.
That went we forth to see, and saw it lie,
That glorious land, reserved by God till now
For England’s help in need, to drive the plough
A thousand leagues on end, till in the sky
The snowy mountains from the vales upborne
Bear on their proudest peak the name of Lorne.”

But to deal more practically with the advancement of the Dominion, permit me to give you, as briefly as possible, some detailed facts and figures as evidence of her growth. From official sources I learn that the following is a statement of the exports and imports from 1876 to 1881:—

	Exports.	Imports.
1876	\$80,966,435	\$93,210,346
1877	76,875,393	99,327,962
1878	79,323,667	98,081,787
1879	71,491,255	81,964,427
1880	87,911,458	86,489,747
1881	98,290,823	105,330,640

Statement showing the total value of goods imported and entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada from Great Britain, United States, and other countries, in each year from 1876 to 1880 respectively:—

Fiscal Year ending 30th June.	IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, FROM			
	Great Britain.	United States.	Other Countries.	Total.
1876	\$40,734,260	\$46,070,033	\$7,928,926	\$94,733,218
1877	39,572,239	51,312,669	5,415,575	96,300,483
1878	37,431,180	48,631,739	5,136,658	91,199,577
1879	30,993,130	43,739,219	5,609,259	80,341,608
1880	34,461,224	29,346,948	7,974,177	71,782,349

Statement showing the total value of goods exported from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain, United States, and other countries, in each year from 1876 to 1880 respectively:—

Fiscal Year ending 30th June.	TOTAL EXPORTS TO			
	Great Britain.	United States.	Other Countries.	Total.
1876	\$42,740,060	\$29,916,876	\$8,309,499	\$80,966,435
1877	41,567,469	26,775,245	8,532,679	76,875,393
1878	45,941,539	26,244,898	8,137,230	79,323,667
1879	36,295,718	27,165,501	8,030,036	71,491,255
1880	46,846,062	33,349,909	8,715,487	87,911,458

On so important a topic as the commerce of the country, it is impossible for me to refrain from some allusion to the fiscal policy which we have recently adopted, and to the Protective tariff which the Canadian Parliament has enacted for the development of our manufacturing resources. I am aware that in Mother England he who propounds anything like an anti-Free Trade doctrine must expect to be severely handled, and especially if he be a colonist. For, in addition to the soreness which the manufacturers of Great

Britain feel when any attempt is made by a Colonial Legislature to impose what may appear to be a tax on British exports, there is the reminder of what is supposed to be the inalienable right of every person in these islands to correct and chastise us as erring and misguided children. Well, we have no objection to this; on the contrary, it is very gratifying to us to be reminded of our faults, and to receive from those who are older and wiser than ourselves words of counsel and advice. But we expect, and reasonably so, that those who assume the right to censure or to criticise our actions shall know something of our trade relations, of our wants and interests, of our motives, and of the principles which govern our proceedings. An evidence of such a knowledge in discussing our behaviour will lead to results far more beneficial than a wholesale condemnation from a one-sided point of view.

Let me briefly explain the cause and character of the policy which the Parliament of Canada has recently pursued, and I cannot do better than quote the Resolution introduced into the House of Commons by Sir John A. Macdonald, in 1878, and which was afterwards made the basis of the appeal to the people in the autumn of that year:—

“ That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national policy, which, by a judicious readjustment of the tariff, will benefit and foster the agricultural, the mining, the manufacturing, and other industries of the Dominion. That such policy will retain in Canada those of our fellow-countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of employment denied them at home, will restore prosperity to our struggling industries now so sadly depressed, will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market, will encourage and develop an active inter-provincial trade, and moving as it ought to do in the direction of reciprocity of tariff with our neighbours, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will tend to procure for this country reciprocity of trade.”

Now this resolution embodies a broad, comprehensive, and intelligent platform, suitable to the wants of the country and a remedy for the existing evils. There is no reference to prohibitive or discriminating duties, no special attack, as many persons have asserted, on the manufactures of Great Britain. In discussing this most interesting question we must not overlook the fact that we have at our door a powerful and enterprising nation—rich in all the varied resources necessary to raise her to the highest point of excellence and prosperity in manufacturing industry. Proud as we are, and ought to be, of the many advantages we enjoy in

Canada, we must not despise the lessons which the history of the United States teaches us, nor appear insensible to the influence her future career may have upon our commerce. Fifty millions of people, ingenious, intelligent, and industrious, inhabiting a country of vast extent and wealth, and with almost unlimited powers of production, cannot possibly remain dependent upon the supplies of a foreign nation. In addition to the many facilities they possess for the prosecution of a manufacturing trade, the natural tendency of the people is to render themselves thoroughly independent of others, and to build up a powerful and permanent industrial interest in the State. Well, the Americans had done this, and by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866, seriously curtailed our trade with them, and, owing to the low duties which prevailed in Canada, enabled the people of the United States to flood the Dominion with their surplus stock, ruining our manufacturers, closing our factories, and driving our people out of the country. So great indeed was the growth of the American export trade into Canada, and so keen the competition, that the imports from Great Britain were steadily decreasing, while those of the United States were increasing, and had actually exceeded them both in volume and value. The following table will prove this assertion :—

PERCENTAGE OF CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM—			
	Great Britain.	United States.	Other Countries.
1873.....	53·74	37·44	8·82
1874.....	51·08	42·60	6·32
1875.....	50·46	42·47	7·07
1876.....	43·00	48·63	8·37
1877.....	41·09	53·28	5·63

With a clear discernment, therefore, of a great danger to be averted, and a radical evil to be cured, and in the absence of any disposition on the part of the Government of the United States to enter into a fair Reciprocity Treaty with us, the people of Canada decided, and wisely so, to readjust this tariff so as to foster and encourage their languishing industries, and retain their artisans within the country. This tariff has now been exactly three years in existence, and what is the result? Why, general prosperity throughout the land. I know of no branch of trade that has not been stimulated and increased. The farmer has grown, consumed, and exported more of his own productions, and has consequently imported less from the United States. If we have produced less Indian corn, we have increased the growth of the coarser grain, such as oats, barley, peas, and rye, for which our soil is better adapted. If our importations of flour have diminished, we have nearly doubled our exports, and have consumed fully 180 per cent.

more of flour made from home-grown wheat, thus benefiting the farmer, the miller, and the farm labourer generally.

The coal trade, which is a most valuable element in our mining industry, has rapidly advanced, and the returns for the year 1880 show an increase of nearly 800,000 tons in the production of the Nova Scotia mines, and of about 250,000 tons from Great Britain and the United States.

In the importations of tea there has been a remarkable change. In 1875 the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. was removed, and immediately the direct trade with China and Japan began to decline, and continued to do so, until the duty was again imposed in 1879. Instead of obtaining our teas direct from the place of growth at a cheaper cost, and carrying it in British ships, we found the greater portion of our tea trade transferred to the United States. The following figures will more clearly explain this:—

	1878-9. lbs.	1879-80. lbs.
Great Britain	2,355,210	2,358,240
United States	5,254,785	2,427,940
China	505,437	1,392,091
Japan	1,223,968	3,629,488
Other countries	12	11,170
Totals	<hr/> 9,839,392	<hr/> 9,818,929

But in addressing an English audience it will be expected that I should make some special reference to the operation of the tariff as regards the trade between Great Britain and the Dominion, and I do this all the more cheerfully, in the hope that a plain statement of the facts may remove erroneous impressions, created either through want of information, or to serve some personal or political end. In the first place, let me give a most unqualified denial to the assertions so insidiously circulated that the Government and people of Canada in their fiscal legislation were actuated by a feeling of hostility towards the Mother-country, and, forgetful of the ties of amity which bound them together, were discriminating against British manufactures. To say nothing of the universal loyalty and of love for this great country that exists in the breasts of the Canadian people, and of which I humbly think there has been ample evidence, it is neither the interest nor the policy of the Dominion to raise a Chinese wall against British trade. The taxes we have imposed apply to all countries alike, and were aimed principally at a transfer of the large and growing trade we had with the United States to Canada. It is quite true that in two articles, refined sugars and the coarser qualities of woollens, there has been some diminution in the exports from these Islands, because Canada

can extensively and cheaply produce them, but in all other articles of export from Great Britain there has been an increase, and while in the total volume the imports from the United States have diminished over 12 per cent., those of Great Britain have increased fully 20 per cent. The figures which I have already read to you show that in 1879 there was entered for consumption for Great Britain \$80,998,180 ; while in 1880, the first year of the operation of the new tariff, it amounted to \$84,461,224, or an increase of nearly one million sterling in one year, and that the imports entered for consumption from the United States, which reached nearly \$44,000,000 in 1879, had diminished to \$29,000,000 in 1880.

And to show you how great has been the recuperation of the trade of the Dominion for the past two years, I am enabled, through the courtesy of the Finance Minister of Canada, to give you the returns for last year, 1881 :—

	Imported.	Entered for Consumption.
1880-81—Dutiable	\$86,516,792	\$71,627,205
1880-81—Free	19,813,932	19,900,899
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1879-80	\$105,330,724	\$91,528,104
	86,489,747	71,782,349
Increase	\$18,840,977	\$19,745,655

The exports from Canada show an equally gratifying increase, the balance of trade being in favour of the Dominion to the extent of nearly \$8,000,000.

The commercial history of the Old World is full of instruction to the New, and one of the most important lessons to be learnt from it is this—that wherever, amongst an industrious people, manufactures have been established, and science and art have been involved as an element of their progress, that nation which most cultivated them has been in the ascendant. England, France, Belgium, and Germany are bright examples of the truth of the assertion, and the growing greatness of the Anglo-Saxon races on the continent of America furnishes an additional proof. If, therefore, we would build up the new nationality which has been conferred upon us ; if we would bind together in bonds which cannot be severed, the affections and interests of the people, and give force and vitality to their energies ; if we would create a spirit of independence and self-reliance amongst our race ; if we would offer tangible inducements to the old country artisan to settle amongst us, and give us the benefit of his skill and labour, we must open up all the resources of the nation, and encourage and protect all the varied branches of manufacturing industry. The population of our towns, growing as they are, must be employed,

occupation must be afforded, during our long and cold winters, to the large majority of those who inhabit our cities, and the only effectual mode of doing this is by keeping alive the workshop, the factory, and the mill.

Protection to-day is not the monster it was when England groaned under heavy taxes and struggled to be free. Protection to-day does not mean enormous Excise duties and prohibitory laws. It means, in Canada at least, if our rulers are wise, the largest amount of freedom with the lightest sum of taxation commensurate with a healthy and progressive development of our resources; prudence and economy in the management of the public finances; every branch of commerce unfettered and free from oppressive burdens; freedom of inter-colonial trade in the largest acceptation of the term; and a fair and just protection to native industry.

Under such a policy our young Dominion must continue to advance with rapid strides, and, relying on her own strong arm and the ever-ruling wisdom of Providence, may we not hope that he who lives to look back upon the next half century, will be able to do so with feelings of pride and thankfulness, as strong and as cheering as those which actuate him who to-day is permitted to review the history of the last fifty years.

In dairy produce, the production of butter and cheese is very considerable. For ten years, from 1870 to 1880, the export of butter amounted to 152,000,000 lbs., valued at \$30,000,000, and of cheese, during the same period, 261,822,412 lbs., valued at \$29,000,000. We now produce most excellent cheese, rivalling your best Cheddar and Cheshire, and I am told that the quality of our butter is so good that it is frequently repacked and inspected in Irish ports and sold in England as Cork butter.

In the cattle trade of the Dominion there has been a marked increase, the exportations having augmented in value from \$2,000,000 in 1875 to \$6,000,000 in 1881. At one time our only markets were for home consumption and the United States, and no special effort was made to raise beef cattle in large numbers, but since the opening up of the European markets a great stimulus has been given to cattle-breeding, and the numbers fed and bred have been enormously increased.

Lumber has always been one of the staple productions of the country, and has been a source of great wealth to our people, but it suffered most severely from the general commercial depression which prevailed from 1874 to 1879. But during the past two years there has been a most healthy revival of this valuable

industry, resulting in increased production and exportation, better prices, and higher wages to the lumberman.

Much attention has been given by the Government to the improvement in the lighting of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, the Atlantic Coast, and the great inland oceans of the West; and there are no waters in the world, not even excepting those of Great Britain, that are better lighted and more efficiently protected by lighthouses, lightships, fog alarms, steamers and telegraph lines, cables and signals, which now connect the mainland with all the islands of the Gulf, than are the navigable waters of the Dominion. During the ten years from 1870 to 1880, the large sum of \$55,000,000 has been spent in the construction and maintenance of these necessary adjuncts to safe navigation. The British shipowner has sensibly felt the value of these improvements in the diminished loss of sea-going vessels, and the reduced rates of marine insurance.

Some reference is necessary to the financial position of the Dominion. The opening-up of the country, the construction of railways, canals, and telegraphs, the subsidies to ocean steamers, the assistance given to the Indians, the maintenance of the volunteers and militia, the erection of Post Offices and Custom Houses, and the development of the great North-West, have entailed a large expenditure upon the Government. The official returns show that the net debt increased from \$78,209,742 in 1870 to \$156,942,471 in 1880. During the same period there was expended on public works chargeable to capital the large sum of \$62,225,877. It has been maintained by some persons that the debt has been augmented at too rapid a rate, but a close examination of the expenditure will show that the money has generally been judiciously spent, and that the country has been greatly enriched and improved by the various works which have been constructed. Of this debt, \$20,000,000 have been applied to pay for the Intercolonial Railway, which is, and will continue to be, a valuable asset; and \$80,000,000 on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in surveying the country, locating the line, and constructing a portion of the road. But if this debt is large, Canada is able to bear it. Under the national policy, the large increase in the trade of the country, coupled with an augmented tariff, have produced a revenue more than ample to cover all liabilities and leave a surplus this year of over \$5,000,000, which will enable the Finance Minister to abate the duties on tea and coffee, and reduce, as he has already done, a portion of the public debt. The following is the revenue of the Dominion for the past six years:

1875	\$22,587,587	1878	\$22,517,582
1876	22,692,274	1879	23,307,406
1877	22,375,011	1880	29,712,063

As a further indication of the prosperity of the country and the general thrift of the people, it may be mentioned that the deposits in the Government Savings Banks increased from \$2,474,244 in 1870-71 to \$10,669,681 in 1881, the increase alone in the first year after the introduction of the National Tariff amounting to the large sum of \$8,000,000. This is a striking proof of the beneficial result of that protective system to which we have pinned our faith; for not only has our trade improved and our revenue increased, but the great mass of the people have been more steadily employed and at better wages, and have been able in consequence to add 40 per cent. to their savings in one year.

No account of the progress of Canada would be complete without reference to its magnificent canal and railway system, by which the obstructions to navigating the internal waters of the Dominion have been overcome, and the chief centres of commerce connected with each other. The ports of Quebec and Montreal are nearer to Europe by 480 and 250 miles respectively, and nearer Chicago, the great central grain dépôt of the West, by 140 miles, than New York, and are better situated for the shipment of the products of the Western States. Navigation between Chicago and Montreal, through the great lakes and the St. Lawrence Canals, is much shorter than that between Chicago and New York *via* the Erie Canal. The St. Lawrence canals are wider, too, and admit vessels of double the tonnage. New works are in course of construction, which will further increase these facilities, by allowing steamers of 1,500 tons to load in Chicago, while the tonnage of vessels on the Erie Canal cannot exceed a maximum of 240 tons. When completed, the Canadian canal system will be the finest in the world, rivalling in its grandeur and exceeding in its importance those of the Suez and Panama canals.

Next to the United States, Canada has the largest railway area in proportion to its population—one mile for every 690 inhabitants. With 5,800 miles in course of construction, it holds the eighth place for total length of line, coming after France with its 18,000 miles. One of the largest and most valuable railways in the world, the Grand Trunk, extends from Quebec to Chicago, a distance of 1,200 miles; the Intercolonial, from Halifax to Quebec, 720 miles; and the Occidental, from Quebec to Ottawa, 800 miles. From the ports of Quebec and Montreal, several direct lines of railway to New York, Boston, Portland, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, keep up

close communication with Europe, and the Great Western and other roads in Ontario connect with the Western States, Nevada, and California.

Canada is engaged to-day in a work of stupendous dimensions, the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in order to connect the whole system of railroads with the Pacific Ocean. The acquisition of the great North-west, the entry of British Columbia into the Federation, and the duty of opening up and settling that vast territory, has necessitated the building of this mammoth enterprise. We have attempted it with a full sense of its serious responsibility, but with a brave heart and earnest resolve to carry it to completion. It will be interesting to give some details of the project, the route, distances, and cost.

The total length of the line will be 2,900 miles, as follows:—

	Miles.
From Ottawa to Lake Nipissing	290
From Lake Nipissing to Thunder Bay.....	650
From Thunder Bay to Winnipeg	425
From Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains	800
From the Rocky Mountains to Kamloops	450
From Kamloops to Fort Moody on the Pacific	220
Pembina Branch to Winnipeg.....	65
	<hr/>
	2,900

The following is the present position of the road:—The 290 miles from Ottawa to Nipissing is finished, and in running order. Thence to Thunder Bay the line is under construction, and I am informed will be finished in five years. From Thunder Bay to Winnipeg it is confidently expected the road will be completed by next autumn. Of the section from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, 200 miles are completed, and the remaining 600 miles the company expect to finish by the end of the present year. From the Mountains to Kamloops the line is being actively surveyed, preparatory to the commencement of work, and it is expected that a better location will be found than by way of Yellow Head Pass. The balance of the line from Kamloops to the Pacific will take nearly four years to complete, and it is estimated that the whole line will be finished and running in five years from the present date.

The Government of Canada have transferred the construction of the greater portion of the line to a company, and Parliament has granted them a charter for the purpose. Of the wisdom of this step all persons will, I think, approve. No matter how rigid an economy the Government might have practised, the cost must have been more or less extravagant and the patronage excessive;

but under the contract with the company, the liability of the country has been fixed to a moral certainty, and the construction of the road secured within a given time, with ample security for the fulfilment of the contract and the perpetual operation of the railway. For the building of the road and its equipment the Government pay the company a subsidy of 25,000,000 dols. in cash and twenty-five million acres of land of the best quality. The company also receive 200 miles of completed road and about 500 miles now being constructed, and which becomes their absolute property upon the completion of the main line. The estimated cost of this portion of the work, to be done by the Government, is \$80,000,000, including about \$1,600,000 spent on surveys. This will make the total cash liability of the Dominion \$55,000,000. If the land is valued at one dollar per acre, the total cost of the road will be \$80,000,000. Many influential persons in Canada, however, maintain that the land should be estimated at two dollars per acre, which would make the road cost \$105,000,000. Be this as it may, the country's liability is now fixed at \$55,000,000. This, to some persons, may seem a heavy responsibility for a population of 4,000,000 to assume. But it is not. Canada has fully counted the cost. The sale of lands alone will more than pay the cash disbursement, and the road will eventually not cost the country a penny.

To the Dominion of Canada, the completion of this great highway across the Continent will be of incalculable value. Already the stream of emigration is pouring in upon its prairie-fields, and the land is being rapidly taken up for settlement. Villages and towns are starting into existence, and prosperous farms will be found dotted all over its surface. As the years roll on, the powerful influence of the iron horse, now the pioneer of advancing civilisation, will be felt all over those boundless plains—on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and away on to the shores of the Pacific. The virgin soil that is washed by the banks of the Saskatchewan, the Assiniboine, and the Peace and Red rivers will pour forth its treasures of golden grain, of animals, minerals, and coal, and supply the world from its bounteous resources. The commerce of the East, of China and Japan, of Australia and New Zealand, will be brought nearer to the seat of authority in the west, and the people of England will feel that they owe a debt of gratitude to Canada for having provided, by the construction of this trans-continental railway, a short direct means of communication over British territory to her vast Empire in the East, and eventually to attract the stream of the commerce of the world through the valleys of the Canadian North-west.

The importance of this great railway to England cannot be too highly estimated. The control of the military, postal and telegraphic communication across the continent of America is one of vital interest, and, as a means of maintaining her influence against American intrigue and enterprise in the Chinese and Japanese empires, will be of paramount value. The Americans, sharp and shrewd as they are, are fully alive to this fact, and for several years past have made it the basis of a policy of energetic aggression. They have already completed one railway to the Pacific, and are actively pushing the construction of two others, and have subsidised a line of steamships from San Francisco to Yokahama, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, as feeders to their railway.

The following extract from a speech of the late Hon. W. H. Seward, one of America's most distinguished statesmen, upon the value of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is of great interest at the present time :—"The route through British America is in some respects preferable to that through our own territory. By the former the distance from Europe to Asia is some thousand miles shorter than by the latter. Passing close to Lake Superior, traversing the watershed which divides the streams flowing towards the Arctic Sea from those which have their exit southward, crossing the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of over 8,000 feet less than at the south pass, the road could be here constructed with comparative cheapness, and would open up a region abounding in valuable timber and other natural products, and admirably suited to the growth of grain and grazing ; having its Atlantic seaboard at Halifax, and its Pacific near Vancouver Island, it would undoubtedly draw to it the commerce of Europe, Asia, and the United States. Thus, British America, from a mere colonial dependency, would assume a controlling rank in the world. To her other nations would be tributary, and in vain would the United States attempt to be her rival, for she never could dispute with her the possession of the Asiatic commerce, nor the power which that commerce confers."

This, then, is the work which, as Canadians, we have undertaken, to consolidate our confederation, and to develop our vast and varied resources.

Having thus endeavoured to convey to you some reliable information on the material progress of the country, it is necessary that I should speak to you briefly of those higher duties which devolve upon all Christian communities—the preparation for that great future which lies beyond. There is no place in the world where England has raised the Union Jack as the emblem of her throne, authority, and order, that she has not at some time planted that

glorious old Church which has contributed so much to her greatness and renown. In Canada to-day the Church of England, as an off-shoot of the Mother Church, is a powerful and progressive institution. It numbers over 500,000 people, with twelve bishops and a large staff of clergy, schools, and churches, and valuable educational institutions and Sunday-schools. I am bound in justice to say that in no quarter of the globe will you find more able, devoted, and true-hearted men than the venerable bishops who, in Canada, preside over the destinies of the Church; and no more zealous and God-fearing clergy than those who administer to the spiritual wants of the people. We have no State Church in Canada. That has been abolished. It is no part of my purpose here to discuss this question ; I only mention the fact that the laity now take a leading part in the government of the Church through her diocesan and provincial synods ; and for that financial aid, without which the work must suffer, we rely almost altogether upon voluntary support ; and so far we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of our appeals. Under the system we have made rapid advances, and, to be just, I must state that, in our early struggles, and even recently, to a moderate extent, the right hand of fellowship has been extended to us from influential Churchmen and active associations in England, and that we have never appealed to the generosity of this dear old land without meeting with a cordial response. While I thus speak of the Church of England, of which I am myself a humble member, it is also my duty to say that the Dissenters are a numerous, earnest, and active body of men and women. In many parts of the country they have very large congregations, especially amongst the Methodists and Presbyterians. Their clergy, as a rule, are sincere in their motives, pious in their lives, and both clergy and worshippers are full of that restless and active spirit which so distinguishes them in Great Britain, and which has given them so strong an influence in the religious and political world. The Roman Catholics, who are composed almost exclusively of French and Irish (and chiefly the former), enjoy, and rightly so, under the British constitution full and perfect freedom. In the exercise of their privileges, both civil and religious, they are the equal of all. Under the law they have their own separate school system, directed by their clergy ; whilst there is nothing to prevent any Roman Catholic attending the public schools which receive Government aid, and which must be non-sectarian in their character. In the Province of Quebec there is a population of a million, and of these about 800,000 are Roman Catholics and 200,000 Protestants. And it is the highest tribute to the British constitu-

tion to say that these people of divergent principles on religion and nationality, as a rule, live together in peace and harmony, and would always continue to do so, were it not for the pernicious influence of the insatiable and unstable agitator, who is the bane of most countries and the saviour of none. The Roman Catholic clergy are an enlightened, highly-educated, and persevering body of men.

I propose now to ask your attention for a short time while I make some reference to the North-west portion of the Dominion, and to the efforts which are being made by the Government to develop its wonderful resources. The union of the older provinces in 1867 with the present confederation opened the door for the acquisition of Rupert's Land, and the negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company led to the purchase of the territory for £300,000 sterling, and for this sum they surrendered all their rights, reserving for fifty years a twentieth part of all the lands laid out for settlement.

In dealing with the varied and scattered tribes of the North-west, much credit is due to the Canadian Government for the fairness, tact, and liberality which characterised their treaties with the red man of the forest, and by which they not only obtained the relinquishment of a vast extent of territory from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, but have provided schools for the instruction of their children, abolished the use of intoxicating drinks, and, to encourage them to engage in agricultural pursuits, supplied them with seed, grain, cattle, and farming implements. The result of this policy has been to make them peaceful and orderly citizens, thoroughly content with their lot; and the Government, by keeping good faith with the tribes, have secured their confidence and good will, and thus avoided those desolating wars which have so disturbed the relation of the United States Government with the Indians living within its borders. These tribes, however, are destined to disappear, for, as the emigrants increase, the Indians must decrease, and their fondness for intoxicating liquors and inclinations to idleness have a tendency to demoralise, and consequently to degenerate, the race. An Indian will sell his ox for a gallon of whiskey, and it appears almost impossible for him to resist the use of strong drink. If they could only be induced to give steady attention to farming, there would be some hope of reclaiming them from their vices.

The province of Manitoba extends from the Red River East to a line west of that river, and is in the very heart of the Continent. Lord Dufferin has very appropriately called it the "Bull's-eye" of the Dominion. It is 185 miles long and 100 miles wide, containing

about 14,000 square miles, or 9,000,000 acres of land. It is decided, however, to very considerably enlarge the boundaries of the province, and this, when accomplished, will extend its limits to the neighbourhood of Fort Ellice, west of the Assiniboine.

The North-west territory, including the fertile Peace River Valley, has a total wheat area of 880,000 square miles, containing nearly 200,000,000 acres of land available for farming purposes, and a very large portion of which is not exceeded in fertility by any part of the world. The length of the province, from its eastern limit on the confines of Manitoba to the crests of the Rocky Mountains, is nearly 1,000 miles, and its width to the northern latitude of 55° is about 460 miles. In this vast domain there is room for one hundred millions of people; and, as the country becomes more populous, it will, no doubt, be carved out into half a dozen provinces, each under separate government control. At present the territory is governed by a Lieutenant-Governor and Council.

In providing for the settlement of this magnificent heritage, the Government of Canada have made most liberal arrangements for the disposal of the land. Any head of a family, or any person who has attained the age of eighteen years, can obtain a free grant of 160 acres, and, in addition, can claim, as a pre-emptive right, another 160 acres adjoining the former, by paying a given price of four shillings an acre and upwards, according to location, upon most liberal terms of payment. Besides this, the Government will assist tenant farmers, farm labourers, and domestic servants, by granting them passages across the Atlantic at reduced rates, and helping them to their destination on their arrival at the port of Quebec. Of course, the man who can go out to Canada with £100 to £150 in his pocket, possesses a great advantage over the poor man; but the latter need not fear. If he is steady and careful, and not afraid of work, let him take courage and persevere, and he will succeed. There is plenty of labour, and a short period of honest toil and good wages will soon enable him to advance; and in three or four years he can procure a free grant of 160 acres, and go on with its cultivation. Many men have risen to comfort and independence in this way.

Inquiries are so often made as to the prospects in Canada of young men of family, that a few words on the subject will not be misapplied. In the first place, it should be borne in mind that it is the labouring classes who derive the most immediate benefit from emigration. It is therefore essential that those who belong to the upper and middle classes should have some special preparation for commencing a Colonial career. The home training, if not

professional or technical, should be such as to inculcate habits of self-denial, and develop a manly independence of character which does not seek to lean upon others. Before all things, intending settlers should be prepared to adapt themselves to circumstances, and the possession of this faculty is an important element of success. It is a common fallacy to suppose that those who exhibit a lack of industry or steadiness at home are likely to succeed elsewhere. Freed from the restraining influence of family ties, and placed under conditions so entirely at variance with their accustomed surroundings, they too often lose self-respect, and drift from bad to worse, until they become utterly demoralised.

Of essential value to the settler in a new country is the salubrity of the climate and the fertility of the soil. The former makes his home joyous and healthy, the latter enables him to raise the richest grains and produce the finest cattle—the chief sources of his future wealth and comfort. As regards Canada, I am glad to be able to speak most favourably of both. The climate of the North-west is one of the finest in the world. The air is dry and invigorating; there is no fog or mist, and no noxious vapours from the soil. The sunlight is brilliant in the extreme, and the nights clear and bracing. The summers are perfectly delightful, warm and genial, but not too warm, though in May and June there is a short season of copious rains. The melon grows in the open air, and ripens in August and September. In July they have sixteen hours of sunlight, while in New Orleans they have only fourteen hours, and vegetation is consequently more rapid. There are occasionally violent changes of temperature, but they do not last, and are comparatively harmless. The winters are cold, and the mercury ranges from twelve to thirty-six degrees below zero. But the atmosphere is most pure, and dry. The snow does not fall in large quantities, and seldom impedes travelling. The heat of the sun by day, and its cheering brightness, with the aid of warm clothing, make the winter climate very agreeable and healthy; and on a clear, frosty night, when the moon shines out in all her silvery grandeur, and the heavens are studded with the stars, the scene is one of matchless beauty. I have read that the buffaloes have wintered in large numbers on the nutritious grasses of the prairie lands, and the half-breeds and Indians camp out on the open plains the entire winter, sheltered only by a buffalo-skin tent and robes. The natural division of the seasons is as follows:—Spring: April and May; Summer: June, July, August and September; Autumn: October and part of November; Winter: part of November, December, January, February, and March. The summer climate is warmer than that of

Ontario, Northern New York, Western Wisconsin, or Northern Illinois, as the following comparative table will show :—

	June. Deg.	July. Deg.	August. Deg.	Summer Mean. Deg.
Red River	69·10	71·16	63·03	67·76
Chicago	62·07	70·08	66·06	67·03
Lowa	66·04	70·06	63·09	68·06
Wisconsin	61·07	68·06	65·07	65·03
New York	64·02	68·05	66·07	66·06
Ontario.....	59·93	67·95	64·00	64·00

The soil may be described as an alluvial black loam, about four feet in depth, and resting on a very tenacious clay ; its materials are minutely pulverised, and are generally light, mellow, and spongy, and its grades of fertility vary according to local situation. Dr. Macadam, of the University of Edinburgh, who has analysed the soil of Manitoba, declares that it is very rich in organic matter, and contains the full amount of saline fertilising matter, to be found in all soils of a good bearing quality. Some fields on the Red River have produced twenty successive crops of wheat without any manure, and in several instances forty bushels per acre, and the quality of the grain is now acknowledged to be superior to that grown either in the south or the east. Vegetables and root crops grow profusely. At the International Exhibition of Philadelphia, and the Dominion Exhibition in Montreal, I saw Early Rose potatoes weighing from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each, and of delicious flavour. These and other vegetables, as well as models in wax, were also exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, and received a medal and awards at both Exhibitions. I am indebted to the high authority of Thomas Spence, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, for the following statements of the production of wheat in that province :—

"The average yield of wheat in Manitoba, deducted from the aggregate of local estimates, is twenty bushels to the acre, the range of ordinary yields being from fifteen to thirty-five. Experience has taught us to allow largely for the disposition to base general inferences on the most striking and notorious instances, and for the general habit of confounding a usual result with an average one."

"The official returns of Minnesota, which is considered the best wheat-growing state in America, place the average production at seventeen bushels to the acre."

There is sufficient evidence on record from the experience of the past to prove that stock-raising in the North-west will be one of the chief industries to engage the attention of the capitalist as well as the emigrant. Indeed, already it has grown to be of con-

siderable importance, and in a very short time these beautiful prairies will be covered with flocks and herds, and produce beef and mutton of most excellent quality. That section of the country best adapted for the raising of stock lies to the south-west of the great agricultural zone, and is drained principally by the South Saskatchewan River and its branches. It slopes gently, eastward and north-eastward, from the Rocky Mountains, and is elevated from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The plains, both here and in the Buffalo-grass Country, are almost everywhere covered with short nutritious grasses, the extraordinary succulence of which makes it one of the best grazing countries in the world. Horses can travel a thousand miles, feeding only on these delicious grasses, and be as strong and healthy at the end of the journey as at the commencement.

The lakes and streams abound in a variety of fish, the better quality of which are white-fish and trout, and the prairies and forests contain many wild animals, such as deer, bears, wolves, foxes, raccoons, and rabbits, as well as otter, minx, beaver, and musk-rat, and excellent game, such as pigeon, grouse, partridges, prairie-chickens, and wild-duck.

Geological surveys have established the fact that the territory contains extensive and inexhaustible coal beds, of a superior quality, and it is estimated there cannot be less than 500,000 square miles between the 59th parallel and the North Sea underlaid by seams of valuable coal; and where coal and wood is not to be found, nature has provided immense deposits of peat, which is an admirable substitute for both, equal to the Irish turf, and suitable for ordinary use, as well as for manufacturing purposes.

I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the marvellous growth of Manitoba. Emigrants have been pouring in there at a rapid rate, and there has been so great a demand for farms and town-lots that speculation is rife, and prices have considerably advanced. The progress of Winnipeg, its chief city, has been unprecedented. Ten years ago it was a small village of 220 inhabitants; to-day it is a busy, thriving town, with a population of 15,000 people, 8,000 dwelling houses, street extensions of over 100 miles, wide and clean; solid buildings, many of them of stone and brick; railway depots, churches, colleges, banks, mills, and excellent newspapers. Its property assessment has increased from 2,676,028 dollars in 1874 to 6,585,067 dollars in 1881. The increase in business and travel has been something wonderful. Capital from England and France and from the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion has found its way into the country, and has stimulated the energies

and sharpened the ardour of the people. This, of course, may be carried too far, and end in disaster, unless caution and prudence are exercised in these tempting land speculations. There is confidence, however, in the future.

We are told by an English writer that, "Formerly the richest countries were those in which the products of nature were the most abundant, but now the richest countries are those in which man is the most active." The riches of the earth are in the soil, and men and women will be found to possess it. The result of their labour will be the foundation of a great and prosperous nation, of a great Anglo-Saxon race perpetuating to all time the influence and grandeur of our old Mother-land, and the freedom which springs from it.

Come to us, then, in the fullest confidence that you will succeed. Our arms are open to receive you; you will find us brothers and friends. With you we worship the same God, and whether you are Protestant or Catholic, you can kneel at the same altar that you knelt at in the old country. Your Queen is our Queen, and, like you, we are her loyal and devoted subjects. The same old flag which you cherish as an emblem of constitutional freedom and religious liberty, waves over our battlements and adorns our banners; the same jurisprudence which has elevated England, and ennobled France, which protects property, maintains order, and punishes crime, has been handed down to us as a precious legacy to uphold the majesty of the law, and guard us in the exercise of our dearest rights. With such privileges as these, with willing hands and earnest hearts, may we not work out our destiny peacefully and wisely, guided and animated by principles of truth and justice.

DISCUSSION.

The Noble CHAIRMAN: Perhaps you will forgive me if I venture to express the hope on one subject alluded to by Colonel Grant in his very able paper—that subject which goes by the name of "Fair Trade," or, as some more inimical to it call it, "Protection." It may be referred to in the course of the discussion. I have always been very sorry to see any discussions on that subject assume frequently a tone of great heat, and sometimes of anger. (Hear, hear.) Now, that seems to me utterly unnecessary and very unwise. (Hear, hear.) The object of those who advocate what is called "Fair Trade"—and, I have no doubt, equally the object of those who advocate free trade—has been to benefit the country; and I trust if the matter is discussed it will be in a

philosophical temper, and in an endeavour to find out which is most likely to prove beneficial to the country, without any bitter party feelings being employed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. STAVELEY HILL, Q.C., M.P.: I have been singled out by your Grace to say a few words upon the interesting paper that we have just heard, because during last autumn I took the best opportunity that could be afforded of enabling myself to make some remarks on this subject. Sitting as I do in Staffordshire for a popular constituency, in which many persons were for a considerable time in a great state of impoverishment from want of employment, I found myself frequently consulted upon the prospect of men going out to this North-West Territory, and I felt it my duty to some extent that I should not rely simply upon what I heard from other persons, but that I should go and see for myself, and so be better able to report to those who consulted me. I therefore went with my wife to spend a ten weeks' holiday, and to go as far as we could into that vast prairie land—to see what it was like, and its capabilities. I need scarcely say to those who have listened to the paper that the result is that I can now endorse the opinions set forth by the reader; for I found in that country boundless opportunities for those who are willing to work. (Hear, hear.) But I do lay very great stress indeed upon the words that those emigrating must be "steady and careful, and not afraid of work." With regard to Canada generally, I would say to those who have capital of from, say, £1,000 to £1,500, that they could not at present do better than go to Ontario, and take up some of the settled farms, where there are good buildings, cleared lands, and good orchards, and plenty of opportunity to live in considerable comfort; take up one of those farms which are at present being vacated by men who have settled there for many years, and who are now anxious to realise their money, to start with afresh, and are going on to the North-West. Those farms may be obtained now at something like 40 per cent. below their proper value, in consequence of the desire to go farther westward; but to those who have greater energy and a stronger arm I would say, let them go still farther west. You will have to undergo a considerable amount of hardship for a short time, perhaps for some three or four years, but you will live in comparative comfort, and you will at any rate see everything improving day by day and hour by hour, until you come into as full a share of comfort as I believe it is possible for man to enjoy. (Hear, hear.) I say this from the experience of what I saw; I took my waggon to Brandon, the point from which I started into the great prairie. But the weather is not so good as the gallant Colonel has

stated, and when I was there it was anything but bright skies ; in fact, it got so bad that my wife was obliged to leave me and go back into Brandon. I went, however, on to the prairie, and upon one of my first nights out I came across the log-hut of a young fellow who, having lost his money in the failure of a bank in England, had struck for the West. He was there with his young wife, a farming man and his wife, a few cows, and his log-hut which had cost him nothing except the few dollars for his windows : they had been more than a year living in considerable comfort. They were then living at a great distance from anything, and had not even heard of the death of the President of the United States, nor of what was going on in England, and were anxious to hear what had taken place with regard to the Land Bill and everything in Great Britain. (Laughter.) Things march on so fast that I have received a letter this morning from this gentleman, in which he says that telegraph instruments are being put up there, and that he is applying for a post-box. I want to add one or two words with reference to a matter from which we have received due caution from his Grace. It is with reference to the subject of the import duties levied in Canada. Our lecturer has, if I may venture to say so, well told us why those import duties are put on in Canada, and that their fiscal policy has been adopted with no hostility to the Mother-Country. I can go further than that, for having taken a great interest in that matter, and having, with my hon. friend Mr. Ecroyd, devoted much time to this subject, I have made it a considerable part of my inquiry in Canada to look to the working of these import duties. This fiscal policy, which is called protection, has made Canada very rich. (Hear, hear.) And, with reference to the feelings that have actuated those who have guided her destinies in bringing about that fiscal policy, I had a long interview with Sir John Macdonald, and I can only say that he is most certainly free from anything like hostility to Great Britain, and that all he is anxious to do is to bring about a fiscal bond between England and Canada. I have his permission to say that there is nothing more dear to a Canadian's heart than to be united both by a fiscal policy and in every other way with this their much-loved Mother-Country. (Hear, hear.) I cannot altogether on minor matters agree with Colonel Grant. I think there is a great deal to be done in Canada with regard to agricultural products ; but when he tells us that the butter is so good that it is all sent to England as Canadian butter, the lady sitting next to me, who accompanied me on my journey, suggests to me that this must be the reason why there is so much bad butter left in Canada. (A laugh.) The

lecturer has told us of the comparatively short distances that lie between England and portions of Canada, and a very interesting topic is opened up as to whether there is not even still a shorter route to this great grain country than the present one. (Hear, hear.) That shorter route we believe may be found through the Hudson Straits. I speak of this with some diffidence in the presence of Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and I am glad to hear his assent when I say that I believe it possible that we may find these Straits open to us from at any rate July 15 up to October 15. If that is so, and we can have our grain ready at Churchill by July 15—and you must remember that it would be the previous harvest that they would have been engaged threshing out—in the winter and early spring, when they could not be at work at anything else, when the hard ground affords a ready transit, they would have it there ready to put on board vessels arriving at that date and ready to return again by the end of July. If it can be found, then, that these Straits are open to October 15, each vessel would be able to make her three voyages. The sea journey from Liverpool to Churchill will be brought to within 400 miles of that great grain country ; it is shorter than it is from Liverpool to Montreal, from which it is distant some 1,700 miles, and shorter than from Liverpool to New York ; so that if the route is found to be open for a sufficiently long period of time, a very short connecting railway indeed will bring this great corn-growing country into immediate sea connection with Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) That is a subject which is well worthy the consideration of the meeting. I would say another word. It is not merely for corn-raising that we must look to this land ; depend upon it there is no better district in the world for raising cattle than that you find on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and other land at the 108rd meridian and the 50th parallel. I believe that there, on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, where the air is tempered by the Chinook winds, you will find lands where you may raise an enormous quantity of cattle, not to be fed and sent here as fat cattle only, but to supply us in England with that which we as farmers require the most—viz., lean steers ready to be fattened here with the cheap feeding-stuffs which we can get, and heifers of three years old, ready to be brought to the milk pail. (Hear, hear.) Those are what we require, and which this land will supply to us. I am glad to think that I attained fully the object for which I went out, and I may sum it up in this : I am fully convinced that Canada is, as a Colony, one of the brightest jewels of the Crown ; she is deeply devoted to this dear Old Country ; there is not in her

one thought of severance from us, and not one thought of annexation to any other than these our British institutions ; and she will supply, if properly cared for by us as one of our Colonies, a large outlet for the products of our manufacturing industries, a home for our surplus manufacturing and agricultural population, and become a great power for supplying the requisite food to us here in England. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. FRASER RAE : I am about to make one or two comments on the able and interesting address which the gallant Colonel has delivered to-night. Before doing so, I may say that I have some qualification for speaking on this subject. I have three times visited the great Dominion—once in 1869 as correspondent of the *Daily News*; again in 1878 as correspondent of the *Times*; and, thirdly, in the same capacity, last year; and I have traversed nearly the whole of that part of the North American continent, with the exception of the province of British Columbia. Before writing three books treating on North America I endeavoured to ascertain all the accessible facts about it. Colonel Grant stated, in one part of his address, that Manitoba covered an area of 180,000 square miles, while at another part he put the area at 14,000 square miles. The fact is, that the area is 120,000 square miles. Moreover, he added that it had been decided to enlarge the boundaries of the province; but these were enlarged not long ago. At the close of the last session of the Dominion Parliament attention was called by the Governor-General to the fact that a Bill had been passed enlarging the boundary of Manitoba. Colonel Grant remarked that in Canada any one under the Homestead Act can acquire 160 acres of land. He styled this "a free grant"; but, as a fact, one has to pay an office fee of 10 dols. for it. In the United States one gets a free grant also, but there one has to pay 20 dols. for it; so that Canada has the advantage of 10 dols. over the United States in this particular. Colonel Grant also said that one obtained this grant in three or four years; but one can actually obtain it in three years. In the United States one must remain on the free grant for five years before one can become the possessor of it; hence it is obvious that the Canadian Homestead Act is superior to that of the United States. Again, it is said that 50,000 square miles of coal are to be found in the great North-West; but coal is a misleading term. I am not aware that bituminous coal has yet been discovered. What does exist in large quantities is lignite, which, though inferior to bituminous coal, is no bad substitute for it. With regard to the free trade question referred to by the last speaker, I think that the real point at issue is not simply free

trade or protection. A very worthy friend of mine who is known to all here present, and a very distinguished colonist—Professor Goldwin Smith—(oh)—told me this afternoon that the Canadian tariff is not purely a tariff for protection, but is a tariff for revenue—(hear, hear)—and if that be the case, *cadit quæstio*. A tariff for revenue is not antagonistic to free trade. Again, the gallant Colonel might have increased the effect of his passing reference to the Intercolonial Railway. He calls it a valuable asset. It is so valuable an asset that it actually yields a profit. Till this year the railway did not pay. On the contrary, a dollar and a half, according to Sir Charles Tupper, was expended in order to earn one dollar. This year, for the first time, there is a surplus, and the Intercolonial Railway promises to be as productive as it is useful in linking the maritime with the other provinces of the Dominion. A remark was made in passing that in Canada there is no State Church; but after that remark was made a phrase was used with relation to the Dissenters there. Surely where there is no State Church there cannot be any Dissenters. There are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Roman Catholics in Canada, but no Dissenters. (Laughter.) Before I conclude I would point out the importance of one matter without going into some others—among them being the important one I have urged repeatedly of water communication between Port Churchill or Port Nelson with Liverpool by way of Hudson's Bay. The special point which has been overlooked with regard to Canada concerns the undeveloped mineral deposits near Lake Superior. We all know a great deal about California, Colorado, and other parts of the United States where the precious metals abound, but in no part of the United States is so much money made at so little risk as in the native copper mines of the State of Michigan. The return from working the mines there is estimated at thirty millions sterling. The copper produced there is consumed in the country; the mines are worked by citizens of the country, being too valuable to be transferred to British investors. But the British or north shore of Lake Superior offers as great advantages for mining native copper as the American or south shore. I have taken a part in endeavouring to develop the unexhausted and almost inexhaustible riches of this part of the Dominion. I have an interest in certain native copper mines there, which I hope will yield many millions of profit to all concerned. (Laughter.)

Mr. WILLIAM J. HARRIS: I have been much interested in the paper which has been read. I desire to discuss it as a man of business engaged in the City, my business being that of an importer

of grain from all parts of the world. It appears to me that the great extent of land of which the lecturer has given us such a glowing description is calculated to produce wheat and other grain to a greater extent than anything else, and that the latent wealth of Canada consists in the future production of those articles. Now, it appears to me that Canada had much better stick to that business for which the climate and soil are most suitable. The gallant Colonel has told us that protection had been adopted there with the view of fostering certain industries, in order that artisans may be tempted to leave these shores and go over there and keep up those industries when once fostered. That is the principle which the United States have also adopted ; and no doubt the United States have been successful in fostering vast industries in the manufacturing way, as well as vast industries in the agricultural way. The two seem to have grown together, and to have been dependent on one another. But the time is coming—and I see it myself very plainly as a receiver of large quantities of grain—when the world will produce more food than she will probably be able to find customers for. I am certain that if it had not been for the disastrous crops in Europe during the last three years that the produce raised in the United States, Canada, India, and elsewhere could never have been consumed. (Hear, hear.) It becomes, therefore, a very important question for England and her Colonies to consider where all this grain that is to be grown can find a profitable market. Before the late disastrous harvest there was no country in Europe that imported a large quantity of grain except England ; and if we have good harvests again—which God grant we may!—there will be again no necessity for large imports into other European countries. (Hear.) Take France as an example : there is no wheat land gone out of cultivation that I can hear of, and their population has not increased. Five years ago France exported more wheat than she imported. Bear in mind, too, that people eat no more bread than they used to do. I could prove this by statistics. Some people think that, because large imports of wheat take place at low prices, an increase in the consumption of bread follows. But that is not so. If wheat declines in price the consumption of bread is rather less, because the consumer need spend less in bread, and can spend money in other articles which he prefers. As our population increases in this country so our consumption increases ; but each individual eats no more bread now than he did ten years ago. We require an import of about thirteen millions of quarters in England with an average harvest. India has been wonderfully developed within the last few years. For 1878-9-80

I think the average export from India was 1,200,000 quarters ; while in the year just ending it has been 4,500,000 quarters. The inhabitants of the United States think we are entirely dependent upon them for food, and the sooner we disabuse their minds of that idea the better. (Hear, hear.) The Americans think that if we put any duty on their wheat, or if any other cause were to stop their sending wheat, that we should starve. Now, here is an extract from the report of the last Liverpool market, held last Friday : "A dull market, there being scarcely any other samples than those of Indian wheats on the stands." Now, remember that Liverpool is the place which is usually the chief market for American wheat. It is the nearest port and the cheapest freight for American produce, and yet the report says there was no wheat except Indian there last Friday. The fact is, that we have for some months been doing without American supplies, they having had a poor crop ; and we can show, and have shown, that by doing without their wheat we are not dependent upon them. There is every probability of our Indian Empire being able to export six million quarters next year ; Australia has to spare for shipment two million quarters this year ; and New Zealand half a million quarters. These important supplies, added to those from the immense districts which the gallant Colonel has spoken of in our North-American Provinces, point to our future independence for our food requirements. It seems to me that England and her Colonies, dependent on one another, would do just as well as England dependent on the rest of the world. (Hear, hear.) Now I think Canada will do well to look this fairly in the face. The inhabitants of Canada must remember that we have free trade with India, or at all events very nearly free trade. (Hear, hear.) We make the inhabitants of India take our manufactures without a duty. Well, they send us their wheat, and we take it without a duty. Why should not Canada and Australia do the same ? The gallant Colonel has spoken about the Canadians having the greatest respect for our Queen, and the warmest desire to continue united to us in fellowship. All right. Very good. But there is something more than that required to bind nations together. There is a little self-interest. (Hear, hear.) The ultra-free traders maintain that imports and exports must of necessity balance one another. If they are to send us wheat, barley, and Indian corn to the value of ten or twenty millions a year sterling, they must, according to the opinion of ultra-free traders, take the same amount back in our goods, sooner or later. That is to say, the ultra-free traders would argue that there is a law to compel them to do so. Although I do not believe in that law as

universally applicable, still I think it would apply to Canada more than to most nations. I know there are international investors in all our great centres of capital, and that goods are often paid for by securities, and even by title-deeds of real property. For instance, a title-deed of this house could be used for the purchase of commodities from some parts of the world ; but this is not the sort of payment that the Canadians want. They want something in payment which they can use to their own profit, and that is just what we can supply them with. I have only made these remarks because I think the whole policy of England with her Colonies ought to tend to confederation. I believe that nations which impose heavy duties on our manufactures do succeed in crippling our industries in that way. I maintain that the price of our raw material, such as iron, and our wages and profits in manufacturing other goods, have declined in consequence of foreign tariffs. I say that the nations which insist on applying these heavy tariffs on our industry ought to be paid back in their own coin, and that those of our own Colonies which are willing to reciprocate with us, even though it only be by a gradual process, ought to be encouraged to do so by every means in their and our power, even if it should lead to a change in our commercial system. (Cheers.)

The Noble CHAIRMAN : I would point out to Mr. Harris that the Canadians have no choice in the policy which they have followed. Their object was to put a duty on American goods. They could not do so, on account of our judicious legislation and the authority we exercise over them, without imposing a duty on English goods also.

Colonel ARBUTHNOT, R.A. : I very gladly comply with your Grace's directions to say a few words, although I am quite aware I have no justification for doing so, unless it is the fact which Mr. Staveley Hill has urged with less reason perhaps than myself ; but I also have spent some months, during the end of last year, in Canada and the other side of the Atlantic. Like him, I was also accompanied by my wife. (Laughter.) I should like to offer my tribute of thanks to the gallant Colonel for his admirable address, and I certainly do not feel disposed to be hypercritical, as I venture, to think Mr. Rae showed a disposition to be. (Hear, hear.) I can entirely endorse, from my personal observation, nearly everything he has said in his most interesting paper. I had the advantage of interviews with various Ministers, and especially with the Finance Minister, whose name I regret to observe was left out of those whom the paper speaks of as having exercised much influence over the destinies of the country—Sir Leonard Tilley ; and I can fully

endorse all he has said of the immense prosperity which has resulted to the eastern provinces of Canada in consequence of the introduction of the "N.P.," or the national policy. (Hear, hear.) I can bear witness to the fact that industries are springing up and thriving; that people are returning to the country who had left it before; that, as he shows, deficits have been converted into large surpluses; and I can also corroborate a statement which might have been introduced, and which really bears an important influence upon this question of fair trade or free trade as regards a country in the condition of Canada; and I have this on the authority of the Finance Minister, viz., that the articles affected by the new tariff—the 25 per cent. tariff—have not increased in price in consequence of the imposition of that tariff. Now, that appears to me to strike at the very root of the arguments which are put forward by out-and-out free traders. I presume it to be due to the fact that in consequence of the flourishing condition of trade and the larger circulation of money the retailers are able to sell their goods at a less rate of profit than they could afford to sell them at in previous times. I was not—like Mr. Staveley Hill—in Manitoba or in the North-West Provinces. I spent such time as I passed in Canada in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. I was induced to go there partly to see a work I had always taken an interest in, believing it to be important to England and Canada—that was the dock at Esquimault. We have all heard of this for so many years that I began to think it a perfect myth. But I assure you it is really in course of construction, and I had it photographed in its then condition on October 1. It was not likely to be completed at the time of its contract, but there was every reason to suppose that before any prolonged period it would be finished and in a condition to be used. As certain prejudices exist in that part against Chinese labour, these and other reasons have retarded its progress. Another thing may be of interest to you—that is, the condition in which I found the Pacific end of the Canada Pacific Railway. When I was there in October the line was laid from Emery, which is four miles below Yale, to a point about eleven miles above Yale; and by the end of the year the contractor anticipated that twenty miles would be completed. Some further portion of it was graded at the Kamloops end of that section, which I did not see. The scenery at that part of the line is very beautiful. I saw various other rivers in that part of the world, such as the Columbia River, and I can safely say there is nothing at all equal to the Fraser River. As an engineering work I imagine it to be one of the severest undertakings of these days. From the Pacific end there

is an immense amount of tunnelling. I was told that in twenty-six miles there were twenty-two tunnels, and some of them not very insignificant, and one which I saw was 1,600 feet long. The formation of the rock, also, I understand to be of a very difficult nature to drill through. I hope I may be permitted to take this opportunity of expressing my warm gratitude to my friends in Canada, not only for the kindness with which private individuals treated me, but also for the great courtesy and urbanity which I received at the hands of officials, from Sir John Macdonald downwards. (Cheers.)

MR. E. HEPPLE HALL : I am always glad to have an opportunity of speaking a word for Canada. There are several points raised in Colonel Grant's paper on which I think all Canadians, however grateful they may feel for the expression of loyal welcome he has given us, ought to feel some little surprise. I confess I came here to-night hoping to hear a paper somewhat on the lines of the excellent paper of Sir Alexander Galt. I am somewhat disappointed, and I think not unreasonably so. I went to Canada as a boy, and have spent the greater portion of my life there. Colonel Grant has fallen into the error of confounding Quebec with the whole of Canada, but I suppose that is because he feels more at home there, and feels that Quebec forms a large and integral portion of the whole Dominion. The facts, however, are that when we reach Quebec, by whatever route we travel, we are only at the commencement of the Dominion, and the lines which are laid down through to British Columbia really cover the most important part of the Dominion. On page 154 Colonel Grant alludes to the imports from Great Britain and the United States, and draws therefrom some little ground for congratulation as to the increasing trade with the Mother-Country; but I would ask Colonel Grant whether he is not crowing a little too soon. Taking the last year his figures are somewhat ancient and musty. I find him always dealing with the year 1880, when really a paper of this description, launched upon us to-day, should at least have given us the figures for 1881. In this respect I think the paper open to criticism on the score of incompleteness. He gives us the imports for 1880 from Great Britain at thirty-four millions, and from the United States at twenty-nine millions; but he should bear in mind that these figures illustrate merely the first turn in the tide, and we can scarcely take to ourselves any very substantial amount of satisfaction from it. I am scarcely enthusiastic enough as a statistician to rely upon these figures as being what we may expect to improve upon in the future. On page 159 Colonel Grant has given us his

definition of protection. I yield to no man in my love for free trade, and I think in that respect we can scarcely be expected to supply Colonel Grant a definition for protection. It means in my opinion something more than a mere tariff for revenue. On page 167 I find what I take to be the gist of the whole subject: contained in a little paragraph there, not hidden away in a corner, but appearing boldly in the middle of the page, are valuable suggestions in regard to a school for emigration. (Hear, hear.) Now, most of you are aware—not from the few books I have written or from the newspapers I have corresponded for, but from the fact that for thirteen years I have paid close attention to emigration—that I stand here as the emigrant's friend. The emigrant has a great many so-called friends, too many perhaps, for I find that a great many of them have some little interest of their own to serve. It is not the question of selling them a passage ticket, or the means of directing them through to their destination by this or that route out of which they are going to make some vulgar percentage. (Laughter.) I make this assertion, that in all our discussions (and I try to attend them all, for I look upon these meetings as laying the foundation of our future Colonial Empire), I stand here as the emigrant's friend, stating this fact, that we have not yet in England, with all our grand advantages of colleges, schools, and compulsory education, extended by wonderful methods of magnetism and electricity all over the world—we have not an elementary school for teaching emigrants. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Frederick Young lately called my attention to a paragraph which had appeared in the Irish papers. It was a report of the last Social Science Meeting at Dublin. There, put forth by a lady who styles herself the "Nun of Kenmare," was not what I conceive to be a well-digested scheme of fitting young emigrants for going out to the Colonies, but arguments which will serve as a broad basis for future action, and I reiterate that statement to-night from the bottom of my heart. We have in England the grandest material for colonising the various fields of labour all over the world, and we have not got a school to which a boy or girl can go and fit themselves for the necessities of the life they are going to lead; and I say it is time we had one. (Hear, hear.) This will, however, serve as an addition to another valuable paper, and whatever I may have said with regard to the drawbacks of the paper, I make this drawback to Colonel Grant's advantage in this respect—that if the paper is a little behind time, as it is, it is also eminently practical and suggestive, and I belong to that much-abused profession the "Fourth Estate," and we think that anything

savouring of 1880 is very ancient indeed. Since then I have been in Manitoba with a party of settlers myself, and have got safe back again, and I must endorse what Mr. Staveley Hill said, not only about the climate, but commercially and every way; and not only regarding the Dominion, but the North-West, and all those out-lying parts which are coming so rapidly within the British power, and which must last as long as the British Crown itself lasts.
(Hear, hear.)

Mr. JAMES RANKIN, M.P.: After the most interesting address and equally interesting speeches which we have already heard, there is little indeed left for me to add; but as I, along with other gentlemen who have addressed you, paid a visit last year to Manitoba, I am most happy to add my testimony to the great resources which that country opens out to emigrants and settlers. In my opinion it is one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age that such a place should have been opened up, so suited to emigrants from this and other countries. Emigration is the natural and most effective means of getting rid of the surplus labour of an over-populated country, and I know of no country more fitted to receive an immense immigration than the far North-West of Canada, the growth of which, I believe, is destined to be of a most rapid description. With regard to the question alluded to to-night—viz., Free *v.* Fair Trade—I would only add one suggestion on that point, which is this, that the great amount of prosperity Canada may lately have attained to is owing to the vast accession of wealth which she has recently discovered in new-found agricultural lands, rather than as the effect of the tariff which has been readjusted. I am aware, from many conversations I had with persons who were familiar with these matters in Canada, that the tariff which has been put on was not intended to be protective against Great Britain, but against the United States; and I heard further that in many ways they tried to adjust it so that it hit the United States rather than Great Britain. I think the members of this Institute can do no better work than encouraging the people of England who cannot find home occupation to emigrate to the Dominion. They will find people there willing to receive them, and any good and honest labourer would find occupation at from 4s. to 7s. per diem. Not only do I say this with regard to male labourers, but also with regard to female labourers, for, as we know, we have really a surplus of women over men. There is a society here called the "Women's Emigration Society," and they, in my opinion, can do useful work in emigrating young women to British North America. As a friend said to me in Winnipeg, "You can do no more useful

work than in encouraging young women to come out to this place, for it is almost impossible for us to find domestic servants." And if it is taken up and forwarded by a society of this sort, it would have a most beneficial effect upon the fortunes of persons who cannot find employment in this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. FARRER ECROYD, M.P.: I came here as a listener, and I do not know that I have much title to speak, because, in the first place, I was unfortunately prevented coming in time to hear what, I believe, was a very interesting paper read by the gallant Colonel, and, in the next place, I had not the pleasure of accompanying my friends, Mr. Staveley Hill and Mr. Rankin, to that boundless territory of the great North-West which they recently visited. As regards that great bundle of questions which come under the name of "Fair Trade," I am sure you will not consider this the proper occasion to enter upon a discussion of them. (Hear, hear.) There is in this country a feeling of the deepest interest in the prosperity of its Colonies, not only because we feel that they are our own flesh and blood, that they are united by the closest ties, but also because it would be contrary to nature that within the limits of our almost unbounded Empire we should not find the best possible field for emigration and the employment of English capital. (Hear, hear.) I confess that whatever interest I have taken in the future Federation of the Empire and the drawing closer the commercial relations between the Mother-Country and the Colonies arose from the reflection how extraordinary it was that, with an Empire containing within its bounds all varieties of soil and climate, and under the control of our own time-honoured Government, we should not have found larger scope for our surplus population and our surplus capital. (Hear.) Yet we all know it has not been so. (Hear.) This great country, having magnificent undeveloped lands of its own in all parts of the world, is content to receive great part of its food supplies from countries which put almost prohibitive duties on its manufactures. (Hear, hear.) I yield to no one in my attachment to the principle of free trade. I believe if it could be universal it would raise the world in a manner that we cannot describe. But we know well that free trade in the broad sense of the term is not at our command. We have tried to do our part, but it requires that foreign nations should do their part as well before any real freedom of interchange is established. (Hear, hear.) It is indeed a strange phenomenon that English capital and emigration have rather directed themselves to the great protectionist States of America than to our own Colonies. (Hear, hear.) The policy of protection—whatever the disadvantages which

it can no doubt be proved to impose upon those young countries which have adopted it—has also brought them some important compensations. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt that although the price of wearing apparel has been raised something like 70 per cent. throughout the United States by the operation of their enormous tariff, this circumstance has done a great deal to attract English labour and English capital to that country, because the price of labour and the remuneration of capital employed there in the production of textiles must, on the whole, be considerably raised by the artificially raised price of goods; and no doubt this has all along operated to divert the current of English labour and capital from our own Colonies to the United States. (Hear, hear.) Then let us consider the conduct of Canada with fairness: I have always endeavoured to do so myself. It is a young nation, with a widely-scattered population, chiefly engaged in agriculture, and it cannot possibly adopt a system of direct taxation, such as may be conveniently employed by a nation containing a more completely organised and densely-crowded population. (Hear.) Well, I believe that Canada has had a most difficult part to play: she has been placed between two great attractive forces. (Hear, hear.) On the one hand she has been desirous to approximate her policy as nearly as possible to that of the Mother-Country; on the other hand, she has felt keenly the difficulties imposed on her by that extended land frontier which so slightly separates her from the United States. She has seen that their protective policy, by raising prices in the United States, was drawing aside capital and labour to that country which ought to have enriched her; and so she has endeavoured to steer a middle course, and to solve this difficulty as best she might. And I think those Englishmen who, in their devotion to the absolute principle of free trade, have thought that Canada under these trying circumstances ought to have adopted a policy permitting the completely free import of manufactures, have failed to take into account the difficulties of her position. (Hear, hear.) I believe it is disadvantageous for any country to be developed only upon the lines of agricultural industry. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt whatever that the United States, in this respect at least, have been wise in their generation; enjoying through the bounty of Providence and the wonderful richness and extent of their territory, almost a surplus of the commodities necessary for life, they have sought rather to attract all the industry, enterprise, skill, and spare capital they could from countries where those things abounded, and so to develop their resources more rapidly, and to make their national life quicker and more active and varied,

than to aim only at obtaining the necessities of life at the lowest range of what may be termed scientific cheapness. (Hear, hear.) I can understand that policy on the part of a new country; and therefore I can understand that under her peculiar circumstances Canada may have gained in some degree by approximating to it. That does not, however, shake my faith in the great benefits of universal free trade, though it modifies my judgment of the course that Canada has pursued. I should like, in conclusion, to express in few words how very near to my heart is this great question of the Consolidation of the Empire—(hear, hear)—how very closely I believe it to be intertwined with all that is most important in regard to our own future, morally and socially, in this country, and to the maintenance and cultivation of that spirit of real patriotism without which an empire, however widely spread, only contains the seeds of weakness and dissolution. I think there can be no higher sphere of thought and action for any Englishman who loves his country and his race, than the effort to lessen the future number of those miserable creatures who crowd our streets, and whose degradation daily makes our hearts sorrowful, by promoting the prosperity of those provinces of the Empire where they might become happy wives and mothers, and occupy that place which a benevolent Providence had destined for them. By such a course we might create such additional strength in the Colonies of this great Empire as would react upon the strength and welfare of the Mother-Country, and would afford us, at all events, an arena for future free commercial exchange which would make us comparatively indifferent to the course that other countries might pursue. (Loud cheers.)

The Noble CHAIRMAN : Before concluding this discussion I would remark upon what Colonel Arbuthnot said that he had learnt in Canada—that the application of the higher tariff on imported goods has decreased the price of many articles in Canada.

Colonel ARBUTHNOT : I said they had not increased the price.

The Noble CHAIRMAN : I can give you an instance where the cost of the article has decreased in consequence of the higher tariff being put on. Now, the price of refined sugar in one year was greatly decreased after the imposition of the tariff, and for this reason, that the American refiners, being highly "protected," were able to undersell and entirely ruin the Canadian refiners. When they accomplished the Canadian's ruin they were able to charge whatever price they chose for refined sugar. There was no chance for the Canadian refineries to revive so long as the United States sugar could come into Canada free. As soon, however, as a

moderate duty was imposed it made a difference in favour of Canadian sugar. Their refineries revived, and the price of sugar fell. So that more than confirms what Colonel Arbuthnot said ; and I believe I am correct in what I state. (Hear, hear.) I have no further remarks to make upon the discussion, which has been a most interesting one ; and I shall offer your thanks to Colonel Grant for his interesting and eloquent paper, and ask you to join with me in the expression of an ardent wish for the rapid progress and early development of the magnificent country upon which he has discoursed. (Loud cheers.)

Colonel GRANT : I shall ask your permission for a few minutes while I endeavour to reply to the very flattering manner in which you have responded to the resolution which has been put to you by his Grace the Duke of Manchester. I listened with a great deal of pleasure to the interesting and altogether fair speech made by Mr. Fraser Rae. He reminded me, in speaking of the boundaries of Manitoba, that Parliament had passed an Act enlarging those boundaries, and that they were an accomplished fact ; but I am in a position to inform him that they are not yet defined, but that a Commission has been appointed for the purpose of settling them at an early date. (Hear, hear.) In my paper I stated that the price of the land set apart by the Government in the North-West Territory was payable in periods exceeding three years. Mr. Rae corrected me on that point, and said I was wrong, and that the terms of payment were restricted to three years absolutely. Now, I have an official document of the Government of Canada in my hand, and the regulations issued by the Department of the Interior, which controls these matters, and I will read them :—

“ 8. Agreements may be entered into with any company or persons (hereinafter called the party) to colonise and settle tracts of land on the following conditions :—*a.* The party applying must satisfy the Government of its good faith and ability to fulfil the stipulations contained in these regulations. *b.* The tract of land granted to any party shall be in Class D.

“ 9. The odd-numbered sections within such tract may be sold to the party at two dollars per acre, payable, one-fifth in cash at the time of entering into the contract, and the balance in four equal annual instalments from and after that time. The party shall also pay to the Government five cents. per acre for the survey of the land purchased by it, the same to be payable in four equal annual instalments at the same time as the instalments of the purchase money. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be charged on all past due instalments.”

I think you will admit that, notwithstanding the few criticisms somewhat adverse to Canada made by Mr. Rae, he has most unbounded confidence in the country, for he told us he had invested largely there, and hoped to profit to the extent of many millions of dollars, and I sincerely hope he may. I felt much gratified at the practical speech I heard from Mr. W. J. Harris. There is one point he raised which can be easily answered. He said, in talking of the vast production of grain which would result from the opening up of the North-West, he did not know where this large increase was to be sold. I think, on reflection, he will agree with me that if there is to be an increased production of grain there will also be an increase of mouths to eat it. (Hear, hear.) We are developing this land in Canada because the populations of Europe are increasing and overflowing; and the people who are going out there to cultivate the land and produce the grain will supply the constantly increasing population, not only of England, but of other countries of Europe. I am much indebted to Colonel Arbuthnot for drawing my attention to a rather important omission in my paper—and I shall take care that it is rectified—that is, the omission of my valued friend Sir Leonard Tilley's name from the list of distinguished men of whom Canada is proud. It was entirely accidental, and I am happy at having this opportunity of saying that amongst the prominent men of the Dominion there is no one who has done so much to advance its prosperity in every way as our able Finance Minister. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hepple Hall tried to be a little captious in reference to my statistics, and drew my attention to the fact that I dealt with them only up to 1880, and went no further. If you will refer to page 158, you will find I made special reference to the returns given to me quite recently by Sir Leonard Tilley, and that the figures came up to the year 1881. The date at which the Parliamentary returns are made up ends on June 30, and the returns of 1880 were only presented to Parliament in 1881; and as we had only entered upon the year 1882 within the last few days, you will see that the returns furnished have been up to the latest period at which Parliament receives them. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, I feel that I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of gratitude both to Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., and Mr. Farrer Ecroyd, M.P., for the valuable and able speeches which they have made this evening. They have spoken of Canada in a kind and encouraging spirit. The views they have expressed were those of gentlemen of broad and comprehensive experience and the result of actual observation. (Hear, hear.) And I am quite certain that such opinions, coming

from gentlemen in their position, as representative men in England and as the actual result of personal research, will have more weight and more influence than all the crude observations that may come from men with antediluvian ideas, who neither know anything about the country, or who perhaps care little less about it. (Cheers.) I am deeply grateful to you, my Lord Duke, for the complimentary manner in which you have spoken of my paper, as well as to the other speakers who have so generously credited me with the sincere intention to present Canada before this audience as an active and progressive country. I am satisfied that the result of this discussion, circulating as it will throughout England and Canada, will have the effect of opening men's minds to the real condition of the Dominion, and to a better knowledge of the policy which we are pursuing for the purpose of developing its vast and extensive resources. (Loud cheers.)

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Fellows was held at the Rooms of the Institute, 15, Strand, on Tuesday, the 7th March, 1882. His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., Chairman of Council, presided.

Amongst those present were the following :—

The Lord Kinnaird, Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.; Sir Edward W. Stafford, K.C.M.G.; Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Sir John Coode, Sir Bryan Robinson, Sir Robert Torrens, K.C.M.G.; Sir Charles Clifford, Captain Bedford Pim, R.N.; Major-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.; the Revs. C. F. Stovin, A. Styleman Herring, B.A.; Messrs. E. Hepple Hall, F. P. Labilliere, J. A. Youl, C.M.G.; John Rae, M.D., F.R.S.; W. Walker, Henry J. Jourdain, J. V. Irwin, John Munro, H. W. Freeland, W. H. Squires, W. G. Lardner, C. F. Pfoundes, William Wilson, Frank M. Dutton, Stewart Gardner, A. M. Brown, M.D., James T. White, H. H. Brown, Hyde Clarke, D.C.L.; H. B. T. Strangways, W. Agnew Pope, J. G. Brex, Francis Renshaw, George Moffatt, A. J. Perceval, F. W. Stone, B.C.L.; Alexander, Rivington, J. D. Wood, A. B. Abraham, A. R. Campbell-Johnston, G. Molineux, and Frederick Young (Honorary Secretary).

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, which had been sent to every Resident Fellow.

The Noble CHAIRMAN (who on rising was received with cheers) said : Gentlemen—Since the last Annual General Meeting a Committee was appointed, consisting of Sir John Coode, Dr. Rae, Mr. Molyneux, Mr. J. Dennistoun Wood, and the Honorary Secretary, to see whether it would be possible to obtain for this Institute more suitable accommodation. They took an immense deal of trouble, as you must be aware would be necessary for such a purpose, in seeing many houses; and they ultimately noticed one, which I cannot say they recommended very strongly. But the decision of the Council was against taking the house which they proposed. The expense would have been considerable, and, as we thought, beyond our means; but in their report, with respect to the houses which they had visited and this house which they spoke about, at the end of their report they recommended that the Institute should consider the advisability of obtaining Incorporation by Royal Charter. The Council were unanimously of opinion that it would be desirable, and it seemed to us in accordance with the rules that it would be necessary to summon a General Meeting to get the sanction of such Fellows as choose to attend, who would be representing the whole body of the Fellows, to authorise the Council to take the necessary steps. I therefore will move the first of the resolutions, and Sir

John Coode will second it, to the effect, "That it is desirable that the necessary steps should be taken to procure the Incorporation by Royal Charter of the Royal Colonial Institute." (Cheers.)

Sir JOHN COODE : My Lord Duke, Lord Kinnaird, and Gentlemen,—I presume I am called upon to second this resolution from the circumstance that I had the honour of being Chairman of the Committee to which his Grace has alluded. With regard to the houses that we have had in view, his Grace has told you all that need be said on that subject ; but in the course of the investigations it did occur to us that whether we succeeded now or a little while hence, in finding more suitable premises for conducting the business of this Institute, it would be necessary that we should be incorporated in some shape or other. (Hear, hear.) At present we have no legal corpus, and if we had succeeded in finding suitable premises in the absence of a deed or Charter of Incorporation, the Council individually would have had to become liable for the rent of those premises—(hear)—and I think the Fellows will all agree that that is not a fit and proper state of things. (Hear, hear.) We cannot, in legal language, be sued or sue, and I hope we shall never be sued. (A laugh.) We cannot as a body even take a lease of any premises for the Institute, and, moreover, if some wealthy colonist should at any time think fit to leave us a "handsome legacy" of, say £10,000, £15,000, or £30,000, or to present us with a considerable gift during his lifetime, it is almost certain that his legal adviser would say we are not in a position to give a legal receipt for it, because this Institute has no legal corpus ; and I am quite certain that in the case of a legacy left to the Institute we should have a great difficulty in giving such a valid receipt for it as would satisfy executors. (Hear, hear.) It is a matter of common sense to men of business that we ought to possess a legal status and be incorporated in some shape. This Institution has grown to such an extent that it has become absolutely essential to its future welfare. There are two ways of doing this. One is under the Companies' Acts, by which we could obtain a deed of incorporation through the Board of Trade, and we could thus be incorporated without the use of the word "limited," although we should be really a limited body so far as regards individual liability. As far as we can gather, the expense of this would not be very inconsiderable, for, speaking in round numbers, there would be a fee of about £80 or £40 to be paid the Board of Trade, and a further fee of about £20 for the registration at Somerset House, so that the official fees for incorporation under the Companies Acts would be about £50 or £60, whereas the departmental fees in the case of a Royal Charter

would be about £150. (Hear, hear.) Now we must look at the thing in this way. I take it that the legal expenses would be pretty much the same whether we are incorporated by deed under the Board of Trade, or whether we are incorporated by Royal Charter; because the document must be substantially the same in either case—it must be framed by legal hands. (Hear, hear.) The only difference, as far as I can make out, is this—that in the case of the Board of Trade we could proceed by solicitor only, whereas in the case of an application to the Privy Council for a Royal Charter we could only approach them through a member of the Bar. As far as our information goes the difference in the expense between the two courses would be about £150. The cost of a Royal Charter, we assume, would be not less than £800, and certainly should not exceed, even if it amounted to, as much as £400. Looking at our present position, and remembering the prominence which this Institute has now obtained, and the importance of putting ourselves right as regards the British public, and of maintaining the position, which I think we are entitled to claim both at home and in the Colonies, and looking further at the fact that we have the Noble Duke in the chair to-day as the permanent Chairman of our Council, and last, not least, bearing in mind the honour conferred on us by the illustrious Prince who has consented to preside over this Institute as a body, it would, I think, be somewhat *infra dig.* if we went in for incorporation under the Companies Acts. (Hear, hear.) I think as the difference in cost will be only about £150, and considering the difference in the status of the Institute which will be acquired from our incorporation by Royal Charter, I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. (Cheers.)

Sir BRYAN ROBINSON: Your Grace and Gentlemen,—I have come up to town to-day for the purpose of expressing my full concurrence in the object on which we meet here; and for the purpose of proposing an addition to the clause now read, which is very much in conformity with the opinions expressed by the seconder. The mode suggested for obtaining incorporation is by Royal Charter. Now there are other, and I think more convenient, modes of attaining the same end. A Royal Charter must be strictly followed in all particulars, and the mode of its proceeding must be also carefully considered beforehand, and definitely determined. Now in addition to the mode of obtaining incorporation by means of a Royal Charter there is the power of obtaining our incorporation under the Limited Liability Acts; and although it appears from the expression of some opinion to-day that to obtain an Act of Incorpor-

poration under the Limited Liability Acts would be somewhat derogatory to the Royal Colonial Institute, I myself do not sympathise with that view, for it is in every respect an unobjectionable proceeding. It will secure all the benefits we require, will be speedily obtained, and will save £300 or £400 of our funds, which ought not needlessly to be thrown away. In addition to that, there is a third mode by which the Act of Incorporation might be obtained, that is, by a short Act of Parliament. Thus, there are three modes by which our object may be secured, and by my amendment I propose to invest the Council with the power of selecting the best. No doubt, considerable expenses must be incurred in approaching any public bodies in England through the agency of our learned friends, who greatly rejoice in the doctrine of fees and refreshers, and the more the dose is repeated the better they like it. (Laughter.) Yet I think the Council ought to be able to take into their consideration which is the better or best way of the three to obtain our end. I only propose now to indicate what it is; I am not going into it. I think, as I said before, that this Institute in every respect deserves the distinction of a Charter. I think its papers are peculiarly interesting. I venture to say that there is not to be found in any collection more valuable statistics than are bound up at the end of every year. In every respect we have obtained that position that we ought to be incorporated; but I think our functions of usefulness would be promoted, and the strength of unity would be advanced, if, at the same time, we were authorised to establish in unison with the Institute a Colonial club, which is much wanted. A club would do very well, and would give great energy to the Royal Colonial Institute. But you cannot get a club without money, and you will not get money without limited liability; therefore, the limited liability is indispensably requisite if we seek to have the foundation of a club attached to us. I now beg to propose these words, which you observe only give authority to the Council to take the matter into consideration, and determine the best mode of procedure: "That the Council be empowered to take into their consideration the three modes above specified, and select the one that shall be deemed the most convenient." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. B. ABRAHAM: I beg to second that. The practical object we have in view would be defeated if we found that the authorities were not inclined to grant us a Royal Charter. I think I am right in stating that the authorities were for some time past very much indisposed to grant further Royal Charters, and although we have been favoured with very great influence—perhaps not more than we deserve—yet we ought not to reckon upon that; for I think I recol-

lect hearing, although I may be misinformed, that upon one occasion, although His Royal Highness was very much interested in some institution, yet he failed to obtain for that institution the Royal Charter. The amendment will ensure our attaining our object under any circumstances, and there can be no harm whatever in it. I cordially agree with the remarks made as to the necessity for our following this up, by establishing some club or institute; but I think the mode in which we should do that would have to be left to the Council. I think it would involve, amongst other things, a considerable addition to the subscriptions of the Non-Resident Fellows. I do not know whether that is a matter which the Council have had under consideration, but I think that the proposition for raising funds ought to be brought forward in a practical way, and that the Non-Resident Fellows, who have had very great advantages certainly by being members of this Institute, and who come here as strangers, ought to have the opportunity given to them of responding to the suggestion that their subscriptions or entrance fees or something of the kind should be increased to enable them to assist in the great work in which we are all engaged. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. B. T. STRANGWAYS : I think I may say that the Council have had fully under their consideration the question of incorporation by other means than by a Royal Charter, and that after considering the question they decided to recommend this meeting to apply for a Royal Charter. I should like to say that I think it would be very bad tactics indeed to go to a public office and say, "If you don't give us what we want we don't care about you, and we will do something else." We are going to a public office for this Charter, and we ought to say, "Our desire is to have it, and that it is not our intention to fall back upon some other means of procedure if we do not get the charter." (Hear, hear.) I understood Sir John Coode to say that part of the expense of applying for a charter would be the necessity of employing counsel. I don't know whether Sir John has ascertained that to be the fact; my impression is that it is not necessary, unless the application is opposed. I agree with Sir John Coode that if we are to be incorporated we may as well do it in a respectable manner; and there is no reason why we should not do so. Incorporation by a Royal Charter is in every way more respectable than any system of Incorporation under the Companies Acts, which savour strongly of the Stock Exchange. I think Mr. Abraham proposes that we should increase the subscriptions of Non-Resident Fellows. Now, that's very easy to propose: it is easy to call the spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?

(Laughter.) Perhaps a member of the Finance Committee will correct me if I am wrong, but I say we have some 400 Non-Resident Fellows—nearly one-third of the whole number—who are at this time in arrear with their subscriptions, and I am not including the current year in that. But it is only natural that they should be. A great many of them when they come over here are asked to join. They ask, "How much?" The reply is, "Only a guinea," and the response is, "You may put my name down for that;" and some of them keep their names on the books for a year or two, and then the Council have to recommend that their names shall be struck off, and then when they go back to the Colonies we find from experience that they do not always keep up their payments. ("No.") I have heard it stated by collectors of money that by increasing the amount due that you very seldom increase the chances of the recovery of any portion of it. (Laughter.) The fact is, we ask the Non-Resident Fellows to pay us a guinea, and that the expense attending each Non-Resident Fellow is about 12s. 6d., and he gets nothing from us but that volume of Transactions, which I will venture to say there are not a dozen Fellows out of the whole Institute that ever take the trouble to read. ("No, no.") I am glad to hear that. I never read it myself. (A laugh.) I never take the trouble to read a volume through when I get it, as we have the report sent to us after every meeting, and I should not think of reading them twice over. If this Institute is to prosper, something will have to be done to lift it out of the sleepy hollow into which it has fallen. We are doing no more now than when we had 500 Fellows. There are the same number of papers read as were read some years ago. The quality of them is just about the same, and they were always very good papers.

Mr. J. A. YOUL, C.M.G.: I rise to order. It is always interesting to hear what Mr. Strangways says, but——

Mr. H. W. FREELAND: I am afraid if we get into a discussion on the amount the Non-Resident Fellows have to pay we shall never have done.

Mr. H. B. T. STRANGWAYS: I would point out that the Fellow who provoked this remark was not called to order, even by Mr. Youl himself, when he proposed to increase the amount of the funds at the expense of Non-Resident Fellows; however, that matter can stand over.

Mr. J. DENNISTOUN WOOD: I think the question before us is whether the Institute shall be incorporated, and if so, whether it shall be under the Companies Acts or by Royal Charter. With regard to the first, your Grace and Sir John Coode have stated reasons why

it is necessary that the Institute should be incorporated. I would take leave to add another one. It is this. Probably we shall try at some time or other, when our funds are in a more flourishing state than at present, to own some building where we can hold our meetings. To do that it will be necessary to raise money, and that can only be done by issuing debentures, and there must be some authority to issue those debentures. (Hear, hear.) I come to the question of the form of incorporation. Sir Bryan Robinson has suggested that the question, which is the best mode of obtaining incorporation, should be referred to the Council. I agree with him so far, that I think we ought not to tie ourselves down to incorporation by Royal Charter. (Hear, hear.) He has proposed three alternatives—the first, incorporation under the Companies Acts, the second by Royal Charter, and the third by Act of Parliament. I am afraid that the plan of seeking incorporation by Act of Parliament we shall find is far more expensive than the others. (Hear, hear.) I feel certain, moreover, that a Bill for such a purpose would have no chance of success. Therefore, our choice lies between incorporation by Royal Charter and incorporation under the Companies Acts. If the meeting is in favour of incorporation under the Companies Acts, it must give some definite instruction to the Council, and not leave it to the Council to decide. I think I was the only member who advocated incorporation under the Companies Acts; I did so because I believe that incorporation under those Acts would be cheaper than incorporation by Royal Charter. Incorporation under those Acts would answer all the purposes we have in view. Moreover, I feel somewhat doubtful if we should get incorporation by Royal Charter if we apply for it. We have heard a great deal about the expense; it is not merely a question between the two modes of incorporation, of £150 or £200. We may apply for incorporation under Royal Charter and be refused it, and then the whole of the money we have spent will have been thrown away. I do not mean to say that I think that the expenses amounting to £150 or £200 would be incurred if we did not succeed in obtaining a Royal Charter, but certainly if we apply for incorporation by Royal Charter, and do not succeed in that, we should be put to considerable expense. Now if we apply for incorporation under the Companies Acts, there is no doubt we should obtain that with the greatest facility. One gentleman said that incorporation under the Companies Acts savoured of the Stock Exchange. I do not think so at all. There is a very respectable body, the Incorporated Law Society, a body elected by the Inns of Court, and the Incorporated Law Society is incorporated

under the Companies Acts ; that is a highly respectable body, and it expends thousands of pounds every year. There are also some religious societies connected with the Church of England incorporated under the Companies Acts. Therefore it is rather going too far to say that being incorporated under the Companies Acts smells of the Stock Exchange. Now, what would it come to ? If we were incorporated by Royal Charter, like all bodies incorporated by Royal Charter we should have the right to put the words " Incorporated by Royal Charter" after the name of the society. If we are incorporated under the Companies Acts we should not be able to do so. But the question is, is this distinction worth the difference in the cost, is it worth the risk of an unsuccessful application ? For my part, as I said before, when the matter was brought before the Council I was in favour of seeking incorporation under the Companies Acts, and I was in the minority of one, and I did not press my views further. (Laughter.) I only wish therefore to say that if this meeting thinks we should seek for incorporation under the Companies Acts, and not by Royal Charter, they must not leave it to the Council to decide, but must give the Council definite instructions to seek incorporation under the Companies Acts. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. W. FREELAND : I should like to say one or two words with reference to the amendment of Sir Bryan Robinson. I venture to hope that the plan proposed by the Council will be adopted as it stands,—that a Royal Charter will be applied for, and that we shall not look at this question merely as a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. I do not wish to speak with any disrespect of those bodies which apply under the Limited Liability Act, and to which Mr. Dennistoun Wood alluded ; but I think that we have higher considerations to regard, and the feelings of our countrymen in the Colonies themselves to consider. (Applause.) Their estimate of the value and importance of this Society would I think depend very considerably upon the question of whether or not we were protected under the Limited Liability Act or incorporated by Royal Charter. I may venture further to allude to one point which strikes me as objectionable in the form of the terms of the amendment which Sir Bryan Robinson has put forward. I think he proposed—and I do not know whether it will be moved as an instruction to the Council, perhaps not absolutely as an instruction, but at all events as a suggestion to the Council—that they should take into consideration the importance of attaching to this Institute a club. (Hear, hear.) I speak under correction, but it struck me, so far as the observations reached me, that if such a suggestion went into the amendment, and was added to the resolution it might of

itself create obstacles in the way of our obtaining a Royal Charter of incorporation, and for this reason. You must recollect that a club is a speculation. There are two Colonial clubs already in existence, and a club might not answer. (Hear, hear.) We are happily in a position to say that, unless through some act of great imprudence, which I do not anticipate, and which I hope that none of you anticipate, on the part of the Council, this Institute occupies, and will continue to occupy, a position which it seems to me that nothing can shake. (Hear hear.) It stands upon the foundations of the Empire, and will I hope last as long as those foundations shall endure, and with as much credit to its members, as those distant Dependencies confer on the Empire itself. (Hear hear.) I do hope that under the circumstances we shall adhere to the proposal to have this Institute incorporated by Royal Charter; and at all events that we shall not in any way mix up this question with the question of a club. (Hear, hear.) I am afraid that such a project would import an element of danger into this question and that it would be better that, at present, we should keep ourselves clear of it. (Hear, hear.)

Sir BRYAN ROBINSON: It has nothing whatever to do with this resolution.

Mr. LABILLIÈRE: I hope the meeting will adopt the original motion, and reject the amendment. The latter appears to be either too weak or too strong. It proposes to give the Council the option, which they have already exercised, of applying for incorporation under the Companies Acts or by Royal Charter. But as the Council have already decided, I do not see what advantage it would be to pass the amendment of Sir Bryan Robinson, asking them to do that which they have already done. The Council have decided against incorporation under the Companies Acts. If a practical result is to come from any such amendment it must take a much stronger form. It must take the form of a direction from this meeting to the Council to apply under the Companies Acts. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the point which has been raised by Mr. Wood and others—the doubt of our getting incorporation under Royal Charter—I do not think there is a shadow of a doubt upon the subject, if we only make a proper application. We have had under our consideration in the Council the fact of other societies having obtained Royal Charters within a recent period, in fact, within the last few months. I believe that within only two or three years the Society of Surveyors in this country has obtained incorporation by Royal Charter. That is a highly respectable society; but I do not think I do it any discredit by saying that it

does not occupy in this country and the British Empire the position which the Royal Colonial Institute occupies—(hear, hear)—and I do not think we ought to fear to attempt that which the Society of Surveyors has already accomplished. I do hope, therefore, that the amendment will not be carried, but that the original motion will be adopted by the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Sir BRYAN ROBINSON: May I say one word with regard to the experience I have lately had with respect to the difficulties of obtaining a charter of incorporation? I happened to be a member of a large society which has been for many years incorporated, and it was our wish to have a supplemental charter, everyone being in favour of it. No vexatious obstructions were interposed, but the routine mode of proceeding was found dilatory and difficult; and I greatly fear that difficulties will be experienced in the Royal Colonial Institute obtaining a Royal Charter at all. The mode of procedure is this. If we seek for incorporation by Royal Charter, we have to submit our plan and the powers of the proposed charter in all their details to the Attorney-General. After those details have passed under his scrutiny, they are submitted to the Committee of the Privy Council, where they undergo an amount of discussion and delay, which many of us whose heads are grey will be greyer before it comes out of that ordeal; and then the proposed charter will emerge with suggestions of a minute character for us to meet again. All this time expense is going on, and difficulties are increasing and time flying, whereas the mode of proceeding suggested by me and confirmed by others, by referring to the Limited Liability Acts we want nobody's leave. We go to the Board of Trade, pay the fees, and become an incorporated body with limited liability, and can establish a club or do anything else within our powers at a comparatively small outlay. And why should we, as the trustees of the general body, throw away money and gain no good results? It has been said that the Council have already rejected a reference to the Limited Liabilities Acts; and therefore it is a work of surplusage my coming to give them the suggestions I have done—("No, no")—well, it has been said so.

Mr. J. A. YOUNG, C.M.G.: There is no doubt the Council took into its consideration all you said, and decided upon the Royal Charter.

Sir BRYAN ROBINSON: Well, there is no doubt the Council might approach the matter otherwise if authorised to do so, and then they would consider the matter fortified by the expression of opinion here given.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: I did not intend to take any part in the discussion, but I wish to call the attention of the meeting to an

observation of Sir Bryan Robinson's with reference to the difficulties of obtaining a Royal Charter. No doubt they might possibly be somewhat considerable, but I wish to remind him of the fact that other societies with similar principles and objects as our own—amongst them the Royal Geographical Society—have got their charters—(hear, hear)—and if they have theirs, why should not we? (Hear, hear.) There may no doubt be some difficulty in it, but not, I apprehend, so much as some people seem to fancy. The Council have taken the whole of this matter into consideration, and they come before the general body of Fellows to ask their co-operation and support in doing what they believe will be for the best interests of the future of this Institute. (Hear.) I am one of the chief spending organs of the Institute, and occasionally I am compelled to dip my hands rather deeply into the pockets of the funds of the Fellows, but this is only for what I feel to be for the furtherance of those great and national objects for the promotion of which the Institute is founded. I do think this is not a question to be determined by whether we spend one hundred or two hundred pounds more or less. We must look at the thing on a little broader and wider footing than that alone. (Hear, hear.) I admit that we should be reasonably economical, but we may be too much so. We must recollect that we are not a society which is formed with the object of making money, or for commercial and trading purposes. It is not merely a question of what is called pure economy in the saving of our corporate funds. (Hear, hear.) I should like to take this opportunity of mentioning another point about which there seems to be a little inaccuracy. I think Mr. Strangways said that we had 400 of our Fellows in arrear with their subscriptions. I must correct him by saying that the number is only 105 who owe for more than one year at this moment. (Cheers.)

Captain BEDFORD PIM, R.N.: I should like to ask your Grace whether the amendment is to be tacked on to the first or second resolution?

The Noble CHAIRMAN: The first resolution.

Captain BEDFORD PIM, R.N.: Well, I do hope that this Institute will back up the Council to the utmost of their power in asking for a Royal Charter. It is no use humbugging about with any other sort of incorporation. (Hear, hear.) I happen to be a member of the Trinity House, and know that the Brethren went in for a supplemental Royal Charter, and had no difficulty about it. I do not think there would be the smallest difficulty in getting a charter for the Royal Colonial Institute. I believe the Government would give it with great pleasure; all that has to be done is to petition the

proper authorities for such charter ; this would only cost pen, paper, and ink, and a little brains. (Laughter.) Then with regard to the expense of the "refreshers" spoken about for counsel : I happen to be a member of the profession to which the speaker alluded, and I do not suppose there is any member of this Institute who is more heart and soul in its welfare than myself, and, being a barrister, I shall be proud to do all the legal necessities for nothing. (Laughter.) It is quite true a barrister must be engaged, but that is only to father the charter. But who would draft the charter really ? Why, the Council of this Institute, and who are so capable of doing that work ? The barrister would simply be needed to put his imprimatur to it. (A laugh.) I will do this for the Institute as a labour of love, if they like. I have been a good many years at the Bar, nearly ten, and my services shall be freely rendered without the cost of a single farthing. In fact, I should consider it a pride and a pleasure to help your Grace and the Council in what we all must think a good work, and I do hope the meeting will strengthen your hands to the utmost of their power in the efforts to obtain a Royal Charter, and thus consolidate the Royal Colonial Institute.

Sir JOHN COODE : Might I be permitted to say a word by way of explanation ? Having been Chairman of the Committee I have made many inquiries on the probability of our obtaining a Royal Charter, and the result of my inquiries just comes to this, that in the case of a professional body applying for a charter there might be difficulties, but in the case of a body such as the Royal Colonial Institute, which has nothing but Imperial interests to serve and no professional objects to be gained, the difficulty I believe at once vanishes. Even if it were not so I hold in my hand a charter obtained by a professional body, the Surveyors' Institute, granted as lately as 26th August, 1881. Now, in the face of that fact, what becomes of the alleged difficulty ? and I believe only about a year or two back a Royal Charter was granted to the Accountants' Society. In the case of both those bodies the professional difficulty existed, and notwithstanding that fact it has been overcome. But we are in a totally different position. We have, I venture to think, equally large interests to guard as the Geographical Society, which, as you know, is incorporated by Royal Charter ; and when you take into consideration the fact that the incorporation by charter, as far as we can ascertain it, will not entail a greater additional expense than about £150, the Fellows present must decide for themselves whether they will authorise the Council to apply for incorporation by Royal Charter or under the Companies Acts. (Hear, hear.)

Major-General R. W. LOWRY, C.B. : I feel confident, my Lord Duke,

from what you have yourself said, and Sir John Coode so convincingly urged, as well as from what the gallant officer near me, whom I suppose I must now call "the learned counsel," has so well enforced, I need say very little on this auspicious occasion. I am sure the Council will be glad the Fellows present have so thoroughly discussed the subject of a charter for the Royal Colonial Institute, and that, in taking whatever steps may be necessary to give effect to our wishes, they will be most ready to avail themselves of any additional light which such discussion may have thrown upon it. I would therefore earnestly ask Sir Bryan Robinson not to press his amendment, but to let there go forth from this General Meeting a unanimous expression of opinion that it is due to our Colonies, to this the Mother-Country, and to the great work and rapidly growing influence of this Institute, that the earliest steps be taken to have it endowed with a Royal Charter of Incorporation, and leaving to its Council—in full confidence—the manner of doing so.

Sir BRYAN ROBINSON : It seems to be the opinion of this meeting that my amendment should not be pressed. My object is to strengthen the hands of the Council, and although I am still of the same opinion that it would be prudent to give the Council an opportunity of expressing their views, and as my gallant friend General Lowry thinks we should be unanimous, and the feeling of this meeting seems to be against me in this matter, I beg to withdraw it. (Cheers.)

The Noble CHAIRMAN : Then I will put the first resolution. You have all heard it read, and all of you in favour of it please to hold up your hands in the usual way.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Major-General R. W. LOWRY, C.B. : After what I have already said, and after my friend Sir Bryan Robinson's graceful and gracious accedal to my request, I need detain the meeting no longer, but simply confine myself to moving—as I do now—the adoption of the resolution entrusted to me, "That the Council be requested, and are hereby authorised, to take such action as may be necessary to obtain such Royal Charter."

Mr. F. DURRON : I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution, and this sentiment will I feel sure be echoed by the other members of this Institute now present; and as a young member it is perhaps not inappropriate that I should be allowed to do so, as I may not unreasonably look forward to having the honour and pleasure of being a member of this Institute for many years to come, and in that sense I feel justified in taking a prospective view of the question just discussed. only say that I—and other Fellows

I am sure with me—am looking forward to this Institute making further continual progress, in the future no less than it has done up to the present time; and I have a feeling of great satisfaction that the amendment proposed by Sir Bryan Robinson has been withdrawn, and that the decision of the Council, arrived at, as we know has been the case, after careful consideration of our interests, should be adopted. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that the feeling of every Fellow must be that the prosperity of this Institute is largely owing to the great interest taken in it by the Council, and if the only obstacle standing in the way of our obtaining a Royal Charter is a question of ways and means, we have this satisfaction, that our funds are ample and continually increasing, and that we shall not miss the comparatively small cost which the incorporation by Royal Charter entails. I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Noble CHAIRMAN: I think it has been the intention of the Council to send their respectful congratulations to Her Majesty on Her escape from the shameful attempt on Her life—(cheers)—and as the Institute is here assembled in general meeting, I think they ought to take the opportunity of authorising the Council to send an Address from the Institute as a whole instead of only from the Council. I may take it that you give your unanimous consent to such a resolution? (Applause, and hear, hear.)

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: Perhaps I ought to mention that His Grace was not at our Council meeting, held an hour ago up-stairs, when this question was brought before us; and we came to the conclusion to send an Address on behalf of the Fellows of the Institute of the character and nature to which His Grace has referred. (Cheers.)

Mr. STRANGWAYS: I think it would have a more general appearance if the Address were presented from this meeting instead of from the Council. I will move an amendment to that effect.

The Noble CHAIRMAN: I will put it to the meeting, and take it as the authorisation from the meeting.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: The Address will be "from the Council and Fellows."

Mr. STRANGWAYS: But the Fellows have been left out.

Mr. YOUNG: Pardon me, the Fellows are not left out.

The Address was then agreed to by acclamation.

Sir CHARLES STIRLING, Bart., moved a vote of thanks to the Noble Chairman.

Sir CHARLES CLIFFORD seconded the resolution, which was passed *nem. con.*

**ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF HER MAJESTY, ON THE
SECOND OF MARCH, 1882.**

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MADAM,

The Council and Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute desire to express their deep feeling of detestation and indignation at the recent dastardly attempt upon the life of Your Majesty, and to offer their loyal and hearty congratulations upon Your Majesty's happy escape—a feeling which they are fully assured is shared by every subject of Your Majesty in the Colonies.

They rejoice that the Almighty has been graciously pleased to preserve a life so dear and so precious to Your Majesty's subjects at home and in every Dependency of the Empire—a life which they trust may be prolonged in happiness and peace for many years to come.

MANCHESTER,

Chairman of Council.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, 15, STRAND, LONDON,

7th March, 1882.

REPLY TO ADDRESS.

WHITEHALL,

31st March, 1882.

SIR,

I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful Address of the Council and Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, on the subject of the recent attempt upon the life of Her Majesty.

And I have it in command to assure you that Her Majesty is deeply sensible of the loyalty and affection of her faithful subjects.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. V. HABOURT.

The HONORARY SECRETARY,

Royal Colonial Institute, 15, Strand.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, 15, STRAND.

9th March, 1882.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to forward to your care, for the information of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (as President of the Royal Colonial Institute), a copy of an Address, which has been adopted by the Fellows of the Institute, at a Special Meeting on Tuesday last, and signed on their behalf by the Duke of Manchester, expressing their heartfelt congratulations to Her Majesty the Queen on her providential and happy escape, on Thursday last from the hands of an assassin.

The Address has been forwarded to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation to Her Majesty.

I have the honour to remain, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

FREDERICK YOUNG,

Honorary Secretary.

Lieut.-General Sir D. M. PROBYN, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.
Marlborough House, S.W.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL, S.W.

March 10th, 1882.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, with which you forward, for the information of the Prince of Wales, a copy of an Address adopted by the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, at a Special Meeting on Tuesday last, expressing their congratulations to the Queen on Her Majesty's providential escape, on the second instant, from the hands of an assassin.

The Prince of Wales desires me to beg that you will inform His Grace the Duke of Manchester (your Chairman of Council) and the Fellows of the Institute that their loyal and hearty congratulations to the Queen on Her Majesty's escape, have caused His Royal Highness much gratification.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. M. PROBYN, Lieut.-General,

Comptroller and Treasurer to

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq.
Honorary Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, New Bond-street, on Tuesday, the 14th March, 1882. In the absence of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., Chairman of Council, the chair was taken by Sir JOHN COODE, Member of Council. Amongst those present were the following :—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P.; Sir Thomas McClure, Bart., M.P.; and Lady McClure, Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G., Governor of British Guiana; Sir Algernon Borthwick, Sir Edward W. Stafford, K.C.M.G.; Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.; Mr. David MacIver, M.P.; Major-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.; Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., and Miss Barkly; Sir Francis D. Bell, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New Zealand; Miss Levin, Messrs. H. W. Freeland, James MacGeorge (South Australia), J. L. Montefiore, Edward C. Healy, Hugh Jamieson, J. C. Kemsley (Cape Colony), F. D. Deare (Cape Colony), R. J. Van Ryck de Groot (British Guiana), J. Henniker Heaton (New South Wales), Captain Alfred Maloney, Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast; Messrs. R. W. Dibden, J. Dennistoun Wood, C. J. Cooper (Japan), J. S. Keltie, D. W. Lindesay, Alex. MacRosty, Leedham White, Alfred Syer, John Payne (Natal), A. J. Cunningham, Alfred Harris, Boehm, George Reid (Cape Colony), Chas. J. Follett, B.C.L.; Robert G. Webster, Captain F. W. S. Grant (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), Messrs. W. G. Lardner, R. Scott, J. Wheeler, Kenray Murray, S. W. Silver, Hon. Henry R. Russell, M.L.C. (New Zealand), Messrs. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S.; W. E. Grigsby, LL.D.; R. Carr, Chalmers, J. R. Sheldrick, William Griffith, Thomas Allen, Henry Clark, J. Whittall, John Wertheimer, Alex. Young, Mrs. and Miss Ware, Mr. A. J. H. Baass (Sydney), Mrs. and Miss Tyler, Messrs. F. E. Ady, Ball, James Edgcome, W. S. Reid, Christopher Ellerby, George Wedlake, T. G. Pleydell (South Australia), Joseph Macpherson, Harold Gore-Browne, A. H. McDonell, H. W. Williams, Miss M. E. White, Messrs. A. T. Simpson, C. T. Just, Mrs. W. J. Harris, Miss Katherine E. Harris, Messrs. A. Stewart, Robert Marr, Colonel Martindale, C.B.; Miss Martindale, Messrs. George Roffey, Samuel Woods, H. Burlton, J. Joshua, Henry Obré, Nicholas Synnott, T. Huypers, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. H. Binns, Messrs. Marmaduke C. Pike, M. MacDonald, Calvocoressi, E. Harris, D. D. Daly (Straits Settlements), James C. Crawford (New Zealand), Commander H. G. Simpson, R.N. (Queensland), Messrs. J. A. Quinton, Edward Lucas, A. G. Perceval, Robert J. Gray, C. Pfoundes, J. Knight, J. Beaumont, William Andrew, C. Dunckley (Melbourne), T. H. Faulkner, J. Bruce (Cape Colony), G. Moffatt (Canada), R. G. C. Hamilton, J. W. P. Jauralde, H. F. Reeve, W. R. Mewburn,

James Laughland (Victoria), A. Mackenzie Mackay (Victoria), C. Hay, F. Barclay Hanbury, W. J. Clark (Victoria), N. E. Lewis (Tasmania), Paul F. Tidman, S. Gilfillan, Frank M. Dutton (South Australia), Charles Payne (British Guiana), Walter Peace (Natal). James Hora (Victoria), Mrs. Julia C. Becker, Mr. H. Kaims-Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Landale (Victoria), Dr. Landale, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Mann, Messrs. Richard Lloyd, James T. White (Ceylon), J. R. Boyd (Ceylon), Claude H. Long, M.A., W. L. Shepherd (New Zealand), William Hemmant (Queensland), Dr. Rae, F.R.S., Mrs. Rae, Miss E. Skeffington Thompson, Messrs. W. R. Richardson, J. Richardson, J. Sparks, James Windus, Mr. and Mrs. Hepple Hall (Canada), Messrs. George Dibley (Cape Colony), A. F. Halcombe (New Zealand), F. P. Labilliere, E. A. Wallace, F. D. Rich (New Zealand), Rev. R. Goodwin, M.A., Messrs. F. Glover, W. Leatham Bright, D. H. Walwyn, Paget A. Wade, Francis Renshaw (Cape Colony), Mr. and Mrs. W. Westgarth, Messrs. G. C. Ormond (New Zealand), Robert Nairn (New Zealand), John A. MacPherson (Victoria), J. D. Thomson (Cape Colony), J. H. Watson (Cape Colony), Morton Green (Natal), J. F. Vesey FitzGerald, R. S. Anderson, H. J. Glennie, Martin, J. Beveridge, H. F. Hooke, George Stevenson, W. Stevenson, H. J. Pettifer, T. Usburne, John Ashwood (West Africa), Seth Taylor, F. A. Hyndman, Thomas Sturdy, Major Trail (New Zealand), J. J. Tylor, Samuel Assor, W. A. Tyler, W. M. Barradell, R. Wyche, K. Wyche, Nisbet, E. G. Nisbet, Major Craigie, Messrs. Henry Chaytor, McMaster, Pickering, James Millar, John Howard Howard, E. H. Gough, Thos. Archer (Agent-General for Queensland), John S. Prince (Cape Colony), J. S. Knevett (British Columbia), Charles Williams (British Guiana), Fred. Jas. Lloyd, A. M. Brown, M.D., Major P. R. Champion, R.M.L.I., and Mr. Frederick Young (Honorary Secretary).

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that since the last meeting, 22 new Fellows had been elected, viz., 6 Resident and 16 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

A. H. J. Baass, Esq. (late of New South Wales), Charles Edenborough, Esq., Frederick Elder, Esq., Robert Giffen, Esq., Assistant Secretary Commercial Department, Board of Trade; W. J. Harris, Esq., and T. Vernon, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Frederick Button, Esq. (Natal), Hon. W. J. Clark, M.L.C. (Victoria), H. W. Danby, Esq. (Victoria), G. H. Garrett, Esq. (Sierra Leone), Rev. Canon Gaul (Cape Colony), Andrew Gilmour, Esq. (Melbourne), Charles Lumley Hill, Esq., M.L.A. (Queensland), Frank Hood, Esq. (Lagos), M. L. Jarrett, Esq. (British Sherbro'), John McLennan, Esq. (New Zealand), D. Morris, Esq. (Jamaica), O. L. O'Connor, Esq. (Mauritius), Edward D. Pitman, Esq. (Melbourne), Dr. J. F. Rockstroh (New Zealand), George Stevenson, Esq. (Melbourne), Hawtrey Thwaites, Esq. (Ceylon).

The following donations, presented to the Institute since the last Meeting, were announced :—

The Government of Canada :

Blue Books, 1881.

The Government of Ceylon :

Proceedings of the Legislative Council.

The Government of South Australia :

Parliamentary Debates, 1880.

The Government of Tasmania :

Journals of the House of Assembly, 1878-79 and 80.

Acts of Parliament, 1826-80. 4 Vols,

The Colonial Office :

Payne's Lagos and West African Almanac, 1882.

The Agent-General for New South Wales :

Registrar-General's Report on the Vital Statistics of Sydney and Suburbs, 1881.

The Anthropological Institute :

Journals of the Institute, Vol. XI., No. 8, February, 1882.

The Liverpool Free Library :

29th Annual Report.

The Royal Commission for the Australian Exhibitions :

Report of the Royal Commission, 1882.

Colonel T. St. L. Alcock :

Histoire Philosophique et Politique des établissement et du Commerce des Européans dans les deux Indes. 6 Vols.

C. H. Allen, Esq. :

The Anti-Slavery Reporter, Vol. II., Nos. 1 and 2.

J. G. Bourinot, Esq. (Ottawa) :

The Canadian Monthly, January, 1882.

C. D. Collet, Esq. :

Diplomatic Review. Mr. Urquhart's Pamphlets.

Dr. Langham Dale (Cape Colony) :

Cape of Good Hope University Calendar, 1882.

Henry Gray, Esq. :

The Classics for the Million. An Epitome in English of the works of the Principal Greek and Latin Authors. 1 Vol., 1881.

H. H. Hayter, Esq. :

Victorian Year Book, 1882.

Statistical Register of Victoria, 1880.

Hugh Munro Hull, Esq. :

Walch's Tasmanian Almanac, 1882.

Mrs. M. H. Marsh :

Queensland Parliamentary Debates, 1862-65.

W. J. Menzies, Esq. :

New Methods for Wool Washing.

Charles Meldrum, Esq. :

Weather, Health and Forests—Report on the Mortality from
Malarial Fever in Mauritius.

G. Molineux, Esq. :

Memoir of the Molineux Family by the donor. 1 Vol., 1882.

G. G. M. Nichol, Esq. :

An Essay on Sierra Leone, 1882.

Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles (British Honduras) :

British Honduras Almanac, 1882.

J. Gibson Starke, Esq., M.A. :

Ceylon Blue Books, 1851.

Lieut.-Colonel Wm. White, Ottawa :

Canadian Blue Books, 1881.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. WILLIAM J. HARRIS, F.S.S., to read the following paper, entitled—

THE COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES OF FEDERATION.

I think it is unnecessary for me to enlarge on the fact of there being a general desire on the part of the inhabitants of Great Britain and also of our Colonial population in all parts of the world for a tightening of those cords which bind us to one another. Paper after paper is read at these meetings testifying to the feeling which exists on both sides, and I believe that it has no distinction in party politics. There is therefore no necessity for me to trespass on politics, even if such a thing were allowed. I have no doubt that if it were put to the vote of all Englishmen in all parts of the world, whether home or Colonial, that there would be nine in favour of the union of the Empire where there would be one against it.

Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, bore witness to this in a speech he made in New York during last month, and predicted that the natural future of Great Britain and her Colonies would be that of complete Federation.

I must, however, look a little beyond that feeling of sentimental affection and mutual consideration which finds such ready expression at these meetings, and see if there is some underlying bond of interest which, by being strengthened, would for ever set at rest all talk of separation of any one of the component parts of the Empire from the others.

I give below some figures from the official returns shewing how the exports from this country have grown more with our own Colonies than with other countries during the last twenty years.

SUMMARY OF THE VALUE OF EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, EXCLUSIVE OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL, DISTINGUISHING FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS, DURING THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

	Period. 1861-65	Period. 1866-70.	Period. 1871-75.	Period. 1876-1880.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—				
Europe.....	£ 275,868,491	£ 364,319,201	£ 512,431,174	£ 407,507,163
America	167,594,431	225,584,469	280,929,445	184,636,230
Other Countries	63,249,925	94,850,388	84,825,363	76,557,753
Totals	£406,708,839	£686,784,658	£878,185,781	£688,790,136
Increase over preceding period	—	£190,075,819	£191,401,123	—
Decrease over preceding period	—	—	—	£209,395,645
BRITISH POSSESSIONS:—				
Increase over preceding period	£234,879,604	253,070,067	321,374,099	337,201,063
Totals	—	18,190,463	68,804,633	15,526,364

RECAPITULATION.

	£	£	£	£
Foreign Countries	406,708,839	686,784,658	878,185,781	688,790,136
British Possessions	234,879,604	253,070,067	321,374,099	337,201,063
Totals	£731,588,443	£939,854,725	£1,199,560,470	£1,006,991,199
Increase over preceding period	—	£206,286,282	£259,705,745	—
Decrease over preceding period	—	—	—	£193,569,381

On examining these figures, the increasing importance of our Colonial trade becomes at once conspicuous.

Thus in the five years, 1876-80, the decrease in our exports to the rest of the world amounted to £209,395,645, compared with the previous quinquennial period, while the exports to our Colonies advanced £15,526,364. This increase is the more important seeing that prices of all our exports were very much lower. Probably if the prices of 1871-5 had been maintained, the increase might have been 100 millions instead of 15 millions. It must also be borne in mind that our exports to the Colonies consist almost entirely of manufactured goods, and that they, therefore, represent a much larger employment of labour at home when compared with those of the rest of the world. My object this evening will be to show that by a federation of all commercial interests the rates of increase might be not only maintained but enormously increased.

The great example which we have of successful Federation is that of the United States. The Northern States saw the immense importance of Federation in 1864, when the Southern States declared their independence. It is well known that the question of slavery alone would never have caused the North to spend all the blood and treasure that was then spent, and to burden the nation with a debt amounting to £500,000,000. Had the South been successful

and established her independence, the Western States, as well as California, would probably have followed suit, and there would have been four little kingdoms instead of one great Confederacy. Capitalists would have held back from investments, tariffs would have been imposed here and altered there, and trade and agriculture would have shrunk into narrow compass. This is what President Lincoln and the other statesmen of his day foresaw, and every farthing spent has been most amply repaid to the people, as I shall show by a few statistics mostly collected from American sources. It may be said that the American Union has within itself almost as many differences of climate and soil as Great Britain and her Colonies. The mineral wealth is probably about equal, the better quality of the coal and iron found in England being balanced by the larger quantity of more precious metals found in the great mines of the Rocky Mountains. The commercial policy of the States has been the same as her political. To build up a world within a world has been the aim of almost all her eminent men. The agricultural capacity of the country has been the groundwork of its wealth. Firstly, the cotton crop, which was the special industry before the civil war, and afterwards the cultivation of grain, which has brought population to the Far West, have both played into the hands of the national policy.

In reviewing the commercial growth of the American Union I shall to a great extent confine myself to a description of the great extension which has taken place in farming in the Western States during the last two decades. Being myself an importer of corn from all parts of the world, I feel more capable of giving correct views in regard to this business than to any other. In 1860 the Western States were very thinly populated, and the communications required for bringing this fertile tract into usefulness were mostly unmade. The land was known to be extremely fertile, and the making of railways has converted what was almost valueless into enormous national wealth. This extension of the railway system has been at the bottom of the great prosperity of the United States. The fertility of the land brought the railways ; the railways produced the agriculture ; the agriculture brought the increase of population ; the population formed the towns ; the towns made the commerce, and the commerce made the prosperity of the manufacturing centres.

This is the reasoning that has made Americans protectionists. They consider their own Federal Union is a world within itself. With nearly all the products of the globe produced at home, they consider they can exchange them among themselves more profitably

than they can exchange with other nations, with many necessary charges added. They practice the most complete free trade between all parts of the Union, and if there were no other country in the world the United States alone would prove the soundness of the views of Adam Smith.

Agriculture has, however, thus far been developed at a greater rate than manufacturing industry, and hence they have a surplus for export, which has increased enormously during the last five years.

Senator Morrill, in his speech on the Tariff question in the United States Senate, on December 8, 1881, made use of these words: "Agriculture has made immense strides forward. The recent export of food products, though never larger, is not equal "by twenty-fold to home consumption." According to his opinion, therefore, the great Federal Union does not seem to be in any large degree dependent on exports of food. If the food exported only reaches one-twentieth part of that consumed there would be no very serious loss if the export ceased. I am, however, disposed to doubt the correctness of this opinion. I believe that it would take America some years to recoup a serious diminution of her export trade in food. Her export trade in cotton is comparatively secure to her. No country in the world has such advantages for cotton culture, and the peculiar quality grown becomes a necessity in the manufactures of older countries. I will now give a few figures, showing the increase in wheat culture. The acreage under wheat has increased from 19,900,000 acres in 1871 to 86,000,000 acres in 1880. The export has increased in a still more important ratio, viz., from 5,000,000 quarters in 1871 to 21,000,000 quarters in 1880.

The increase both in acreage and exports of maize or Indian corn is in like proportions. It is therefore quite evident that agriculture has made greater strides than any other industry, seeing that the produce is far more than can be consumed.

Comparing the increase in land under wheat with the increase in railways opened, it is remarkable to see how the one has kept pace with the other. Thus in 1870 there were 46,000 miles open, and in 1880 nearly 90,000 miles. The progress in this country for the same period has been from 15,500 miles to 17,900, or only 2,400 miles here against more than 40,000 there.

As regards the increase in national wealth during the decade, I take the following extract from Senator Morrill's speech: "Our "aggregate wealth in 1860 was 19 billions of dollars, but is estimated to have advanced in 1880 to over 40 billions." It is probable that the national wealth now amounts to close upon 10,000 millions

of pounds sterling. The American plan of calculating national wealth is, in my opinion, more correct than that adopted by Mr. Giffen and other political economists in our own country. They simply take the value of everything existing in America, and reckon nothing for investments of their citizens in other countries. In Mr. Giffen's calculations all the investments of Englishmen in America are computed as national wealth, but it is very difficult to understand how such wealth could possibly be made available for national purposes.

The next point to notice is the increasing independence of the wage-earning classes.

In 1860 the number of workpeople, men and women, employed in cotton manufactures, was 122,000, and their earnings were 24 millions of dollars; while in 1880 there were 175,000, and their earnings were 42 millions of dollars.

In 1860 the number of men and women employed in the woollen industry was 41,000, and their earnings were 9½ millions of dollars, while in 1880 the number was 140,000, and their wages 47 millions of dollars.

Wages in all other occupations have advanced in a similar way. The cost of living is in some respects considerably more than in this country, and in other respects very much less. In all probability a working man can live about as cheaply there as here, but he has more to spend, and consequently lives better in America. The wages of farm-servants who live in the house, and have everything found except clothes, are more than double those paid in this country.

Pauperism is almost unknown, and the deposits in savings banks are estimated to amount to over 160 millions sterling, or more than double those of England.

Wealth and the good things of this life are more equally divided than in this country, and the population is every week increasing by upwards of 15,000 immigrants, who bring with them little besides the clothes on their backs.

The Public Debt has been reduced from about 500 millions sterling in 1870 to 890 millions in 1880, and the interest thereon from 26 to 16 millions.

The American people depend on their own inherent strength rather than on armies and navies. They value home industry more than foreign commerce, and have nothing but their coasts to defend. They, however, admit the commercial value to a nation of its exports by a clause in their Constitution which prohibits any duties being levied thereon.

In concluding my remarks on the great results of Federal union in the United States, I will now read some of the concluding remarks in the speech of Senator Morrill, made in the Senate only two months since. He says : "England with all her faults is great, "but unfortunately has not room to support her greatness, and "must have cheap food, and be able to offer better wages, or part "with great numbers of her people. I most sincerely hope her "statesmen—and she is never without those of eminence—will "prove equal to their great trust and to any crisis; but we cannot "surrender the welfare of our Republic to any foreign Empire. "Free trade may or may not be England's necessity. Certainly "it is not our necessity, and it has not reached and never will "reach the altitude of a science. Any impost on corn then it is "clear would now produce an exodus of her labouring population "that would soon leave the banner of Victoria waving over a "second-rate power."

It is the latter part of these remarks of Senator Morrill which I challenge, and the rest of this paper will be devoted to an attempt to refute them.

Having shown what an important matter Federal union has been to the United States, I next come to the consideration of the position of this country in regard to her Colonies, and to a comparison of the results which should follow from our adopting a similar policy. The objection generally raised is that the ocean divides us, and that therefore the cases are wholly dissimilar. It is a very shallow objection. Our own skill in shipbuilding and navigating is equal to the enterprise which the Americans have shown in railway construction. It is the industry of all others of which we are most deservedly proud, and the necessity of greatly increased ocean carriage to and from all our Colonies would vastly promote it. Our wealth in iron and coal in England is undoubtedly greater than that of the United States. Our agricultural land in the Colonies is more extensive. In one thing we must confess some inferiority, viz., in the quality of the cotton produced compared with America; but against this we produce tea and coffee, which articles are not produced by America.

Our Colonies are comparatively undeveloped, and therefore no very important manufacturing interests have yet grown up. We should not attempt to discourage any manufactures in them that are likely to lead to a successful home supply, but it would be most unwise to foster by protection those which are not. The ability to produce food and raw materials on the part of our Colonies is the chief point we have to consider, and whether it would be to the

material well-being of both to fuse their interests in such a manner as to make our future trade flow more in one channel than it has hitherto done. There is no doubt about the capacity of England to produce all the manufactures required by the Colonies at the cheapest possible cost, and I have no doubt about the Colonies being able to produce our food supply. I shall review as shortly as possible the agricultural capacity of each of our larger possessions.

INDIA.

Of all our Dependencies, India seems likely to do most for us for some years to come. In that vast country we have a population in great part given up to the pursuit of agriculture: about 70 per cent. of the adult males are employed in this occupation; and although the cultivation may be in many cases of the rudest kind, yet it only requires time and the invention of suitable labour-saving implements to improve it greatly. To attempt to alter the present system, and to supplant it by a sudden introduction of English or American machinery, no doubt would be a failure. The Indian farmer is like all others; he knows what his own soil and climate will produce, and he has established a rule of thumb of his own, which science can doubtless improve upon but cannot upset. India is probably at the present time more given up to agriculture than any country in the world. It therefore seems strange that with the demand for imported food which has existed in England for the last twenty years, there should have been so little received from India until the last three or four years. I well remember the first arrivals of Indian wheat in London. When the samples were first shown at Mark Lane the general verdict of the corn trade was that it would never come into consumption in this country. The grain seemed to be nothing but shells, and the flour had been eaten out by weevils. It is perfectly wonderful how this state of things has been improved upon since then. Instead of the grain taking months to arrive at the port of shipment from the interior, and thus being subject in that hot country to the ravages of weevil, it now comes down in a few days. The result has been that we now get all qualities of wheat from Bombay and Calcutta in as good order as we do from the United States. There is a great variety in quality, from the finest white wheat almost equal to Australian, to the coarsest red, which, although selling at a much lower price, produces certain glutinous qualities which could only previously be found in the wheat of other countries, and on which millers in this country were almost dependent. The export from

all Indian ports of the wheat harvested in 1881 will probably amount to 4,500,000 qrs., or more than one-third part of the whole supply required by the United Kingdom ; but this probably does not represent one-third part of what India can spare. What is needed is an extension of the railway system into those fertile tracts which lie too far from the trunk lines made by Government. As I have before explained, these lines have been made in the United States with a view of producing their own traffic, population, and towns. How much more successful might they be in India, where the cultivation is already in existence and the population already provided.

It would be presumptuous in me to animadvert on our Indian railway system. The Government has thus far kept nearly the whole of it in its own power. The policy may be right, but to a commercial mind it seems that enterprise is somewhat checked by these restrictions. I am told, however, that no private enterprise would have started the work without Government intervening. The length of railways thus made during the last thirty years in India is only about 10,000 miles. In the United States, on the other system, it is 90,000 miles. The Indian lines have been made in a most substantial manner, and there has doubtless been some gain in this respect over private enterprise in the United States. In India the acreage under wheat is said to be about the same as in the United States, viz., 86,000,000 acres. The disadvantage which the Indian farmer suffers from in competition with the American is dearer carriage. This may be to some extent removed by the speedy construction of railways into all the producing centres. We have refused to foster new industries in India, such as the manufactures of cotton fabrics, greatly to the disgust of many of the natives ; let us show them by our future conduct that we desire to foster that great industry which seems to be so peculiarly suitable to their climate and population. Even as a matter of self-interest it must pay our Government. The taxes in India are raised from the land ; the average tax on every acre of cultivated land amounts to two shillings, which is calculated to be five and a half per cent. of the value of the produce. By making these railways, and thus increasing the value of the land and bringing a larger quantity into useful cultivation, the Government, at the expense of some little outlay—possibly unremunerative at the first—would prepare the way to a future large increase of revenue, and would lessen the percentage which that revenue would bear to the value of the produce grown. Canals also should be made, wherever practicable, and especially in the districts which are devoted to rice culture. The wheat plant is not so dependent on

rain as the rice, but still the produce is increased considerably in those neighbourhoods which are available for irrigation. There is one advantage which the Indian farmer has over the American : his wants are smaller and his labour is extremely cheap. But against this must be set the ocean freight, which can never be equalised.

By encouraging the construction of public works in India, however, the outward freights from this country would become more active, and steamships could then afford to perform the return journey at a more reasonable rate. The Suez Canal charges alone amount to as much as 2s. 6d. per qr. on every quarter of wheat that comes from India to this country by steamship. Shipowners cannot therefore afford to bring wheat from Calcutta at an average freight much below 10s. per qr., or from Bombay at 9s. per qr. Compared with the freight from New York to Liverpool there is therefore a disadvantage to the Indian grower of at least 5s. or 6s. per qr.

The chief districts in India for the growth of wheat are the Punjab and the North-west provinces. The Central provinces, Berar and Bombay, are also increasing their growth quite as fast as the facilities for transport can be provided.

The Indian land-tax is a far heavier burden on agriculture than any similar tax in the Western States of America.

AUSTRALASIA.

Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand grow as fine wheat as any country in the world can produce. The climate of New Zealand is especially suited to a large cultivation of all grain ; it is less subject to drought than that of Australia. The growth of wheat in Australia has been developed to a considerable extent for many years past. Wheat-farming has not, however, advanced nearly so rapidly as sheep-farming. There are large tracts of land which are excellent sheep-runs, and pay better in that form than in any other. The recent discovery that fresh meat can be brought from the Antipodes in a frozen state has a most important bearing on our trade with Australia. The meat arrives in our docks looking as fresh as the day it was killed ; it is then removed into special refrigerating-chambers constructed for the purpose by the Royal Victoria Dock Company, and kept there until sold. As usual with new things there is a sort of prejudice on the part of the butchers against frozen meat, but it is probably made the most of with a view to buy it the cheaper. The recent arrivals have made about 5d. to 6d. per lb., and are said to pay a profit ; at all events the shipments continue. Butter is also preserved in the same manner, and it is likely that this will be a great success ; I hope that it may

ultimately take the place of the French supply. Wool is the most important export of Australia, and the demand for mutton and wool together will bring into profitable occupation vast tracts of land that would not grow wheat.

There is, however, an immense acreage available for the growth of wheat; nothing is needed but the railways to connect it with the shipping ports. The colonists do not regard wheat as a very paying crop; nevertheless, it is calculated that from the crop just harvested there will be 2,000,000 qrs. to spare for export. Australia, as compared with the United States, stands at a greater disadvantage even than India does. There is, again, that item of freight. It cannot be reckoned at less than 12s. per qr. from Melbourne or Port Adelaide, against 5s. from the Atlantic ports of America. Thus there is a disadvantage attending the Australian supply of about 7s. per qr., and as labour is about as dear in Australia as in the United States there is no set-off on that account. The same disadvantage attends their competition in meat and all perishable products. The cost of refrigerating-chambers on board ship is considerable, and instead of being only for a fortnight's voyage the expense has to be incurred for one lasting about six weeks. The trade is of great value to our mercantile marine, and with an encouragement to railroad development, by which we should have good outward freights for iron as well as inward freights for provisions, it would bring much greater prosperity to us as shipowners than any one-sided trade with the United States is ever likely to do.

The capacity of New Zealand for exporting is at present limited to about half a million quarters of wheat, but, as before said, the climate is more suitable than that of Australia for wheat farming, and there is no reason why the quantity should not increase four-fold when the country has been more developed. English capitalists at the present time even are only too glad to make large outlay both in Australia and New Zealand, and if the political position in regard to this country were strengthened by Federation, the flow of capital would be all the greater.

The capabilities of Australia for wine-growing are undoubtedly very great. The late treaty with France acted most prejudicially to that interest; nearly all the Australian wines, being of greater strength, had to pay 2s. 6d. per gallon duty for entering this country, whereas the light wines of France only paid 1s. per gallon. If Australian or Cape wine comes into competition with any British manufactures, such as beer, the duty ought not to exceed the excise which is paid at home. By giving this relief we should stimulate the growth in Australia and the Cape Colony, and give our colonists

every advantage in fostering an industry which will no doubt become a very important addition to their prosperity.

CANADA.

The paper which was read in this Institute last month gave the members a glowing description of the future prospects of our North American dominions.

The province of Manitoba and the neighbouring territory extends over 100,000,000 acres of the finest land in the world. This land is said to be more adapted for the growth of wheat than for any other purpose. Colonel Grant informed us that in order to make it available much railway work had to be done. Canada therefore stands at some disadvantage with the United States. In the first place, the cost of freight from Montreal is more than from New York; and in the second place, the cold is more severe, and shipments cannot be made during the winter months, when the St. Lawrence is frozen.

I took occasion in the discussion which followed the reading of Colonel Grant's paper to animadvert upon the support which the reader gave to the protective policy adopted by the Dominion, more particularly so since an attempt is evidently made to foster certain industries which probably would not succeed without protection as against the Mother-Country. The noble Duke who occupied the chair, explained, when I sat down, that it was impossible for Canada to protect these industries from competition on the part of the United States without likewise protecting them from ourselves. This explanation shows to me how very far we are from Federation with our Colonies. The true principles on which Federation should be based would be those on which the different parts of the United States are bound together—viz., that of the nearest possible approach to free trade amongst all the component parts. England, I fear, has missed the opportunity of complete free trade with her Colonies, but I see no reason why our steps should not be gradually retraced. Where tariffs have been established for revenue purposes, they cannot be at once done away with; the finances of the particular Colony would be disorganised by such an operation, but a gradual process of reduction and ultimate extinction should be adopted. Where, on the other hand, the tariff has been imposed for the purpose of building up special trades, certain circumstances should be taken into account before any alteration is made. The chief thing to consider would be: Has the industry, so protected in its infancy, a reasonable chance of success in its older age?

The disadvantages from which the food producer in Canada suffers in comparison with one in the United States are very small.

No greater difference could possibly be made than about 2s. per qr. in the cost of laying down wheat in England.

If any advantage be given to our other Colonies over foreign countries, Canada could not lay claim to so much as Australia and India. I imagine the general feeling of most Englishmen would be rather to give our colonists equal advantages with foreigners, than to punish foreigners for their sakes.

It is impossible to say what quantity of wheat British North America will be able to supply; the quantities named are almost fabulous.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Having referred above to the nature of our commercial treaties as affecting Federation with our Colonies, I will now give a few particulars bearing on this point.

At the present time there exist about forty commercial treaties between Great Britain and various other nations, large and small.

I will give the terms of the treaty with Belgium, dated July 23, 1862. The clause regarding the Colonies runs as follows : "Art. XV. Articles, the produce or manufacture of Belgium, shall not be subject in the British Colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin."

This treaty is still in existence. On the 6th August, 1866, the Legislatures of the Australian Colonies obtained power by a special Act of Parliament "to alter, revise, and amend their tariffs; and the "same, when so altered and amended, shall be considered valid." Prior to this date all alterations, &c., had to be submitted to the approval of the Queen. It thus becomes a matter of great doubt whether, since that Act, the Australian Colonies have been in a position to depart from our treaty with Belgium or not. Moreover, by the favoured nation clause which exists in nearly all our treaties with foreign countries, there is very little doubt that every contracting power can claim the same rights as Belgium obtained by that treaty. If this be so, it is impossible for the Colonies to grant to the Mother-Country any advantages that all other countries would not equally share in. But now I come to the most important treaty of all, viz., that made with the German Zollverein on May 30th, 1865, and which now exists in the same form with Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Colonial Clause runs thus : "In those Colonies "and 'Possessions' (of Her Britannic Majesty) the produce of the "States of the Zollverein shall not be subject to any higher or other "import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom of Great

" Britain and Ireland, or of any other country of the like kind ; nor
" shall the exportation from those Colonies or Possessions to the
" Zollverein be subject to any higher or other duties than the ex-
" portation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

This not only binds our Colonies to give every facility to the Zollverein which they give to the Mother-Country, but also prevents the Mother-Country from making any commercially advantageous arrangement with her Colonies which she will not equally extend to Germany, and consequently to all other nations which have the most favoured nation clause.

In some treaties the word " Colonies " is alone used, in others " British Dominions," in others " Colonies and Foreign Possessions," and in others " British Territories."

The fact is, we have thrown away our powers in the most lavish manner in these commercial treaties, but, most fortunately for us, they have nearly all reached the date when, by giving twelve months' notice, we can terminate them. It is a most important matter for Parliament at once to investigate, and especially so since the French Government entirely ignores that any of the Colonies have the same interests as the United Kingdom.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I have endeavoured to point out to you, in the first place, by the example of the United States, what an important element Federation is in a nation's development ; and how it brings into play the resources of capitalists, and builds up within a country that exchange of productions which such a country as the United States, and such an Empire as Great Britain and her Colonies, may be said to possess in equal bounty. I have, in the second place, shown what articles of commerce our various Colonies seem to be most fitted to produce, and how, by encouraging the trade in those articles, we should encourage our own home trade at the same time. The extension of railways in a productive country I hold to be synonymous with the increase of its internal wealth, and without railways the finest lands in the world may lie utterly useless. The admission I have been compelled to make in each case where I have compared our Colonies with the United States, is that the cultivator of the soil cannot possibly obtain so high a price for his produce as the producer under equal conditions in the United States, from the one fact that ocean freight is cheaper from New York than from any of our own Possessions. The question therefore arises whether we can redress this disadvantage under which our Colonies labour, and put them on the same terms as other countries, such

as Russia, Prussia, the United States, and all other food-producing countries. A great objection is expressed by most of our politicians of both parties to a tax on food. I do not for one moment share in that objection under present circumstances. The world has applied itself to the production of food in such a wonderful manner during the last few years, that, if it had not been for disastrous harvests in Europe since 1878, there could have been no demand for such enormous quantities as have been sent forward. As it is, the price of wheat during the three years 1878-79-80 was only 44s. 11d. per qr., a price which is considerably below the cost of production in this country, after paying a moderate rent and the burdens incident to agriculture.

There is a law of commerce which has general application, that a failure in the supply of any article is made good to the producer to some extent by a corresponding advance in the price. But this has not held good, and the three years of our worst crops were years of greater cheapness than have been known in the present century, excepting two periods of the same duration, when the low price was caused by enormous crops at home. The question for Englishmen to consider is whether they have bound themselves to an opinion which is to regulate their future commercial conduct against all reason to the contrary. I have endeavoured to show that our Colonies have the means of supplying us with all the food we require, and that they are now competing with the United States and Russia for that supply, although they do so at a great disadvantage to themselves. I have shown that they are able to take from us the materials which are necessary for the almost unlimited extension of this supply. But can Englishmen expect that either of these results will follow unless our emigrants and settlers in those distant lands can make as good a living as they could by emigrating to the United States? We desire to benefit our own flesh and blood, and they desire in return to benefit us. They have proved their ability to produce food as cheaply as we could possibly wish to have it. Australia has sent us her mutton at 5d. per lb., India has sent us her wheat at 40s. per qr., Canada has sent us her beef at 6d. per lb. What more do we want? Is it good policy to make food any cheaper than this? Can our home supply be kept up in this country if we do, and if we reduce it further is there not a great political danger hanging over us? To come to plain speaking, I would propose that we invite all our Colonies to enter a Federal Union, on the understanding that a compensating duty is levied on the imports of wheat and meat from other countries, so that the Colonial exports may yield as good results to the growers

as those which come from Russia and America. I would allow them to charge import duties as against foreign countries, if they wish, in excess of those charged on our own manufactures ; but they must make a gradual reduction in their tariff as regards ourselves. I much doubt if we require any protection with them as against foreign countries, but the right ought to be reserved.

When Mr. Cobden negotiated the French Treaty in 1860, the French negotiators argued that free trade on equal terms was impossible, as England had some advantage in coal, &c., which the French could never have. It was maintained at the time, that even Mr. Cobden admitted that there was some reason in the objection. Is there not the same reason in the respective position of Great Britain and her Colonies in contrast with other sources of supply ? We are further apart, and the disadvantage can never be made good while our present policy prevails. There is another reason why a tax on these articles of human food would not be at all unreasonable as against foreign countries : the produce of our own land is taxed in various ways to the tune of something like 10 per cent. on its value. On our system of mixed farming this amounts to 4s. per qr. on a quarter of wheat worth 40s. ; ½d. per lb. on meat worth 7½d. per lb. Why should not other countries pay as much ? The only argument I ever heard against it was that the charges of transport were sufficient protection, but the charges of transport are not now the half of what they used to be from such ports as New York, Odessa, and St. Petersburg. Why should the food coming from these places not contribute to the revenue as much as our own ? We levy the same tax on foreign spirits as we charge by excise on those made at home. Why should we give the makers of gin an advantage over the manufacturers of food ? The argument might still have force against taxing our Colonies where the charges of transport still amount to moderate protection. Surely on such conditions our Colonies would be only too happy to enter and maintain with us a great Federal Union, with local government for all, but also with the way open to their public men to attain to distinction in the Mother Country. My paper is devoted to the commercial considerations, and I will not, therefore, trench on the more political aspect of the question, but surely we have men of mark in the Colonies who would soon make known to us what the political desires of the Colonies really were. As regards ourselves, our interests in Europe would be much reduced. With our great Colonial Empire we could afford to watch the quarrels of European nations with comparative unconcern, and war should be made an impossibility, except where the vital interests of any part

of our great Empire were affected. The answer that I shall receive is, of course, the usual one : "The people of England will never allow a tax on food." If the people of England really wish to give their brethren abroad an inducement to enter a great Customs Union, it is the only way in which it can be done. The Colonies cannot be stimulated in any other way. We cannot put a tax on foreign cotton or wool, or, in fact, on any raw material used in manufacture, which is largely produced in foreign countries. Our success depends in great measure on our being able to produce manufactures at as low a price as possible, and any duty that we place on the raw material would be paid by the colonists themselves when they have to buy the manufactured article.

Wheat has for years been too cheap in this country. It is more a question of averting a further fall than causing any important rise. Even if the price rose 3s. per qr., it would not cost the working man with a wife and family more than 10s. per annum extra. Our import of wheat, with an average harvest, is 18,000,000 qrs. If we had to pay 3s. more on that, it would amount to about £2,000,000 to the country. The remission of the tax on tea would far more than make it good to the consumers. It always seems to me somewhat absurd to make a matter of such small importance into a question of principle. There is no parallel between the present time and 1846, when the sliding scale tended to prevent foreign countries from growing much wheat. We should stimulate growth in our Colonies more than we should stop it elsewhere.

PRICES OF ENGLISH WHEAT.

20 years from	1800 to 1819	88s. 0d. per qr.
30 "	1820 to 1849	57s. 6d. "
25 "	1850 to 1874	53s. 0d. "
7 "	1875 to 1881	46s. 10d. "
4 "	1878 to 1881	46s. 0d. "

The above table, to which I desire to call your special attention, shows what a very important decline there has been in the value of wheat. No doubt in the early part of this century, when wages were little more than half what they are now, and the price of wheat nearly double, a rise or fall of a few shillings per quarter was of the greatest importance to the comfort of thousands of families ; but now the tables are turned, and our home production, which is of greater moment to us than any other, is dwindling away, from the simple fact that it will not pay ; and surely if we are to allow this state of things to continue we ought at least to

give to our colonists the same chance of prospering by our wants as is enjoyed by the other nations of the world. By this means we should do our part towards the attainment of that Commercial Federation which I have in this paper endeavoured to show would be of such benefit both to the Colonies and to the Mother-Country, cementing our Empire by the mutual interests of all parts of it.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN: As this is a subject on which opinions differ very widely, and upon which some gentlemen present may feel very warmly, I should like, before the discussion commences, to express the hope—which I am sure would have been urged by His Grace the Duke of Manchester if he had been in the chair to-night—that the discussion will be carried on temperately and dispassionately by all who may take part in it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GLOVER: There is no one in this meeting who can be more surprised at this sudden call than I am. I had not the slightest idea that I should have to open this discussion; but I thought I might be allowed the privilege, as a stranger here for the first time, of taking some part in it. I will not, however, shrink from the invitation to commence the discussion. I confess that the cheers which greeted the reading of the paper by my friend, Mr. Harris, rather led me to suppose that I am in a small minority here-to-night. (No, no.) Well, I am very glad to hear Mr. Harris has quoted in this paper such distinguished names as those of Adam Smith and Richard Cobden, names which will be revered as long as the English language is known; but surely there have been things said in the paper to-night which are almost sufficient to make those two distinguished worthies rise from their graves. These names were most ingeniously used in the paper; they were quoted by the writer as great authorities in his judgment; but I confess that I must have read backwards everything that I ever read from Adam Smith and Richard Cobden if I could imagine for a single moment that they would have supported the main proposition of Mr. Harris. (Hear, hear.) For unless I greatly mistake—by the very hasty and cursory perusal of the paper as he has read it to-night—and no one in this room will regret more than I shall myself if I either misjudge Mr. Harris's sentiments or the argument: I say, unless I have altogether mistaken the drift of the paper, it comes to this, that my friend would levy a protectionist duty on wheat and meat from the British Colonies with a differentiated scale. (No, no.) Perhaps gentlemen will allow me to finish the sentence—(hear, hear, and a laugh)—differentiated scale according to the geographical distances.

from which they come. (Hear, hear. Now, I ask the gentlemen who interrupted me just now, have I misconstrued the paper? If I have I shall be very sorry. I understand the idea to be that there should be a scale of duty of such elevation from the nearest country from which our largest supplies come, that there might be a tapering diminution in the rate of duty—so much from Canada, so much less duty from Australia and New Zealand, and so much from India, if it happened to come by the Cape route, and so much less if it came by the Suez Canal. (No, no, and hear, hear.) Gentlemen will, I presume, follow me in the discussion, and I shall be most glad to know that I have misapprehended my friend's meaning. As I understand the paper it proposes in the first place a duty on wheat in the interest of the Colonies and the home consumer, which I cannot quite see, and that that is not to be a uniform duty on wheat and meat, but that there s to be a sliding scale, not according to the price at home as formerly, but a sliding scale which is to be regulated geographically. (Hear, hear, and No, no.) Well, those who follow me in the discussion will be able to point out if I am wrong, and if I am, I shall be only too happy to be corrected. All I take leave to add at the present is this, that if that, or anything like that, is the proposal which my friend recommends, I do not think it would be an unfair request to address to him something like that question which was lately propounded in another place to the Home Rulers—"Gentlemen, how are you going to do it?" The Home Rule members were called upon in Parliament recently to show how they were to maintain the United Kingdom with a separate Parliament in Ireland. And I hold that any gentleman in the nineteenth century who asks us to go back to the exploded methods of taxation is bound to show how a sliding scale, regulated by geographical distance, could be settled and practically carried out at this time of day. Now, the paper to-night relates to a great subject—it is something about Federation; and it pains me extremely even to appear to be speaking in opposition to a writer who is recommending Federation, because, so far as this paper is a recommendation of Federation, I distinctly believe in it. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, I not only believe in Federation as a great political principle, but it seems to me that it is the principle of government which is more distinctly emerging just now than any other principle of government. Whether we look to what happened a little while ago in the Far West, or what happened more recently in Germany, or what is looming in Russia, or what is taking place in the detached provinces of Turkey, it is clear that Federation as the principle of government is steadily growing East, West, North, and South, and a

better proclamation for the management of our great British Empire I cannot conceive. (Hear, hear.) It is a regret to me that I even seem to oppose it, and the more so because there are commercial advantages about Federation, though not in the direction pointed out by Mr. Harris. But what are they? I take leave to say to the reader of the paper that, although I cannot agree with him that any such system of finance or tariff arrangements as that which he has sketched out would ever work, I do most heartily believe that if a good Federal-working arrangement for the remoter parts of the British Empire could be made, the chances of war would be less, and the immense benefit to commerce would be that capital, being made more secure, investments would flow more freely into Colonial channels, and a more constant interchange of interests would take place between the Mother-Country and her more or less distant dependencies; they would feel more effectually that they had a Mother-Country, and we should be more frequently reminded that we had children at distances from us, and all would be benefited. (Hear, hear.) But my friend's illustrations of the advantages of Federation seem to me greatly out of point. He drew them nearly all from the United States of America, which lie all compactly together. You have only to look to the map to see that any other arrangement than a Federal one there would be most disadvantageous both politically and commercially. But when you look at the distance which lies between the ports of Greater Britain, to say nothing of difference in circumstances and interests, the most casual observer must see that the Federation in that case is an altogether different matter. (Hear, hear.) Therefore it seems to me that it would not do for us to be led away by the example of America. When my friend came to go into details of the American people, he told us that the great prosperity of America had arisen from the illimitable lands and the great fertility of the soil, and the railway facilities of that country. But what has Federation to do with railway facilities or the making of railways? We all know that the normal conditions which exist in America are the explanation of its progress, no doubt helped by Federal Government; but if there is one mistake which we could make more than another, it would be to be so misled by the American example as to suppose that what suits there would necessarily suit here. (Hear, hear.) I thank Mr. Harris for directing attention to so deeply interesting a subject. (Applause.)

Mr. DAVID MACIVER, M.P., said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I did not intend to trouble you this evening with any

words of mine, but the statements which have fallen from my friend, Mr. Glover, are of such a character that I would like to say something in reply. No one knows better than Mr. Glover—for he is a shipowner—the entire inappropriateness of the comparisons which he has made. No one knows better than he—for it is his business—that for any purposes of freight-carrying, many miles by sea are less an obstacle than a shorter distance by land. To all practical intents and purposes, therefore, the eastern and western portions of the United States of North America, separated as they are by a long railway journey, are farther removed from each other than this country is from the seaboard of India, or even Australia and New Zealand. For purposes of freight-carrying,

“The seas but join the nations they divide ;”

and no one knows better than Mr. Glover—for it is his business—that wheat can be brought from one portion of the British Empire to another across the seas more cheaply than by a long railway journey across the continent of America to the eastern seaports and then across the Atlantic. Adam Smith has been referred to, and I wish, of course, to speak of him with respect; but even Adam Smith was sometimes mistaken. He lived before the days of steam navigation, and therefore could not foresee the great changes which steamers would bring about. I have no doubt that there are many here who are readers of his great book, “*The Wealth of Nations*,” and those who are familiar with it will have no difficulty in turning to the pages where Adam Smith, knowing nothing of steam navigation, predicted that importations of grain or butchers’ meat could never be large, and that the farmers of this country would always have in their favour the natural protection of long distances. But in this, as everybody now knows, Adam Smith was quite wrong—wrong only because he knew nothing of steamers, and at the time he lived no one in his wildest dreams could have predicted the wonderful changes which modern inventions, and especially the use of iron in shipbuilding and railways, and the application of steam, have brought about. We who are shipowners—for, like my friend, Mr. Glover, shipowning is my business too—know perfectly well that the relative cost of conveyance of food by sea, whether it be grain, or whatever else it may be, is less for long distances than for short ones. It is altogether a question of so much a day for the ship, and so much a day for coals. The port charges and labour at each end are very large items, but the same whether the voyage is a long one or a short one; and no one knows better than Mr. Glover that we have not merely the cost of the homeward journey to consider, but

the all-round expenses of the ship—I mean the cost of the journey both out and home. But while on this point I would like to say that, although I concur generally with the admirable paper which Mr. Harris has read, I think he is somewhat mistaken where he speaks of the disadvantages at which India is placed as compared with the United States of America in regard to freights. I say nothing of Australia or New Zealand, because my own vessels have not hitherto gone there, and I am therefore not in a position to speak with the same positive knowledge that I possess in regard to Calcutta and Bombay. I have, nevertheless, no doubt that what I am about to say in regard to India will, to some extent, hold good elsewhere; but I prefer to speak of India because I happen to know all about it, and so does our friend, Mr. Glover, here, although it did not suit him to say so. Like myself, he is interested in vessels of various kinds, and both he and I know of a good many which are earning nothing at all; but, on the other hand, both he and I know something about steamers of another kind, and we are each of us interested in some which manage to make a very good living indeed out of the present rates of freight; a living so good, in fact, that with a little outward freight to come and go upon, there would be plenty of room for a considerable reduction in these rates of freight. Mr. Harris, in the paper which he has read, quotes accurately enough the present rates of freight on wheat from Bombay and from Calcutta, but he does not mention—because he was probably not aware of it—that outward freights to India are at the present moment worth next to nothing. The return journey, therefore, has practically to pay for the whole expenses of the voyage, and at these rates of freight not merely does so, but, in the case of properly-designed and well-managed steamers, leaves a large profit besides. If this can be done when outward freights are worthless and where the homeward journey has to bear almost the whole of the charges, I contend that an improved outward trade would have the effect of very materially reducing the homeward rates upon wheat. This, of course, makes the general argument of Mr. Harris all the stronger. India, for purposes of grain-carrying, is really not so far away as would seem, and there are, I think, many reasons for believing that neither from there nor from Australia or New Zealand will the existing high rates of freight upon wheat be permanently maintained. Everything, as I believe, points to a general cheapening in the cost of conveyance by sea. The Colonies are already brought nearer to us than our forefathers could have believed possible, and, thanks to the rapid increase in steam navigation, every year as it goes by will bring them nearer

and nearer still. Mr. Harris, therefore, as I believe, is quite justified in the general conclusions which he has presented to us, and I entirely believe it will be to the interests of this country to look for its food supply rather to our own dominions than to the outside world, who close their doors against our manufactures and who decline to trade with us on equal terms. With regard to the theories of Mr. Cobden, I think some disappointment must be acknowledged. There are few who can now honestly say that things have worked out as Mr. Cobden thought they would, and as we were all taught in our younger days to expect. There was a time when Mr. Cobden had no more enthusiastic follower than myself; I was brought up in what the Cobden Club still consider to be the true faith of orthodox political economy; but my last public appearance in support of such doctrines was upon the Liverpool landing-stage. I was, some years ago, one of a deputation from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, who there waylaid Mr. Welch, the American Ambassador, on his arrival in this country, and presented him with an address of welcome. Our President took the opportunity of exhorting him upon the advantages of free-trade, and I can remember what Mr. Welch told us in reply. He thanked us for the address and for our kind words of welcome, and went on to say that he quite believed we in England had devoted much attention to the subject of free-trade, and had determined on the course which suited our country best. But, he added, there was only one thing he asked of us in return, which was that we would be good enough to believe that they in America had also devoted some attention to the subject, and had not, without consideration, determined upon the course which suited their country best. I think our deputation felt "shut up," or, at all events, we ought to have felt so. But up to that time I, like many others, held the faith which some statesmen on both sides of politics, mostly of mature years, still teach us, but which some of them, if they had their lives to live over again, would, I have no doubt, gladly cast aside. But it is too much, perhaps, to ask old men to make public acknowledgment that during all their long years of active political life they have been mistaken. Know it they must, because the logic of events is against them; but confess it they won't. But this interview with Mr. Welch, and subsequent personal acquaintance with friends across the Atlantic, has taught me to believe that their statesmen are neither fools, nor lunatics, nor simpletons, but that they are as deservedly respected as our own; and that in their rejection of the doctrinaire teaching of Mr. Cobden they are sustained by the common-sense of a shrewd people,

who understand their own interests perfectly well. Are those amongst us right—I cannot think they are—who set up free-trade as a kind of fetish to worship? I no longer believe in such teaching; but it seems to me to be mere insular arrogance that we in this country should set ourselves to be the only people who enjoy a full knowledge of fiscal questions. All the rest of the world is not in benighted darkness, as the followers of Mr. Cobden are so fond of telling us; but we in this country would, I think, do well if in our fiscal policy we took example by the younger and perhaps the wiser nation across the Atlantic.

MR. J. HENNIKER HEATON: Mr. Chairman, in response to your call, I may say that when the subject of this paper was announced on "Federation," I had a strong inclination to draw up a companion picture, and call it a "History of the Thousand-and-one Attempts and Failures to bring about Federation in Australia." In my picture I should sketch the foundation of the Australian Colonies: New South Wales in 1788, Tasmania in 1803 (separation in 1825), Western Australia in 1829, South Australia in 1835, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. I should briefly sketch the causes of separation through dissatisfaction with the centralisation policy adopted in all orders, and local laws being made in Sydney; and having obtained separation I would picture the delightful state of chaos now existing, each Colony jubilantly celebrating its birthday in a manner equalling the 4th of July Independence Day of America; each Colony having an entirely independent European postal system, a different Customs tariff, and a railway gauge. Then I think the mosaic would be complete. (Hear, hear.) In looking on this picture I am reminded of another island, which I shall call Barataria, and which is now calling out for Home Rule and for decentralisation; but I shall not be guilty of the bad taste of further referring to that island beyond saying that we in Australia passed through such a fire. It is interesting to trace the numerous attempts made within the past twenty-five years to bring about Federation. Twenty-five years ago—that is, in 1857—a Select Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales reported in favour of Federation. This committee, presided over by the venerable Sir Edward Deas Thomson, recommended "a meeting of delegates from the four Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, with a view of devising a plan for a general Parliament for all the Colonies." I would continue to trace the history of the Federation question by showing that all Australian statesmen, or all worthy of the name of statesmen, had

at one period or another sought for Federation ; and amongst these I would mention the honoured names of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, of Sir Charles Cowper, of Sir James McCulloch, of Mr. J. G. Francis, of Sir Arthur Blyth, of Sir Charles Lilley, of Sir Henry Ayers, of Sir Henry Parkes, of the Hon. James Service, of the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, of Mr. Murray Smith, of the Hon. William Morgan, and of Sir Robert Torrens—all worked hard or spoke eloquently in favour of Federation. I need hardly refer to the valuable work done in England to bring about Federation by the Royal Colonial Institute, by its model and courteous Honorary Secretary, and by that excellent little newspaper, *The Colonies and India*. I rise, sir, with all due regard for the force of words, to express my conviction that there is no hope of Federation in my lifetime—(hear, hear)—and it will only be brought about by one of two contingencies. The first is the appearance of a hostile Russian squadron in Australian waters, or some such common danger that will force a union ; the second contingency is the passage of a measure through the British Parliament making Federation compulsory. The colonists would be indignant, would accept this latter alternative as some people take medicine—that is, with a wry face, but with the knowledge that it was a prescription from their physician for their common good. (Laughter.) In conclusion, I beg to say that we are very much flattered by the splendid tribute paid to the Australians. I, too, believe in the manhood of the Australian colonists, and that the example inculcated by our ancestors in the Old Country will be acted upon in defending our shores from the enemy, and maintaining freedom on the virgin soil of Australia, making it the home of the brave and the good. (Cheers.)

Mr. HALCOMBE : The call made upon me is quite unexpected, but I am unwilling not to respond to the call, because on every occasion on which it has been possible for me to do so I have always raised my voice in expressing a belief that some sort of confederation between the Old Country and her Colonies was the best thing that could possibly be done for both parties. (Hear, hear.) To my mind the question of Federation is so large a one that it is impossible for any single individual to lay down the exact lines on which that Federation shall take place. My belief is that it should be a Federation having for its object the protection of the trade of England and her Colonies as against other countries—(hear, hear)—in whatever way that may be done most beneficially to both ; and it should be a Federation that would have the effect of directing the surplus population of England to her Colonies, rather than to

leave it to drift away and swell the production and the manufactures of the United States. (Hear, hear.) We may agree as to the principle of Federation, and the principle must be a broad one; but the details must be left to the united wisdom of statesmen in the Old Country and in the Colonies. I was very glad to hear the last speaker say that the oldest and the best statesmen of the Australian Colonies have for many years past felt convinced that such a Federation was a matter that would be beneficial to their country. (Hear, hear.) The mere fact that the population of the Australian Colonies have not at present entered into such a scheme is no argument against it, but simply shows that the great statesmen, as is usually the case, are in advance of public opinion. I do not see any great difficulty in the Federation of the Colonies and the Mother-Country, and the Colonies themselves would be much more rapidly brought into Federation with each other if the movement in favour of a general Federation came from the Mother-Country, which is the source and centre of Colonial life. The lecturer in his remarks thought it necessary that in any scheme of Federation they should take into consideration the interests of the British agriculturist. No doubt the British agriculturist is at the present time in an exceedingly bad condition; but, as far as I can see, there is no chance of any import duty being levied upon corn so long as England is especially a manufacturing country; and I believe, with these numerous imports coming into this country, the farmers of England will even more rapidly go to the wall than at present. The only hope I see for English agriculture is that a large part of the country should be used for other purposes than those for which it is now employed. I refer more particularly to the production of articles of high value which now swell the exports from the Continent to such a large extent; for instance, the production of butter, poultry, and numerous other things which could be grown at a profit if the land were held in smaller divisions. However, that is a matter I am not prepared to go into to-night. I must say, however, in conclusion, that I, in common with many other colonists, when we come to England, and see the whole time of Parliament devoted to almost any other than Colonial questions—(hear, hear)—feel that those great questions affecting all our interests are not likely to come forward for some time; and we can only hope that these ideas may be forced upon the minds of our legislators by means of meetings of this kind, and by the constant expression of public opinion in favour of a commercial union between England and the Colonies; and that eventually the Home Parliament will devote a little more time to questions, the importance of which

is so rapidly increasing with the increase of the Colonies.
(Cheers.)

The Earl of DUNRAVEN, K.P.: I can with the greatest truth say what has been said several times already, and I have no doubt with equal truth, that I came here quite unprepared to make any remarks whatever; and I have to thank the Chairman for his courtesy in allowing me to say a word here now. My chief reason for doing so is to try and clear up what appeared to me to be rather a serious misunderstanding as to the meaning of the paper read. Mr. Glover stated that the suggestion was that a certain duty should be placed upon breadstuffs and other provisions—in fact, that a differential scale should be arranged, so as to equalise the distance between the various Colonies and other countries and Great Britain. Well, that is not at all what I understand Mr. Harris to say. (Hear, hear.) I understood him to suggest that a certain duty should be put upon the produce of other countries, but none upon the produce of the various portions of the Empire—(hear, hear)—that they should be given a certain advantage to try, if possible, to make up for certain disadvantages under which they at present labour. That appears to me to be quite another thing. As to the expediency of it, no doubt there is much to be said on both sides. I am inclined to think it would be a move decidedly in the right direction. I am not about to enter upon the subject of free-trade or protection. I am very much of a free-trader myself; but this is a matter of expediency, and I hold it to be very bad policy to lay down a hard-and-fast line of any kind, and assert that under no circumstances would it be wise to depart from it. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Glover wanted to know what would be the advantage to the consumer in England of such a scheme as Mr. Harris propounded. Well, one of the great advantages appears to me to be that by favouring the Colonies we should certainly divert the stream of emigration to the Colonies; and considering that one Canadian, or one Australian, or one New Zealander is worth to us as a consumer of our goods about as much as twenty or thirty of the inhabitants of the United States—(hear, hear)—it appears to me that to a producing nation, as we essentially are, it is of enormous advantage that we should do all we can to foster the growth of those countries which are good customers. (Hear, hear.) Even if, therefore, I were one of the most bigoted or fanatical free-traders I could perfectly understand that it might be advantageous to give way in a case of that kind, and to agree to the imposition of a certain duty—say, upon American wheat—if I saw clearly that by doing so I should turn

the tide in favour of Canada, for instance, and thereby give us, I should hope eventually, a great deal of additional employment for English capital and English working-men at home. Mr. Glover also commented on the fact that the British dominions are very much scattered; he likened us to red spots on the universe, and commented upon the generally spotty appearance of the British Empire. (Laughter.) It is true it is somewhat scattered, but the various portions are scattered in the best possible way; they are so scattered that they can produce everything that is produced on the globe, and have the best and easiest means of communication—that is, by water carriage. (Hear, hear.) It is not necessary to point out the difficulty of transporting goods across the Rocky Mountains, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, as being a great deal more expensive than the sea-carriage from our farthest Colonies to England. (Hear, hear.) But there are other and greater advantages in favour of Federation than those I have mentioned, but I have not time to speak about them now. There is one thing I wish to allude to—that is in reference to what Mr. Henniker Heaton said about the difficulty experienced in Australia of getting the Colonies to join together. Well, one of the readiest solutions of the difficulty probably would consist in the confederation of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) Because if certain of the Australian Colonies joined with the rest of the British Empire, then the position of one, or two or three that are left out would become so uncomfortable and disadvantageous to them that they would be most happy to come in. I quite agree with the last speaker who expressed that view of this great question, which is by far the greatest question that can occupy English and Colonial statesmen. I agree with him in hoping that it will receive more attention than it has received up to the present time. The affairs of this country are very great and voluminous, and business does not stride through Parliament quite as rapidly as it ought to do. (Hear, hear.) But this question is of such enormous magnitude, and the future of the country is so intimately bound up with it, that no doubt before long it will receive the attention it deserves. (Applause.)

Mr. W. WESTGARTH: We have had a very interesting paper from one circumstance, if no other, viz., that the author of it spoke of subjects with which he was practically acquainted as a merchant, which gave life and character to much of what was read. There is also another view of it which is extremely interesting to me, viz., that he spoke out his mind. It is very easy to understand what he means, and what that is is plain. I need not repeat what has been said more than once in the meeting, that his commercial views

are not in accordance with the views and experience of this country. It is very evident that there are two views of the Federation of our Empire, or, as I prefer to say, of the unity of our Empire. One is with regard to what is purely economic, and the other, which is a different matter, is with regard to what may be considered best socially and politically. There is no doubt that there is much to be said on either side here. Many could and do imagine that the Empire could not be consolidated upon a purely free-trade basis ; that is a question for us, and we could imagine it put to us as a really practical question (which certain Canadian friends have done lately), whether we should allow the Empire to go to pieces under free-trade, or whether we should sacrifice to a certain extent our free-trading. Now, that is a very serious question—(hear, hear)—and is (who can deny ?) well worth consideration. The view of our country is—and the people generally have had long experience of it—that it is better to go upon the lines of free-trade, because you have thus the largest relative production. (Hear, hear.) You may or may not have the best, socially and politically, but you certainly have in free-trade the greatest production or outcome of labour. (Hear.) That is the doctrine of free-trade. You may suppose that a country of free-trade makes, say, from the outcome of its labour 100 ; or if it prefers, on one theory or another, to go into protection, it makes an outcome of only 75 ; the question is whether in this sacrificing outcome of 75 we may have a better social and political condition. This country has said, " You make a sure sacrifice by lapsing to the 75 per cent.; but you have no certainty when there that you have a better state of things, socially and politically, than if you adhered to the 100 upon the lines of free-trade." (Hear.) I was much struck by reading in a paper by Mr. George Baden-Powell (and I regret he is not here) a remark on the commercial statistics of New South Wales and Victoria. Mr. Baden-Powell remarked that, according to the statistics, New South Wales was progressing in manufactures at a greater pace than Victoria, although the latter protected her manufactures and New South Wales did not. (A Voice : " That is not so.") Well, he further confirmed this view by adding that incipient shipbuilding in Victoria had been almost shut up through the protection ; whereas the shipbuilding in New South Wales was prosperous and increasing. (Hear, hear.) Now, the reason of that, as every free-trader will point out, is, that it is to the interest of all countries to open their ports and have all their materials of free choice—the best quality at the lowest price—from the whole world ; in short, the best and cheapest materials, in order that they may have the cheapest and best pro-

ductions ; and that is the opinion of our Home Government and Home country. We had an interesting discussion upon this point lately in a Tariff Congress, which was summoned at the instance of the Dominion Board of Trade of Canada, which met in London, representing the principal Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. They met in February last year at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and we had a very considerable discussion, and the Congress has kept itself alive to this day under the name of the British and Colonial Union. The object of Canada was, as stated by the representatives, especially by Mr. R. R. Dobell, of Quebec, almost precisely to the effect of our able lecturer. It was certainly very interesting to notice the effect of this proposition upon the meeting, representing as it did, although not perfectly then, the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire ; yet a very decided majority of them, about seventy-four persons in all, were present, and a most interesting meeting it was. Now, the Canadian ideas were supported by the West Indies, and partially supported in other quarters, but decidedly negatived by the majority of the meeting ; that is to say, the majority of the Colonial Chambers of Commerce decidedly went with the Home Government in the matter of commercial views. I shall only say a few words more on the subject of Imperial Federation. I quite agree with all that has been said as to the importance of it in the sense of a united Empire. Mr. Heaton said it would not come in his time. He is, comparatively speaking, a young man, and I will make the other remark that, if it will not come in his time, it will not come at all. (Hear.) Whether, as has been said, the Empire is going towards dissolution in the politically dis-united condition in which it is now, I would take an instance of the mode in which it would go by degrees to dissolution in all the principal Colonies. We are all quite happy ; there is great satisfaction and goodwill prevailing ; and yet the seeds of dissolution are certainly being sown at this very moment. In fact, I sometimes think that that evident unwillingness on the part of the Home Government to move—for it ought to be the duty of the Home Government to move first towards bringing the Colonies into a more united Empire than they are at present—that that unwillingness, I repeat, is a practical confession that the time has almost gone already for doing it. They see, even now, so many difficulties in the way. But what I was going to remark is that Sir Henry Parkes was alluded to as having come in a sort of ambassadorial character from New South Wales. Sir Henry, as you are perhaps aware, went round by the United States with the object of making a special treaty with that country for the admission

of wool on more favourable terms than at present. Now, I need not point out to you what that means. That is clearly a step towards the subversion of the Empire, as if you took an axe and struck the first chip out of the great old oak. (Cheers.) Now, that sort of thing will go on. I have not the least doubt that Sir Henry is as zealous in the abstract for the unity of the Empire as we are; yet this comparatively little matter of a separate treaty for his Colony, and the special advantage of it, would outweigh more general considerations; and so with like steps as like opportunities offer with other Colonies. The Colonies have no intention whatever of breaking up the Empire; nevertheless, as they will not forego these small advantages, they do, in matter of fact, help to break it up by every such step. I would only say that I go entirely for unifying Federation. I do not like to call it "Federation"—say the United Government of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) Federation involves a political revolution, and I think the required unity will never be got by flying at once for a formal Federation. That means, I repeat, revolution. (Hear, hear.) If you mean to upset our Parliament and place the Federal Parliament over the Houses of Lords and Commons, you will, I fear, be in the same position this time next century as you are now; and the British Empire, if thus allowed to drift, will have fallen to pieces many years before that. There are much simpler modes of procedure, but as time fails me I will merely, in conclusion, say that that is not the way to do it. (Cheers.)

MR. LABILLIERE: I must, in rising, at once join issue with my friend Mr. Westgarth upon his statement that the Empire is at this moment in a state of dissolution. (Hear, hear.) If Mr. Westgarth chooses to substitute the word "disorganisation," then I will agree with him; for if that is what he means, I think he is quite right. It is not to be supposed that an Empire like ours, which has grown up within the memory of some of the youngest amongst us, could be perfectly organised all at once—(hear, hear)—and I think it is most useful that discussions should take place here, pointing out where the shoe pinches in one quarter and where difficulties exist in another, in order that they may be gradually removed, and ultimately that we may attain to that complete Federation which is the goal we should always keep in view. (Hear, hear.) Having so recently had the honour of dealing with the question at considerable length in my paper read last session before this Institute, I am not again going over old ground; but I have been very much pleased to find that an idea which I ventured to throw forth has met with a considerable amount of approval this evening.

I ventured to say in my paper that if, at the time when the Corn Laws were repealed in this country, the policy adopted had not been that of absolute repeal, but if England had preserved an import duty upon corn coming from Russia and the United States, and allowed corn to come in free from the British Colonies, the result would have been that the vast population which has gone from the British Isles to the United States, and built up manufacturing industries to compete with the manufactures of this country, would have been diverted to the British Colonies ; and men who are now outside the Empire, and beyond the shadow of the British flag, would have remained under it, and our Empire would have been more completely built up than it is at present. (Hear, hear.) That was one view I endeavoured to bring out in my paper, and it has met with much approval this evening. Mr. Westgarth has told us about Sir Henry Parkes having gone to the United States for the purpose of entering into a Commercial Treaty, which I suppose would be intended to establish differential duties as between New South Wales and the United States. (No, no.) I quite agree with the gentleman behind me who says "No, no," because such a thing is utterly impossible according to the present Constitutions of the Australian Colonies. I think it is desirable at this time, while we are considering the effect of the breakdown of the Commercial Treaty with France, and the Bill which has been submitted to the French Chamber, to pass differential duties to the disadvantage of the British Colonies—(hear, hear)—that we should know exactly what the position of things is constitutionally. (Hear, hear.) Now, under the Constitution Act of New South Wales, 18 and 19 Vic. c. 54, ss. 44 and 45, and the Constitution Act of the Colony of Victoria, 18 and 19 Vic. c. 55, ss. 42 and 48—the terms in the two Acts being identical—it is provided that "it shall not be lawful for the Legislature of the Colony to levy any duty, impose any prohibition or restriction, or grant any exemption from any drawback, or other privilege, upon the importation or exportation of any articles, nor to enforce any dues or charges upon shipping contrary to or at variance with any treaty or treaties concluded by Her Majesty with any foreign Power ;" and, "subject to the provisions of this Act, and notwithstanding any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament now in force to the contrary, it shall be lawful for the Legislature of the Colony to impose and levy such duties of Customs as to them may seem fit, on the importation into the Colony of any goods, wares, and merchandise whatsoever, whether the produce of or exported from the United Kingdom, or any of the Colonies or dependencies of the United

Kingdom, or any foreign country. Provided always that no new duty shall be so imposed upon the importation into the said Colony of any article the produce or manufacture of or imported from any particular country or place, which shall not be equally imposed on the importation into the said Colony of the like article the produce or manufacture of or exported from all other countries and places whatsoever." Now these terms are very clear and specific; but it having been found extremely inconvenient that the Australian Colonies, with their long inland boundary-lines, should not be allowed to adopt differential duties as between themselves, the Imperial Parliament wisely passed a short Act in 1873—the 21 and 22 of Vic., c. 22—amending the Australian Constitution Acts, and allowing differential duties to be levied to this extent: "The Legislature of any one of the Australian Colonies shall, for the purpose of carrying into effect any agreement between any two or more of the said Colonies, or between any one or more of the said Colonies and New Zealand, have full power from time to time to make laws with respect to the remission or imposition of duties upon the importation into such Colony of any article the produce or manufacture of or imported from any other of the said Colonies, or the produce or manufacture of or imported from New Zealand. Provided always that, for the purpose aforesaid, no new duty shall be imposed upon, and no existing duty shall be remitted as to, the importation into any of the Australian Colonies of any article the produce or manufacture of any particular country which shall not be equally imposed upon or remitted as to the importation into such Colony of the like article the produce or manufacture of any other country." It is impossible, in the face of terms so clear as these, to say that New South Wales, or any other of the Australian Colonies, can enter into any commercial treaty whatever with any foreign country, except this Act of 1873 be first amended by the Imperial Parliament. I think it is very desirable that we should understand this at the present moment. (A VOICE: "How about Canada?") According to the Dominion Act it appears that Canada may make whatever alterations she likes in her fiscal arrangements, subject, however, to the sanction of the Queen. The 91st section of the British North America Act of 1867, 30 Vict., c. 8, provides that "the Queen, Senate, and Commons" of Canada may "make laws . . . in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of the section, it is hereby declared that . . . the

exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated." Then follow twenty-nine headings, of which No. 2 is "The Regulation of Trade and Commerce." The distinction between Canada and Australia is therefore this: no alteration in the fiscal arrangements of the Australian Colonies, involving differential duties between them and any other countries, within or without the Empire, can be made without an Act of the Imperial Parliament; whereas, as I understand it, in the case of Canada an alteration may be effected by the sanction of Her Majesty; and, of course, in all questions affecting the Mother-Country or any foreign nation, the Queen would be always advised by the English Ministers here who command the majority in the House of Commons.

Mr. WESTGARTH: I would explain that Canada has been allowed to make a special agreement with the United States.

Mr. LABILLIERE: But that would not have been done without the sanction of Her Majesty, who, of course, acted under the advice of her Ministers here in England; and so practically in both cases the Parliament here has complete control of such matters. (Hear.) But in the letter of my friend, Mr. Frederick Young, to the *Times*, a very sound and wholesome principle was laid down—namely, that this country ought not to accept for herself from France any concession with regard to tariffs which shall not be extended to the Colonies. (Hear, hear.) I most thoroughly endorse that principle, but it must be borne in mind that this state of things may arise. I believe we all feel that negotiations with respect to the renewal of the treaty with France have quite fallen to the ground. If that be so, and there is no treaty with France and no agreement with her Government that we should have the benefit of the "most-favoured nation" clause, then France may do what she likes. Her Legislature may impose high tariffs upon goods introduced into France from the British Colonies, or she may impose high tariffs upon goods introduced from the Mother-Country, and give the Colonies the advantage; and how are we to prevent her doing so if we have no treaty or agreement with her whatever? She may put 20 or 50 per cent duty upon a particular article coming from England, and let that article, if it come from one of the British Colonies, in free, or *vice versa*; and England has no means of preventing it. She might try retaliation or a war of tariffs with France; but then she would depart from that policy which she has so long laid down—the policy of universal free-trade. Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. DENNISTOUN WOOD: Although I am an ardent supporter of

federation, yet I think it a pity some speakers to-night have dwelt upon the general subject of Federation, instead of dealing with the subject brought forward by the paper. It is no doubt true that the word "Federation" occurs in the title of this paper, but the whole of the paper is directed to a particular subject—the question of duties to be imposed upon the produce coming from other countries than our own Colonies. If I might have suggested a title to the reader of this paper, it would have been one which would have kept clear of the word "Federation." Instead of calling the paper "The Commercial Advantages of federation," I would have entitled it, "The Commercial Advantages of Handicapping." (Laughter.) For if I have been able to understand the drift of the paper at all, my conclusions are those arrived at by Mr. Glover—that the system advocated by this paper is to put the Colonies on a footing of equality with the United States. (Hear, hear.) There was a comparison of the expense of freights from various Possessions and Colonies of Great Britain as compared with the freight from the United States. For instance, the reader of the paper has told us that freight from India is 5s. to 8s. per quarter more than it is from the United States to England, and from Australia 7s. per quarter more. And, again, the freight from Canada would be 2s. per quarter more than from the United States. Now, what is the conclusion drawn from all this? Why, that the Colonies cannot compete on terms of equality with the United States unless handicapping duties are imposed. That is to say, that so much more is to be put upon goods coming from the United States and so much less upon the goods coming from India, and still less on goods coming from Australia. If there is to be one rate of duty on goods coming from the United States, and there is to be only one rate of duty, though a low one, upon goods coming from all Colonies, irrespectively of their distance from England, why, the Colonies will still labour under these relative disadvantages: the producer in Australia will still be at a disadvantage as compared with the producer of corn in India; and the only way to really equalise them will be to put a duty of 12s. on all corn coming from the United States, a duty of 5s. on corn coming from India, and so on; so that, putting the duty and freight together, the amount paid by the exporter of corn from these countries will be the same. Now, it may be intended as a boon to those countries, but I fail to see how it will be any advantage to those Colonies, to have a duty imposed upon the corn exported by them, even if a higher duty is put on the corn exported from the United States. But I do see one person who will be benefited by it. I do see very great

advantage indeed to the English farmer in the first instance, and only for a short time, but in the long run, and for ever, to the English landlord. (Oh! and Hear, hear.) So that this scheme, under the pretence of conferring a great boon upon the colonists, is really a scheme for taxing the people of this country for the benefit of the British landlord. (No, no, Hear, hear, and cheers.) And then, what benefit would it be to those Colonial producers who do not raise corn? For instance, what benefit would it be to the Australian wool-grower? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Harris has told us that we cannot put any duty on wool, because wools enter into British manufactures, and the latter are exported to the Colonies. Therefore, if you put a duty on wool, the colonists would have to pay that duty in the long run. It comes to this—that the Colonial producer of corn would have a protective duty, and the producer of wool would have none, and the consequence would be that the people in England would have to pay more for their corn, and would have less to spend on their clothing; and if they have to pay more for their corn they would have less money to spend in buying woollen goods. (Oh! and Hear, hear.) Now, we have been told of the disadvantages which the Australian Colonies and India to some extent labour under as compared with the United States. We are told that it is much more expensive to export food from the Colonies to England than it is to export food from the United States to England. I concede that; but there is one way, and a very good way indeed, of remedying that, and what is it? Why, instead of sending the corn from Australia to the mouths in England, let us take the mouths in England to the Colonies, and let them consume the corn there, and so save the freight! (Laughter.) Sir, that is my proposal; if the Colonies wish to benefit themselves, if they wish to benefit this country, let us jointly—if you choose, Great Britain and the Colonies together—promote a large scheme of emigration. (Hear, hear.) Then the corn will be produced, and will be consumed, by the colonists themselves. But I do protest against this most shallow attempt to raise the ghost of protection under the pretence of a boon to the Colonies, to tax the corn imported into this country for the benefit of the English landlord. (Cheers.)

MR. H. CHAYTOR: It appears to me that our friend who has just spoken is not a British landlord, from the feeling way in which he goes so deeply into the subject. (Laughter.) However that may be, of course we must leave him to his own views, but their logical result would be to depopulate this little kingdom, and bring it down to a fifth, sixth, or tenth-rate power in the world. It has now some

85 millions of people, and producing 11 million quarters of wheat and importing 18 million quarters ; then, to equalise its consumption and production, you must retain 16 millions and export 19 millions of the population. That is the logical result of his argument. (Hear, hear.) Now, I will not trespass on your time at this late hour in respect to this matter of Federation. You have heard a very able paper, and whether it be in all respects perfectly correct or feasible, is certainly one to which you can direct your thoughts with profit and advantage. There are one or two subjects mentioned by speakers which lay at the root of the matter. Let me ask, in the first place, what is it causes us to assemble here to-night ? Is it not the distress and degradation of trade and agriculture—the depression of labour—the want of employment, that lies at the bottom of your assembling here to-night ? (No, no, and Hear, hear.) Well, those subjects have been brought forward in the way they have, not on the question of fair trade as against free trade, but brought forward to promote employment and seek the welfare of our population, that we may all thereby thrive. I will grant you that I am an English landlord, but I am also an English trader. I thrive more by trade than I do by land—(laughter)—and I say that the degradation of 20 millions of people who are concerned in or are more or less dependent on agriculture is not the right way to promote your welfare. Is it not largely the basis on which you collect your taxation ? You have heard a great deal of late years about taxes being taken off ; but who pays any less ? (Hear, hear.) They tell you that taxes have been taken off this, that, and the other ; but who pays less ? On the contrary, we pay millions more than we did before. (A Voice : " Because we consume more.") But you pay some 80 millions more than you did thirty or forty years since.

Mr. GLOVER : I rise to order, Mr. Chairman. These are grossly inaccurate figures.

Mr. MACIVER : I wish to vouch for the accuracy of the figures. I looked them up the other day myself, and they are quite correct.

Mr. H. CHAYTOR : You are paying 85 millions instead of 55 millions, and I say you are paying that notwithstanding the blessings you have from this free-trade. To give some idea how this taxation bears, I will suppose a case, viz., that three-fourths of our trade belongs to home and one-fourth imported ; and the reason why you are so heavily taxed is that those three-fourths pay all the taxation. You give your markets away to the Frenchman and the foreigner, which to a large extent displaces our own labour—that which ought to be

adding to our wealth. Whatever the relative proportions may be, the argument goes that far. That being so, it astonishes me most amazingly that free-traders can advocate commercial treaties. When a man goes into a treaty he is bound hand and foot. Where is his freedom? Can anybody say that a man can be free when he is bound hand and foot? I say that treaties are our curse and our bane, and we don't want them, and can do very well without them. (Laughter.) We have an old saying in Yorkshire, "Will you have it in meal or malt?" I say it does not matter one jot whether you pay your taxation on one thing or another, providing always that as you want to employ your labour, you cannot afford to put it upon the raw material. But I say that *everything you can produce at home or manufacture* you should put proper taxation upon when that thing comes from another country; I don't care what it is—whether food or anything else. You don't, for instance, grow tea. Well, then, take taxation off tea, and put it on corn. A moderate duty on corn is calculated to amount to 1½d. per head per week: how insignificant is that to the labouring population. It is a mere flea-bite. You have degraded—that is, reduced—the employment of your agricultural labourer by compelling your tillage to be turned into grass. The same reduction has occurred in all trades from outward competition. Agriculture is a trade or manufacture as well as cotton or any other trade. Now, what is the fact as regards our manufactures and cotton-spinners and wool-spinners. They have despised our Home trade; they have degraded it by throwing it away to the foreigner in every way. Well, why should they make our Home trade unprofitable? They degrade our agriculture and our Home trade by introducing this competition to our markets without any corresponding toll on the things introduced, while we pay all market expenses. I agree that the speaker from New Zealand spoke like a patriot; but he spoke like a New Zealand patriot—(laughter)—and for that I commend him. If you will only think and read, you will come to this—it takes a great deal of time and study, but you must come at last to this conclusion—that the basis of all prosperity is to protect your own labourer, and what you have to do is to keep all your trades in a healthy position. If you do that, then I have no fear of this country holding its own on the scale on which we have placed it, the same as any other country can do. (Applause.)

MR. ROBERT G. WEBSTER: I should like to point out that we have heard the advantages of the Confederation of the Empire before discussed in this room; but I have always thought

this, that there are so many different opinions with regard to the best plans to carry out Federation, that I think if we were all asked individually what our opinions were in respect to commercial or Imperial Federation, that we might all to some extent disagree, for I believe nobody exactly knows how practically to carry out Imperial or commercial Federation, unless, perhaps, the germ of how to bring to pass this grand scheme of Federation may be in the brain of Mr. Frederick Young. (Laughter.) It appears probable that after a great deal of discussion we shall arrive at a basis on which we shall understand this question. And although we do not exactly see how to place our views on this question in a tangible form before Parliament, in a substantial measure we agree in this, to propose a scheme which shall unite the British Empire. But looking at England's vast possessions—"those little spots," as they have been called—throughout the whole world, we find there is at the present time a want of cohesion in them. (Hear.) We have, as you may say, a very disunited Empire in commercial matters. I cannot see any reason why we should have Customs tariffs imposed throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire, any more than between one English county and another. (Hear, hear.) When Queen Victoria came to the throne these "little spots" were inhabited by a much smaller number of people than at present. I believe the population of the British Colonies was only four millions, and it has increased now to twelve millions. The trade, then £80,000,000, has increased to £120,000,000—(cheers)—and therefore, when we think this matter over, we cannot help seeing of what great importance this trade is to us; and therefore we ask for Imperial Federation. When we ask that from our Colonies we must under existing circumstances give them something in return. (Hear.) What have we to give them except some slight advantage in our customs and duties? Whether the people of this country will ever permit our reverting to what is called protection or not, it is not for me to say. But I do not see that we can ever have any commercial Federation of our Empire unless we give differential duties to the Colonies. (Hear, hear.) We have tried the "good example" plan, which has failed. When Sir William Molesworth and Mr. Charles Buller were entrusted with the settlement of the constitution of the Colonies, they threw away a chance that may never occur again—they gave them full power to settle their tariffs as they saw fit. (Hear.) We gave them power to tax our exports as they should desire; and now, finding they are important commercial factors, we say, Let us have commercial or Imperial Federation. (Hear, hear.) I pointed out

some time ago, when I read a paper here, how much our trade with the Colonies had increased. That has been also clearly shown by the table which Mr. Harris had compiled and placed before us this evening. I find that Canada has given us some slight advantage over the United States in respect of the burden of the duty on our cotton goods imported into that Colony. So that, although Canada has become, as we know, slightly protective in her import tariff, than is more onerous to the trade of the United States than that of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) And the result is this, that English cottons are very much more largely sold in Canada than they are in the United States. (Cheers.) Now, there is one other point I should like to say a word about; it has been touched on by Mr. MacIver; that is, that if we had free-trade between this country and the Colonies, it is easy to see that the grain would come to this country cheaper than at present, as carriage is a very important factor in the cost of transmission of corn, and the cost of freight would doubtless be less by the fact of the shipowners being always able to find full cargoes not only from, but also to, the Colonial ports, and not having to go an outward voyage, as now, often "in ballast." But if this would decrease the price of grain in Great Britain, as it very probably would, we must remember this, that the agricultural interest of this country would have to endure even more severe competition than at present. I thought we should have heard some rap at the British landlord from Mr. Wood. I find that the British landlord is a bugbear that is always assailed—(hear, hear)—no matter what the subject may be, he is always dragged in to be pointed out as the cause of every "ill that flesh is heir to." (Laughter.) I think the British landlord and farmer have had for many years a severe tussle to compete with the American corn sent to this country during the late disastrous harvests we have experienced, and that while real property is taxed to 12 per cent., personal property only pays 5 per cent. to Imperial and local taxation—that is the ratio we tax the food-producing machinery of this country, namely, the land. (Hear, hear.) Then Mr. Wood said that he thought the best thing for the whole of the population of this country was to emigrate to the Colonies.

Mr. Wood: I never said anything so absurd. (Roars of laughter.) I said, let the population go from this country to the Colonies equivalent to what would be fed by the exports from the Colonies to this country.

Mr. Webster: I withdraw the word "whole." But you would reduce the amount of the purchasing power of the country if you

largely assisted emigration to the Colonies. Remember that people living in this country are the best customers for our manufacturing commodities, and if you send them out to the Colonies without having secured some guarantee of the commercial Federation of the Empire, by which we shall continue to manufacture to these individuals, you are impairing our manufacturing trade by decreasing one of the best markete—namely, our home trade. (Hear, hear.) Some statesmen in this country say this, that it is towards the States that all eyes are directed at present. (Hear, hear.) Now, I do not think so ; I think it is to our Colonies that we ought to look, and to increasing the trade of our Colonies. (Cheers.) Even Mr. Mongredien, in his work on "Free-trade and English Commerce," acknowledges that, if Canada were a portion of the United States, it would be "an unexampled anomaly that one part of a republic should be debarred from free commercial intercourse with the other parts." If that is so—and with Mr. Mongredien to that extent I entirely concur—why have those who agree with him never stirred hand or finger to prevent this glaring anomaly in the British Empire ? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gladstone, I notice, in attempting to console the farmers of Midlothian on the undue pressure they experienced a year or two ago from foreign competition, told them that their case was no worse than the farmers of the Eastern States of America, who were undersold by the farmers of the Western States. He failed to notice that in the American continent, as within the borders of the United Kingdom, there is absolute free-trade, and that each portion of the United States adds to the wealth and prosperity of the Union ; that the movement of wealth and population from one side of the United States to the other makes no more material difference than would the displacement of wealth from one English county to another in the material prosperity of England. (Cheers.) It is not to the United States of America, therefore, that we ought to turn our thoughts. (Hear, hear.) I find there is an absence of mutuality in the treatment by ourselves of the Colonies, and therefore I think that the paper read to-night cannot fail to be of great use in pointing out to the public the important advantages that would accrue if Great Britain were a United Empire. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wm. LEATHAM BRIGHT : I rise with considerable diffidence to put a straight question on a certain subject mentioned by Mr. Chaytor, who says that free-trade has degraded our wages in this country. That I deny emphatically. I should like to know in what trade wages have been degraded.

Mr. CHAYTOR : I said degraded employments.

Mr. BRIGHT: I don't understand the distinction. (Laughter.) Is employment degraded by producing more employment?

Mr. CHAYTOR: If you like to have the word "diminished," it means the same thing.

Mr. BRIGHT: That I deny in my part of the country. I have been for some time an employer of labour in the North of England, and I can only say that we are very prosperous there, and that the wages of agricultural labourers have increased 40 per cent under free-trade, and that the wages throughout the whole of Lancashire have increased 40 per cent., owing, in my opinion, to free-trade. Under these circumstances I thought I should like to ask a definite question as to this subject. It seems to me that we are working at a false issue altogether. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WM. GRIFFITH: I may say that this is the first occasion on which I have been present at the Royal Colonial Institute debates, and I must say it has been most instructive and interesting to listen to so many able speakers. The paper read has displayed much ability, but I demur to some of the reasons advanced. The writer will pardon me for saying that his arguments hardly carry that force to my mind which he might expect. Of course the word "Federation" is a word of high sound and great significance, and we must all feel inclined to what is amiable and wise—that friendship should prevail, not only between individuals, but between component parts of this mighty Empire; but the example he has cited is somewhat misleading—viz., that of the United States of America. The difference between the United States and our Colonies is certainly very great. Federation in the United States produces what international jurists call a *Bundesstaat*, a supreme Federal Government. It implies the same Judicature, the same Legislature, and one Governor, controlling, according to constitutional law, subordinate Legislatures and Governments. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, if you say it will be a good thing that we should have Federation because it would be of commercial advantage to the Colonies, it seems to me a false argument to say it would be a good thing to have a commercial Federation of the Colonies because the Federation exists in the United States, and has produced such good results. But I feel inclined to approach more closely to the direct challenge which the reader has given. He has quoted a sentence from the able Senator of the United States, an authority who asserts in effect, that if a duty is imposed upon the importation of corn into England, the sun of England will set and her prosperity be gone. Now, there seems great force in that remark, and the remark was also borne out by that Ambassador with whom

Mr. MacIver, M.P., had an interview at Liverpool, and also, I think, by the commercial history of this country. That Ambassador told the honourable member of Parliament that the prosperity of the United States depended on circumstances ; and I think the policy adopted in this country must depend to some extent on its circumstances. Now, what are the circumstances ? It has been proposed that we should impose a tax upon food—bread especially. When we consider that many individuals of our working classes receive for wages but half a crown a day, and spend really a large percentage of their income on bread, we must see at once what a heavy tax it would be upon poor men. (Hear, hear.) If we consider the cost of living to the respectable classes, we find the bread consumed is an insignificant fraction compared with the cost of other articles of diet. Bread is the most important item of diet to the labouring classes, but is insignificant to the other classes. It is a poor man's staff of life. It is not the luxury of the rich. Is it fair, just, or equitable that the labouring classes should bear the load of the taxation, while the wealthy and higher classes would escape ? (No.) But what is the argument proposed ? Not that it would be a benefit to the landlords ; I do not think it would be so great a benefit to them as some anticipate, because dearness of corn would lead to this—that we should find many lands which are adapted for dairy produce, and would pay well as dairy farms, brought under arable cultivation and made corn lands. (Hear.) Now, it is not for the benefit of the country at large that unsuitable land should be made to grow corn ; let the suitable land grow corn and the suitable land grow grass. That I think, on sound economical principles, would be of advantage to the country. (Hear.) But apart from this argument, it appears to me that the talented author takes a one-sided view of the question. What is the return we are to receive from our Colonies for this great sacrifice on the part of England ? It is proposed to impose a heavy tax on the lower classes for the benefit of our Colonies. By all means let us have Federation, goodwill, and united interests ; but do not let the expense of it be all on one side. Do the Colonies contribute anything to the Home Government ? Do the Colonies pay any part of the heavy taxation which the English nation has to bear ? Are they not free from those taxes ? Do we not defend them and provide large forces, military and naval, to protect them ? It seems to me that the bargain is that the Mother-Country should pay the first, and the Colonies at her expense enjoy the results ; and although I should be most willing to see anything carried out that could be equitable and politic, yet I think some other plan should be proposed by which we should be united. If

we look at the history of our different Colonies and possessions, it must be granted that the circumstances are very different. Some have had their origin in conquest, others in emigration ; some still are mere settlements under military government, others legislate for themselves. Their commercial interests no less than their geographical positions are different. To use again the remarks of the Ambassador, each country must be cognisant of the circumstances peculiar to itself. (Hear, hear.) Now, anyone acquainted with our Colonial system knows the diversity, nay conflicts, of interests of its various members, and that these countries have usually proceeded from the more simple form of government and have acquired this greater freedom. But why has this greater freedom been conceded to them ? Not for the advantage of the Mother-Country, but for the advantage of the Colonies themselves. They have wanted it, and it has been given to them. Certainly, when the less advanced want greater freedom, the example set already should be followed in their instances ; it is but proper that that feeling should be satisfied, and that we should, in trying to promote their welfare, consider what is most for the benefit of each. The whole is made up of the parts, and I think we are more likely to benefit the Colonies generally by promoting those measures which are beneficial to each particular country, than by adopting a system which theoretically would benefit them all, but practically only certain ones. (Hear, hear.) The system proposed is that a heavy duty should be imposed upon corn imported from the United States. But that will not change the geographical characteristics of any Colony. It has been said one duty ; but when you consider that the exports of corn from Australia, India and other parts of the British Empire must vary, the freights differ, and that some Colonies grow no corn at all, then you will see that the advantage could not be universal ; but one Colony would gain much more than another, and that it is only one or two particular Colonies that would benefit if this were carried out. Distance still remains, and distances considerably differ. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman reminds me that my time is expiring ; I therefore omit to mention the means by which I would promote a real and substantial Federation in feeling and in interests, and not merely in name ; and I conclude these desultory remarks—desultory they are, for when I entered the room I knew not what was to be the subject of discussion—by tendering my thanks to the author for his instructive and pleasing contribution to Colonial—I may say to national—literature.

Mr. STEPHEN BOURNE : It would ill become one somewhat responsible for the figures represented in the table before the audience

not to point out that they do not quite convey the inference drawn from them. In 1871 a change took place in the mode of preparing the statistics for goods passing in transit through one country to another. These, which had been formerly credited to the account of the country where first deposited, were subsequently transferred to that of ultimate destination. Therefore the large increase of exports to the Colonies in the period of five years between 1871 and 1875 is not quite correct, because perhaps some ten millions a year had been previously otherwise carried to account. For instance, goods sent to Portland for transmission to Canada had gone to the credit of the United States, though afterwards they properly went to the credit of Canada. That rectification would somewhat alter these figures, and also get rid of the apparent anomaly of a rapid rise in the Colonial exports in the years 1871-75, as compared with 1866-70, subsequently falling to a considerable extent in 1875-80. About fifty millions ought, I think, to be added to the Colonial receipts for the five years preceding 1871 before the comparison will hold good. We have heard a great deal about the necessity for protecting our Colonies, but it leads me to ask the question, why it is that, with all the magnificent countries we have under British sway, and all the capital which England has at its disposal for the prosecution of its trade and the cultivation of the Colonies, it should be always thought that British productions should want protection against those of other countries ? I cannot at all see why we should for a moment maintain that there is such deterioration or inferiority that we need protection against the foreigner. (Hear hear.) I think we ought to be able, with all our variety of climate and all our science and other advantages, to hold our own, without requiring everything in competition with us to be handicapped. (Hear, hear.) If in the race with other nations it be so, there is this difficulty connected with it, that we should be fostering a trade which ultimately cannot succeed in holding its own, and so should be encouraging the investment of capital in places where there are some natural or acquired disadvantages which prevent us from competing on equal terms with those of other countries. (Hear, hear.) There seems to be a great fallacy in the arguments used in regard to the small increase which takes place on the expenditure of the family on the import duty on corn. You must remember that when corn rises all other articles rise with it ; and it is not only in the amount of food which the individual or his family consume, but likewise in the amount consumed by all the men and all families engaged in providing other articles which each man consumes. (Hear, hear.) Therefore to put a tax on corn would tax the food of the cotton-

spinner and the iron-manufacturer, and would add to the cost of every article which entered into the consumption of the family. I consider the ten shillings assumed here is somewhat too low as it is, even for a five-shilling duty, and, as a family averages five persons, we must put it at least at 12s. 6d. to 15s.; and this would be doubled or trebled by being paid by those who produce the articles which entered into the consumption of that family. (Hear.) After all, we must see that everything in the intercourse of nations is tending to this—that wherever there are natural advantages or acquired facilities for production which enable one country to produce the articles of consumption better than another, the consumer will justly demand that he shall have the benefit of getting the articles he requires on the most favourable terms. (Hear, hear.) It is an utterly useless task for us to be attempting to rectify the inequalities which nature or other circumstances have produced. We should be bolstering up this and that interest, and, after all, should fail in making this patchwork system equitable. If there is to be anything like continuous commercial intercourse on satisfactory terms we must come to free-trade; and having gone as far as we have in this direction, it would be impossible for this country to retrace her steps and reimpose duties, which would only have to be ultimately abrogated. (Hear, hear.) The act is, we have gone on spending too much money, and have neglected to foster emigration to our Colonies. I believe Mr. Wood is to a great extent right in what he said about our people going to the Colonies to eat the corn, instead of starving here. (Hear, hear.) I believe he is right that we want to send our population to consume the corn there, and by the opportuneness and opportunity of earning wages they may not only consume corn as hitherto, but double as much. That is the true way of promoting trade, by increasing the population and increasing their powers of consumption of other things than corn. Then we should have the advantage of feeling that these people were the best customers for clothing and other articles which they require to wear and eat, and so assist in creating universal prosperity throughout our world. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN : Before taking the last step in our proceedings this evening I should like to say a word or two with the view of impressing upon you the force of a remark made by Mr. MacIver. He has told us that in considering the question of freight we must not regard the outward rate alone. Coming from such an authority as he is, it ought to weigh very greatly with this meeting; and I certainly do not agree with the gentleman who said that the effect

of distance would still remain, by which remark I presume he meant that freights would be governed almost entirely by distance. I can give you an illustration of the error of this view. Some few years ago, in the course of my professional avocations, some papers came before me bearing upon the question of freights in the Home Country—freights representing the conveyance of many thousand tons from London to a port in the Irish Sea, and I found in this case that the rates ranged from 4s. 6d. to 5s. a ton from London to the port in question. Now, at that very time freights from London to Dublin, which these vessels had to pass, were averaging 9s. a ton. That is a remarkable fact, and it bears out strongly what Mr. MacIver has said, and it shows that freights are not altogether governed by distance. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the climate of New Zealand being suitable for growing corn, it was my lot a few years ago to be in that Colony just after the close of the harvest, and I was astonished to see the amount of corn produced from a comparatively limited district; and so far from New Zealand yielding only fourfold, I am of opinion that the author of the paper put it too low, and I think he might have said that ere long we may look to the produce of corn in New Zealand being multiplied from ten to twenty-fold. (Hear, hear.) I will now ask you to accord a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Harris for the able lecture he has given us this evening.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

Major CHAMPION : Do I understand the lecturer to say there were thirty-six millions of acres in India under cultivation ?

Mr. HARRIS : Yes.

Major CHAMPION : I also want to ask what this Institute is doing upon Federation, or the whole question of the Federation of the Empire ?

The CHAIRMAN : I must rule that Imperial Federation is outside the question brought forward by the lecturer this evening. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. J. HARRIS : Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel very much obliged to you for having accorded me your thanks for this paper, in the preparation of which I have taken a good deal of trouble. I did not write it for the English landowners, as someone insinuated, although I am quite willing to confess that I have a great deal of sympathy for them; but I wrote it for this Institute, and put together what I thought were the best arguments in favour of giving to our colonists, with whom we wish to cultivate much greater unity and union than we have hitherto done, some distinct advantage in joining a confederation which should

be mutually an advantage to ourselves. (Hear.) Now, several of the speakers have blamed me a good deal on account of this import duty which I propose on wheat from foreign countries. It is a sort of red flag which I have held out, and the bull has tossed it a good deal ; but none of the gentlemen who have spoken against it have given me any credit for the free-trade which is to come to us in return with our Colonies ; that is to say, none of these gentlemen have taken the trouble to say anything about the corollary to the proposition, namely, that our exports to our Colonies are to become gradually free of duty, and their exports to us also are to continue to be free on this side. A stimulus would thus be given to our manufacturing industries all over the country which would revivify our whole system of trade. Now, that is a far more important part of the argument to England than a small differential duty that we might put on one or two articles which are now produced in excess of the demand of consuming countries. The world has set itself to produce food far faster than in all probability it can be consumed. Now, I am ready to admit with Mr. Stephen Bourne, who raised the objection, that if we put a duty on wheat we should produce industries in our Colonies which might afterwards suffer if we took it off again. But I say that if we confederate our Empire we shall never take these duties off again. We shall maintain these small duties on every country but our own Colonies ; and that is how we shall confederate our Empire. We shall never have free-trade with the world. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bourne seems to think we shall, and looks forward to it still. He has wonderful faith ; but I have lost my faith. I used to think we should have it one day, and that other nations would see it to their advantage to give it to us ; but the fact is now quite patent that other nations do not intend to alter. But as regards the prosperity of other nations compared with our own, I am afraid we prosper less than they do. (Hear, hear.) I believe (and this is the object which my paper tries to show) that we, with our Colonies, could form quite as successful an Empire or Confederation as the United States have done,—perhaps even more successful. (Hear, hear.) I am perfectly certain that the United States during the last ten years, and even since the Civil War, have progressed twice as fast as we have. (Hear, hear.) Mr. William Bright (who is the son of the Right Hon. John Bright, whom we must all respect) has spoken about wages having advanced so much in England, but they have advanced far more in the United States, and far more in our Colonies ; and therefore I do not see that Mr. Bright's argument has much to do with the success of free-trade, for our wages would be lower in

England if it were not for trades-unions and emigration. It is the high wages in America and the Colonies that keep up our wages in England. It is the choice that every workman has either of emigrating to an English-speaking country, or taking the wages offered at home, and this it is which keeps up wages, and to a certain extent makes them advance with the wages abroad. Now, there has been a great deal said about creating a scarcity in the supply by taxing the American and Russian wheat; but it must be remembered that wheat has never yet declined in this country to the cost of production in America. Well, they must produce it as cheaply as our Colonies do, and that is all. My proposals would give the grower in America equal terms. But we should gain a further advantage by stimulating the increased growth of wheat in our Colonies in this way, in that we should hereafter never suffer from high prices. If there is a great deal of wheat grown in the eastern as well as in the western hemisphere, we are safe of a supply from one source or the other. If one source failed, the other would succeed. Therefore the more you stimulate the growth of wheat in various countries with different climates, the more likely you are to be prevented from having high prices; and I believe in the end that this advantage would more than neutralise any small advance on the low prices now current. Our present policy has a tendency to make us too dependent on one or two sources of supply. I believe that a very low price for wheat is a bad thing for the country. I believe it is of immense necessity to keep up the home supply for political reasons. We might be put to great straits if we did not keep up the home supply; and if the price of wheat is allowed to go to such a low figure that it cannot be produced in this country, I think our position would be made extremely insecure. One gentleman said that the people had better go to the corn-producing Colonies and there eat the corn, instead of the corn being brought to them. I do not see how they can go there unless there is something for them to do when they get there. They naturally prefer to go to the United States, where the conditions of agriculture are, for the reasons already explained, more profitable. That very intelligent gentleman, the American Consul-General, told me the other day that since January 1st in this year emigration to the United States had been at the rate of 1,000,000 persons a year, and he put it very forcibly to me. He said: "Before the Civil War we knew what the money value of men was, because we sold slaves, and the price of a black man was \$1,000 to \$1,500. Well," he then ought to be worth \$2,000. Now, we import a

million a year, and what does that come to as increased wealth to the nation?" I said, "Two thousand million dollars a year;" and he added, "That is the wealth we are accumulating in immigration alone every year." (Hear, hear.) Now, the plan I propose of encouraging the increased production of wheat and meat in the Colonies would attract a vast amount of this emigration to them, and I ought to have said more in this paper about assisting emigration as a necessary part of Federation. I believe the American Consul is quite right in his argument. I believe the result of a steady working man going to a Colony produces just so much additional wealth to that Colony as his future productive-power may be worth; and if that wealth is produced in our own Empire, and that Empire is all confederated together with bonds too tight to be broken, that it is enriching England at the same time that it is enriching the distant Colonies, and providing a splendid future for all those among our surplus population who wish to remain British subjects. With regard to contributions from our Colonies for the purposes of Imperial expenses, I did not enter into that, and I will leave it to higher authorities. But I have always thought that the Colonies ought to assist us to some extent in the support of the navy. There is no doubt that all this extra commerce would want protecting, and therefore that ought to be considered by the Colonies. I think that if beside this some extra advantage was given to Englishmen in the acquisition of land it would be about as much as we could expect. One gentleman said that the Federation of the United States was nothing like the proposed Federation of our Colonies, because the American Union was not divided into separate States. But that is wrong. The United States are composed of different States under Governments of their own. They are, in fact, very much like our own Colonies would be if Federation were accomplished, except that they have not adopted tariffs as against one another. If the Australian States have jealousies among themselves, let us simply invite them all to a commercial union with the Mother-Country, and the intercolonial tariffs of Victoria and South Australia would in a very short time be abolished. At the present time New South Wales has hardly any tariff at all; India has none; and I think the Colonies which have tariffs would soon find out that they were losing by them rather than gaining. At any rate, a gradual reduction towards the Mother-Country would be the necessary terms of Federation. Mr. Bourne said that when corn rises other things also rise in price, but in this he is wrong. At the commencement of the century, when for twenty years wheat stood at an average of 88s. per quarter,

meat was much lower than it is now. He also complains that we should be bolstering up industries in our Colonies. Well, I must say I think bolstering up seems to pay. If all the world were free-traders I should be quite satisfied—perfectly so. (Hear, hear.) Then I think England and her Colonies would do as well as any other nation—perhaps better. But, as the rest of the world refuses to see things with the same eyes that we do, I say it is our turn to bolster up, and I believe if we do not bolster up we shall have to bolster down. (Laughter.) With regard to Mr. Glover's remarks about my giving different tariffs for different parts of the world, I did not intend to give the impression that he has so skilfully welded from my paper; I simply wished to enunciate a principle, and to leave it to wiser heads than mine to work it out. Still I think Mr. Glover was not altogether out of order in drawing the deduction, seeing that I showed that the Canadians would have a very great advantage over Australia, which would be hardly fair; and it might possibly be wisdom to give to Canada some advantages in the export of timber, and not quite the full advantage in the export of wheat. My chief reason for comparing the difference in freights was to show that the United States and Russia were in a better position than all our Colonies. (Hear, hear.) I did not intend to make any differential scale as between India and Australasia, and I do not think there should be any made. (Hear, hear.) But all these things would be settled by wiser heads than mine. And now a few words about the agricultural taxation of the United States. As compared with the taxation of other countries, the taxation in the Western States on agricultural land does not amount to six-pence an acre. Our taxation in India, where the Government is more costly, is 2s. per acre, while the burdens of all sorts in England on land of equal quality amount to, I suppose, about 12s. or 15s. per acre, independently of the rent. Is it not ridiculous that in consequence of this one-sided free-trade we should be obliged to impose upon the agriculturists of this country a tax thirty times as great as the Americans find it necessary to impose upon the agriculturists in their country. What is there in the English farmer's position to compensate him against such an inequality that such an amount of taxes imposes? It is all in consequence of this one-sided free-trade. The fact is, you have no other way of raising your revenue. (Hear, hear.) If you had some other way of raising taxes you might redeem the inequality; but now it is impossible. You will not find any other class of the community willing to adopt the direct charges that now fall on the agriculturist. We see deputation after deputation from various

home industries go to Mr. Gladstone, to ask him to reduce taxation on their particular industries, but he cannot. It is from no want of goodwill on his part towards the agricultural interest that he is bound to refuse their just requests. It is simply because he has no other means of raising taxes. With these remarks I will not detain you longer, as the time is getting very late ; but if the time allowed I think I could go on for about two hours more. (Laughter.) I thank you much for your kind vote of thanks, and if I may be allowed I will now propose a vote of thanks to the Chair. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried by acclamation.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, New Bond-street, on Tuesday, 18th April, 1882. Owing to the absence of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., Chairman of Council, the chair was taken by Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Member of Council.

Among those present were the following :—Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Mauritius), and Lady Bowen ; Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G. (Governor of British Honduras), Colonel Sir Herbert B. Sandford, R.A. ; his Honour Chief Justice Ellis (Mauritius), Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., Sir George H. Chambers, Major-General R. W. Lowry, C.B. ; Captain Lowry, Captain F. W. Seafield Grant (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), Major R. H. Vetch, R.E. ; Messrs. W. G. Lardner, A. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P. Messrs. Lesley Probyn, and Henry H. S. Cunynghame (late Special Commissioners to British Guiana), Sir John Coode, C.E. ; Sir Robert R. Torrens, K.C.M.G. ; Hon. William F. Littleton, C.M.G. ; Lady Hatherton, Hon. S. Constantine Burke, M.L.C. (Jamaica), the Rev. C. F. Stovin, Dr. John Rae, F.R.S. ; Colonel Stabb (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), Messrs. Hugh Jamieson, J. Henniker Heaton (Sydney), Charles W. Lett (Sydney), Joseph Macdonald (New South Wales), Alex. Begg, Alex. Macrosty, S. W. Silver, H. E. Montgomerie, G. W. Davidson, James Fraser (Mauritius), J. D. Wood, Thomas McKellar (Victoria), W. L. Merry, Lewis Tessier, W. H. Mare (Newfoundland), W. Agnew Pope, Henry Douglas, J. W. Hollway (Mauritius), J. W. Hollway, jun., Fredk. Greene, C. E. Fryer, G. Molineux, E. A. Wallace, Dr. Edwards (late Registrar-General, Mauritius), Messrs. Haldan, Augt. Wood, R. A. Withers (Sydney), T. W. Irvine, Pascoe Caddy (Sydney), Charles Griffith, F. Freiber, John Young, Giffard Ransford, Alex. Brown, Miss Webster, Major-General Cockworthy, Mr. Arthur J. Sinclair, the Rev. W. H. Hastings, Mrs. Carey Hobson, Mr. F. Hall, Miss Field, Miss Hall, Messrs. Henry J. Hall, G. H. Hall, Henry Goodliffe, W. Thomson, G. Clerihew, M.D. (Mauritius), A. C. Macpherson, C. G. Robson, Percy E. Jourdain, John White, Baily, Maurice, Ulcoq, John Colebrooke, Rev. W. H. Gilbert, Messrs. A. Sharpe, A. R. Cox, Miss Amy Cox, Messrs. J. H. Payne, W. Martin Wood (late Bombay), W. P. Taylor (Kimberley), Charles Boulnois, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Ruybers, Mr. J. Bruce (Cape Colony), Mr. F. D. Dear (Cape Colony), the Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue, Mr. and Mrs. Focking (Cape Colony), Messrs. W. C. Argent (Mauritius), P. Darnell Davis (Grenada), James Gilchrist (New South Wales), C. H. Beard (St. Kitts), W. H. Field (Montserrat), J. A. Ulcoq (Mauritius), W. Andrews (Mauritius), W. L. Shepherd (New Zealand), Dr. F. J. Mouat and Mrs. Mouat,

Mr. and Mrs. C. Pfoundes, Messrs. Claude H. Long, Andrew Stein (Cape Colony), Arthur Stein (Cape Colony), J. Howard Howard, A. G. Brown-ing, Charles Stooke, M. Joly (Mauritius), N. Joly (Mauritius), Sir David Barclay, Bart., Lady Barclay, Miss Halse, Messrs. John Britt, R.N.; G. L. Amiot, W. Kidson (Mauritius), E. Clutterbuck, Albert Ruteon, H. B. Halswell, W. E. Grigsby, LL.D.; R. J. Gray (Victoria), Joseph Pattinson (Victoria), R. F. Carter (Victoria), John Kidd (Canada), Francis W. Ren-shaw, Hermann Voss, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Campbell, Miss K. Bowen, the Misses Bowen, Mr. Earnest H. Gough and Miss Gough, Messrs. A. W. Anderson, G. G. Anderson, Edward Keep (New South Wales), F. J. Villiers, C.M.G. (Cape Colony), Sheriff B. Hilton, D. C. Kennedy, Alex-ander Brown, J. Gilmer, H. Douglas, Morton Green (Natal), William C. Gillies, R.N., C. H. H. Moseley (West Africa), C. L. Payne (British Guiana), Captain Charles Mills, C.M.G. (Cape Colony), Mr. F. Burton, Mr. George Tinline and Miss Tinline (South Australia), Messrs. Alexander Rogers, W. Keswick, John Bate, A. Mackenzie Mackay (Victoria), N. E. Lewis (Tasmania), J. Hughes (Ceylon), W. K. Thomson (Victoria), James Mitchell, Mr. George Moffat and Miss Moffat (Canada), Messrs. C. J. Cooper, F. P. Labilliere, J. W. P. Jauralde, A. L. Mackellar, R. G. C. Hamilton, H. C. McDonald, H. Clifford, Miss Herbert, Miss Lewis, Dr. D. Williams, and Mr. Frederick Young (Hon. Secretary).

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that 81 new Fellows had been elected since the last meeting, comprising 20 Resident and 11 Non-Resident Fellows.

Resident Fellows :—

S. B. Boulton, Esq., Harold E. Boulton, Esq., B.A.; George Clerihew, Esq., M.D. (late of Mauritius); Charles J. Cooper, Esq., W. Leedham Crowe, Esq., Henry Douglas, Esq., W. G. Elder, Esq., Maitland Gardner, Esq., J. F. Hayward, Esq., Frederick Levi, Esq., Arthur W. McDonell, Esq., M.D.; Malcolm L. McEacharn, Esq., Robert F. Mackay, Esq., T. M. McLean, Esq., Percy J. Prankerd, Esq., J. Grafton Ross, Esq., Robert Scott, Esq., Edwin Stowe, Esq., M. H. Thomas, Esq., J. Sidney White, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

John Armstrong, Esq., E. H. H. Atkin, Esq. (Cyprus), C. R. Deare, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G. (Ceylon), Walter Higgin-son, Esq. (Gold Coast), Nathaniel T. King, Esq., M.D. (Lagos), James Macdougall, Esq. (Melbourne), Joseph B. Mayers, Esq. (Demerara), G. B. Phillips, Esq. (West Australia), C. L. Williams, Esq. (Queensland), James Young, Esq., M.L.A. (Bahamas).

The following donations of books, &c., presented to the Institute since the last meeting, were announced :—

The Government of Canada :

Parliamentary Reports and Papers, 1881-82.

The Government of Mauritius :

Laws of Mauritius, 1722 to 1865. 9 Vols.

Ordinances of Mauritius and Proclamations, 1866 to 1880.
24 Vols.

The Government of Natal :

Laws of Natal. 1 Vol., 1882.

Natal Almanac and Directory, 1882.

The Government of New South Wales :

Parliamentary Debates, 1881.

The Government of Queensland :

Acts of Parliament, 1881.

The Government of South Australia :

Acts of Parliament, 1881.

The Government of Tasmania :

Walch's Tasmanian Almanac, 1882.

The Government of Victoria.

Parliamentary Debates. Vols. I. to XXXVI.

Acts of Parliament. 8 Vols.

Votes and Proceedings, 1862 to 1880. 88 Vols.

The Government of Western Australia :

The West Australian Almanac and Directory, 1882.

The Colonial Office :

Victorian Year Book, 1880-81.

Canadian Parliamentary Papers (various).

The West Australian Almanac and Directory, 1882.

The Herald Western Australian Directory, 1882.

The East India Association :

The Journal of the Association. No. 1, Vol. XIV., 1882.

The Free Public Library, Plymouth :

Fifth Annual Report, 1881.

The Royal Geographical Society :

Proceedings of the Society. Vol. IV. No. 4, 1882.

The Social Science Association :

Transactions of the Association, Dublin, 1881.

Sessional Proceedings, No. 5, Vol. XV., 1882.

The Victoria Institute :

Journal of Transactions, 1 Vol., 1882.

J. G. Bourinot, Esq. (Canada) :

Canadian Monthly, February and March, 1882.

Rev. John Bridger :

Colonist's Hand Book, No. 1, Canada.

W. H. Campbell, Esq., LL.D. (British Guiana) :

The British Guiana Directory, 1882.

Sir William Fox, K.C.M.G. :

New Zealand Thermal Springs Districts, 1882.

Dr. Grieve (Berbice) :

The Asylum Journal, Nos. 12 and 18, 1882.

Messrs. Harrison and Sons :

An Answer to Mr. T. H. Farrar and the Cobden Club.

Professor A. Liversidge (New South Wales) :

List of Scientific Papers and Reports.

J. Stuart Reid, Esq. (New Zealand) :

Bradshaw's Guide to New Zealand.

George Robertson, Esq. (Melbourne) :

The Melbourne Review, January, 1882.

Lieut.-Colonel William White (Canada) :

Report on the Exploration of the Country between Lake

Superior and the Red River Settlement, 1858.

Report on the Sherbrooke Gold District, 1870.

Canadian Blue-Books, 1882.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. HENRY J. JOURDAIN to read the paper for the evening, entitled—

MAURITIUS.

Stella clavisque maris indici.

Happily, the British Colonies, and Mauritius amongst them, are, in the present day, much better known than was the case some few years back, and doubtless all present this evening are aware of the geographical position of the Colony which is the subject of the paper I am privileged to read to you. At the same time it is not so very long ago that, returning from Mauritius, I witnessed in Paris a dispute, which threatened to become serious, between two gentlemen, apparently fellow travellers and friends, solely arising from the fact that the one as steadfastly maintained as the other energetically denied, that Mauritius was in the West Indies. Assuring them that I was homeward bound from that Colony, *via* Aden and Egypt, I offered to decide the point at issue between them, and was laughed at for my pains, so incredulous were they both, that I could possibly have selected the Red Sea route as the shortest and quickest from Mauritius to Europe. Explanations followed, and reluctantly they admitted that I ought to know where I was coming from ; and I discovered it was because Mauritius was a sugar-producing Colony that the idea had originated that it was situate in the West Indies. This fallacy I have since found to exist in the minds of many, in other respects, well-informed persons.

You, of course, know better, but will not mind my opening my paper with the statement that Mauritius is a small island in the Indian Ocean, situate just within the tropics, viz., in 20° to $20^{\circ} 33'$ South latitude, and $57^{\circ} 17'$ to $57^{\circ} 46'$ East longitude. It is about

equi-distant from the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon, say 2,200 miles, about 120 miles from the French Colony of Reunion, 560 miles East of Madagascar, and about 2,400 miles from Aden. In form the island is elliptical, measuring about 86 miles in length, and in breadth about 28 miles. The superficial area is taken as 482,680 acres, say 700 square miles. The coast line is about 130 miles. The appearance of the Island from the sea varies according as one approaches from the north-east, passing the adjacent islets known as Round Island, Flat Island, and the Gunners Quoin, or from the south-west, when the high, rocky coast of Cape Brabant and the Morne is the first land seen; but in either case, owing to the coral reefs which, with slight intervals, surround the Island, the inward-bound vessel must on its way to Port Louis, the only practicable harbour for vessels, keep off the coast sufficiently to give the visitor to the Island a pleasurable foretaste of the picturesque scenery which awaits him. From whatever quarter Mauritius be approached the aspect is exceedingly romantic and picturesque, and, arriving by the mail steamer, one cannot fail to be struck by the bold and grand outlines of the lofty mountains, with their varied and peculiarly formed summits, as, successively, the "Trois Mamelles," "Corps de Garde," "Pieterboth," and the "Pounce" mountains arrest attention, whilst the intervening spaces, covered with the verdure of sugar-cane plantations, testify to the fertility of the soil. In recent years, unhappily, owing to drought and exhaustion of the soil, the seaboard has ceased to present the fertile appearance of former years, but this is compensated by the view one obtains of the plains of the higher table lands forming the still flourishing districts of Plaines Wilhelms, Vacoas, and Moka, whilst further round the coast, to the south-east, are the well-favoured districts of Savanne and Grand Port.

Some doubt and diversity of opinion exist as to the precise date when the Island, now known as Mauritius, was first discovered; but, whilst authorities differ as to whether the first landing was effected in 1505-1507 or 1545, all agree that the first discoverer was Don Pedro Mascarenhas, when exploring the Indian Ocean, under orders of Almeida, then Governor-General of Portuguese settlements in India, and the exactitude of this statement is supported by the fact that, in early history, Mauritius with the neighbouring islands forms the group known as "Iles Mascareignes," of which Mauritius was designated "Cerné." Beyond placing live stock on the Island to serve in case of need if revisiting it, the Portuguese do not appear to have taken any advantage of Don Pedro's discovery, and when, in 1580, the Island, with other

Portuguese possessions, passed under the nominal sovereignty of Philip II. of Spain, it continued to be entirely neglected.

But a better fate was near at hand. In May, 1598, a squadron of eight vessels, under the command of the Dutch Admiral Van Neck, sailed from the Texel, for the Dutch possessions in the East. After rounding the Cape of Good Hope the squadron encountered a heavy gale, and the vessel commanded by the Vice-Admiral Van Warwick, separated from the rest of the squadron, happily sighted Cerné. On landing a boat's crew, no trace of inhabitants could be found, and the Vice-Admiral Van Warwick, on 17th September, 1598, took possession of the Island, naming it "Mauritius," not only in honour of Count Maurice of Nassau, the then Stadholder of Holland, but out of respect to his superior officer, Admiral Van Neck, whose flag-ship was named the *Mauritius*.

I may, perhaps, be here allowed to call attention to an error very commonly made. When speaking of the Colony we are now considering, many speak of "*the Mauritius*," and I am constantly asked by well-informed persons, " You know *the Mauritius*, do you not?" Now they might as well say you know *the St. Kitts*, or you know *the Trinidad*, or *the St. Helena*. Van Warwick named the Island "*Mauritius*," and as *Mauritius* it should be known. I can find no reasonable excuse for the introduction of the definite article before the name.

The Dutch appear to have but little utilised their new possession, and beyond the fact that it was used as a place at which their eastward-bound vessels called for live stock and water, and that possession as a penal settlement for state criminals from Batavia, under a so-called Governor, was maintained, but little is recorded of the history of *Mauritius* until 1712, at which date the Dutch withdrew to their settlements in South Africa.

Meanwhile the French had been in possession, since 1664, of the neighbouring island of Bourbon, and finding *Mauritius* abandoned, in 1715, M. Dufrêne, commander of the French sloop of war *Chasseur*, took possession of *Mauritius*, and renamed it "*Ile de France*;" but it was only about six years later that any permanent settlement was established, when the Island was ceded to the French East India Company, in whose possession it continued until 1767, at which date it reverted to the Crown of France. Time will not permit of my referring, in further detail, to the interesting period when, more especially under the able administration of Mahé de la Labourdonnais, the foundation was laid for the future prosperity of the Island. During the eleven years, 1735 to 1746, that he was Governor of the Island, the culture

of the sugar-cane was introduced, also cotton and indigo, which two last were, however, subsequently abandoned. Any attempt to pass in review the noble efforts of this distinguished man on behalf of the island he was called upon to govern would far exceed the limits of this brief summary; suffice it to say, that to this day his memory is worthily held in the highest regard and esteem by the inhabitants of Mauritius. On every side still exist proofs of his solicitude and foresight for the future welfare of the Island, and in 1859, during the administration of Sir William Stevenson, a handsome bronze statue to his memory was erected, facing the usual landing-place. This position was happily selected, for, as one writer on Mauritius observes, "it is the first object that greets the eye as you step on shore, and it does not need much stretch of imagination to fancy he is welcoming the stranger to the shores for which he spent so many years of untiring devotion."

The name of another of the French Governors is likewise held in great respect by all Mauritians, that of General Malartic, who governed the Island during the troublous period 1798—1800, and by his energetic conduct saved it from the ruin with which it was menaced, owing to the influence over the inhabitants obtained by the agents of the Jacobins and Revolutionists in France. Malartic died suddenly in 1800, and a monument to his memory in a conspicuous position in the town of Port Louis was completed in 1847 during the administration of Sir William Gomm, the necessary funds having been mainly collected by Lady Gomm by means of a fancy fair.

Both these monuments remain, tributes of British subjects to the memory of able administrators of the Island before it became a British Colony.

In 1748 an attempt to take possession of the Island was made by the English under Admiral Boscawen, who, finding the forces at his command inadequate, abandoned the design. No further serious attempt appears to have been made until in 1810, when, owing to the continued interference to British trade with the East by cruisers whose head-quarters were the harbours of the Ile de France, it was determined by the Indian Government, already in possession of Bourbon and Rodrigues, to effect the conquest of the Ile de France, for which purpose was despatched a military force comprising 15,000 men, supported by a fleet consisting of 27 ships of war, besides 50 East Indiamen and transports. After much severe fighting both at sea and on land, the details of which I have not time here to record, and during which many serious reverses were met with by the attacking force, the French Governor and Com-

mander-in-Chief, General Decaen, was compelled to propose terms of capitulation to the British General Abecrombie, and finally, on 3rd December, 1810, the Island was surrendered to the British forces.

At the peace of 1814 the acquisition by England of the Ile de France and Rodrigues was ratified, whilst Bourbon was restored to the French.

Shortly after the capitulation the name of the Island was again changed to Mauritius, under which it has since been known as a Crown Colony of the British Empire.

By the terms of the capitulation it was stipulated that the inhabitants were to be permitted to preserve their laws, religion, and institutions. These conditions have been so far adhered to that the existing laws are based on the Code Napoleon, and Government support is continued to the Roman Catholic Church equally with that afforded to the Establishments of the Church of England. Modifications in the laws have, however, from time to time been introduced by rules of court and local ordinances to such an extent that beyond the fact that in theory the principles of the Code Napoleon are maintained, Mauritius may almost be said to possess a code of laws of its own, difficult to administer, and still more difficult to be satisfactorily understood by the uninitiated world at large.

Montgomery Martin, writing in 1835 on Mauritius, pointed out that, notwithstanding the terms of the capitulation, no Colonial Assembly had been established, which, previous to its capture by the British forces, had been one of the institutions of the Island, and he added: "I trust the day is not far distant when a Colonial Assembly, chosen by the property and intelligence of the inhabitants, will give a renewed and permanent stimulus to the prosperity of the settlement."

This has not, however, been the case, and Mauritius continues to be governed as a "Crown Colony," under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Governor and Council, the latter composed of eight official and eight unofficial members, are named by the Imperial Government; the latter, it is true, are selected by the Governor, subject to the Queen's approval, but however judiciously selected they be, they do not possess that representative character which their nomination by the inhabitants would confer.

I venture to hope that at some early date the status and mode of dealing with the Crown Colonies of the Empire may be brought before the Institute by someone more able than myself to deal with the question in all its bearings, and, consequently, it is not my

intention in the present paper to deal with the subject further than to say that the system, though possibly well devised, has many defects and drawbacks, which, as far as Mauritius is concerned, are prejudicial to the best interests of the Colony, and absolutely at variance with the spirit of the age. A form of Government, advisable and possibly necessary at the time of the capitulation, when an alien race became subject to the Crown of England, might be at least considerably modified in the present day, when, after a lapse of upwards of seventy years, the inhabitants have proved themselves entitled to rank amongst the most loyal of our Sovereign's subjects. I may here mention that only yesterday the mail from Mauritius brought advices that the news of the recent dastardly attempt on our beloved Sovereign's life having reached the Colony by a chance steamer from Natal, a public meeting was at once convened by the Mayor of Port Louis in the theatre, at which a resolution was with acclamation passed that the Lieutenant Governor be requested to transmit by cable *via* Aden to the Secretary of State, the respectful but hearty congratulations of the Mauritians to Her Majesty on her Providential escape. It will hardly be credited in England that even for a meeting with this loyal and laudable purpose in view, it was necessary for the Mayor first to obtain the permission for its being held.

I do not for one moment fail to admit that, owing to the heterogeneous character of the population, there are difficulties in the way of adopting a form of representative or responsible government; but these are not insurmountable, and, at any rate, the present system might be considerably relaxed without detriment to the Crown but with advantage to the Colony.

To appreciate the present system it must be understood that the unofficial members of the Council of Government have but little initiatory power; they may, it is true, ask questions and even propose ordinances, provided always that no proposition be made by an unofficial member of the Council which shall in any way affect the finances of the Colony. In this manner discussion may take place on a measure proposed by the Governor of his own initiative or under orders from Downing-street, but discussion oftentimes, as far as the views entertained by the *quasi* representatives of the inhabitants are concerned, leads to no practical result. The casting vote of the Governor, supported by the compulsory votes of the official members can, on any point arising, neutralise the votes of the whole body of unofficial members; and thus, as I have myself seen, ordinances may be passed by an amiable fiction "by and with the consent of the Council of Government," which would be utterly

condemned if left to the free appreciation of the whole Council. With such a system as we are now considering much, indeed everything, depends on the ability and goodwill of the Governor for the time being. In this respect Mauritians have, in almost every instance, had reason to congratulate themselves on the happy selection of the gentlemen who have been entrusted with the administration of the government of the Colony—gentlemen who had already in other distinguished positions given proof of ability, disinterestedness, and an earnest desire for the welfare of those over whom they were called upon to rule. In the distant past we have such men as Sir Lowry Cole, Sir Charles Colville, Sir James Higginson, and Sir William Stevenson, and in later years Sir Henry Barkly, whose administration will ever be gratefully remembered in Mauritius. It was during the period of his government that the direst calamity befell the Colony, of which we shall speak later; of him it may be truly said that he had the welfare of the colonists at heart. His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly's stay in the Colony extended without intermission from 1863 to 1870, and throughout the fearful epidemic of 1866-7 he strove energetically for the alleviation of distress and the furtherance of remedial measures for the future welfare of the Colony. Recognising the hearty goodwill as well as sound sense and loyalty of the inhabitants, His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly did not hesitate during his administration to increase to twelve the number of unofficial members of Council, thus placing the officials in a numerical minority; permit me to say no danger ensued, but the number has since been again reduced to eight. It was during the last few weeks of Sir Henry Barkly's administration that Mauritius was honoured by a visit from His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who received a most loyal and hearty welcome.

The Colony has now the privilege to have as Governor His Excellency Sir George Bowen, who is so well known that you will not be surprised to learn that he enjoys the hearty esteem and regard of the colonists.

Reserving for some future occasion further consideration of the political aspect of the Colony, I pass on to give some few details as to climate, population, and commerce.

Before doing so, however, one word should be said with regard to the importance, in a military point of view, of Mauritius. Situate midway between the British possessions in India and South Africa, the position of Mauritius with its harbour has always rendered it of great importance to its possessors, giving them to a

certain extent command over the Indian Ocean. With it France for a considerable time maintained her footing in these parts, and was enabled to do infinite mischief to the commerce with India of other nations. Three fine dry docks, varying in length from 300 feet to 368 feet, in which vessels can be promptly and well repaired, have in later years further increased the advantages which the island offers as a naval station. The garrison of Mauritius has in past years proved of great service, far beyond the limits of the little Island. At the outbreak of the first Kaffir war troops sent down from Mauritius were the first reinforcements to reach the country. Again, when the Mutiny broke out in India, it was from Mauritius that assistance first arrived, the Governor having, with praiseworthy alacrity, despatched that regiment which so shortly afterwards distinguished itself at Delhi—the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers.

In former years the garrison amounted to nearly 3,000 men, but in 1868 the Imperial Government determined that the Colony should pay a fixed rate per head for the troops stationed in the Island, instead of the lump sum of £45,000, which it formerly contributed; and the Council did not consider the finances of the Colony warranted a higher vote than £25,000, which amount would suffice for the number of men the Colony actually required, provided as it is with a well-organised police force, until recently under the able command of Colonel O'Brien, C.M.G., the present Governor of Heligoland. Hence a large reduction in the garrison was effected, and of late years it hardly numbers 400 men of all arms, sufficient it may be for Colonial interests, but it is a question whether it would not be of advantage to Imperial interests to avail of the excellent position of the Island and utilise it as a dépôt, where, in case of need, troops would be near at hand for service either in India or South Africa. It will be remembered that when disaster befell our forces in Zululand, an urgent appeal was sent to the Governor of Mauritius for troops, but only 100 men could be spared. Had the garrison been maintained at its former strength, 2,500 men might have been sent at considerably less expense, and, what is still more important in times of war, with considerably less delay than was incurred in sending troops from England.

One of the greatest of French statesmen has written of Mauritius as the Malta of the Indian Ocean; and there can be no doubt that its position renders it a very valuable station both as a naval and military dépôt; in fact, as the Colonial motto implies, not only the star but the key of the Indian Ocean.

Mauritius, though within the tropics, enjoys on the whole a very fair climate. There are in reality but two seasons, the cool season from May to November, and the summer or hot season, November to May. The hot season is likewise the wet season, and although rain falls occasionally throughout the year, it is in January, February, and March that the heaviest downpours are looked for.

The temperature varies considerably, according to whether the readings of the thermometer be taken in the town or in higher districts. In Port Louis the annual mean temperature for a series of years varies from a maximum mean of 84 to a minimum mean of 70 degrees in the shade, with a maximum reading of 91 and a minimum of 61, whilst in the higher districts, where the principal private residences are situate, the temperature is lower, varying, according to altitude, to the extent of 8 to 10 degrees below that of the town.

The hurricane season extends from about the middle of December to the middle of April. When the cyclones do not approach too near the Island their passage is beneficial, owing to the copious rains by which they are accompanied; when, on the other hand, the centre of the storm approaches closely, or, as is sometimes the case, passes over the Island, the consequences are disastrous. The most serious in recent years was that which visited the Island in March, 1868, the effect of which was to reduce to 90,000 tons a crop which a few days previously was fairly estimated at 150,000 tons.

The damage to the railway and government buildings alone necessitated the raising of a loan of £100,000. Some idea of the violence of the storm may be gathered from the mention of the fact that of the iron railway bridge across Grand River, a portion, measuring 252 feet and weighing no less than 220 tons, was uplifted by the wind, and fell to the bottom of the ravine.

Mauritius has from time to time suffered from epidemic diseases to an alarming extent; thus in 1819, 1854, and 1862 the cholera caused great ravages, but even these were as nothing compared with the fearful mortality in 1866-1867 from fever of a paludal or malarial type. I have not time nor space here to refer to the origin or character of the fever, but must content myself with a record of its effects, which, as an eye-witness of the sad havoc, I do with mournful recollections.

The mortality in 1867 amounted to 40,464 out of a population numbering about 860,000, or, say, 111 per 1,000; but even these figures give but an imperfect idea of the sad state of things, for it must be remembered that some districts of the Island in part

escaped. In the town of Port Louis, with 80,000 inhabitants, the deaths in 1867 amounted to 21,297, being more than one-fourth of the population.

The sanitary authorities and relief societies, surprised by the immensity of this public calamity, against which from the first they had not the necessary means to struggle, were quite unable to succour all the distressed. To make matters worse the supply of quinine in the Colony was quickly exhausted; at one period the small quantities remaining fetched the enormous price of four shillings per grain, being thus obtainable only by the favoured few, who eagerly competed with each other for its purchase. Were it not that I was an honorary member of the Board, I might here in justice refer at length to the untiring devotion with which the members, both official and unofficial, of the General Board of Health struggled to perform with advantage to the Colony the onerous duties which this sad calamity imposed upon them.

For several years fever continued to carry off its victims by the thousand, but may now be said to have died out; and during the past ten years the average annual mortality in the Island has not exceeded 28·50 per thousand.

The population, notwithstanding the heavy mortality above alluded to, has gone on increasing, which fact, however, is shown, on reference to the statistics, to be mainly due to the large increase in the female Indians wisely introduced.

	1846.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.
General Population....	104,844	106,510	120,828	100,763	110,881
Indian	56,245	77,996	192,634	216,306	248,993
	161,089	183,506	313,462	317,069	359,874

It is, however, worthy of remark that the number shown by the census return of last year, though considerably in excess of the previous return, does not exceed the estimated population at the outbreak of the fever epidemic, which was 360,878. As above stated, a distinctive feature to be noticed is the large increase which has been effected in the female portion of the Indian population, the returns showing—

	1861.	1871.	1881.
Male	141,615	141,854	151,352
Female	51,019	74,452	97,641
	192,634	216,306	248,993

I have been unable, from the census returns of 1881, to distin-

guish between Indians and Indo-Mauritians (born in the Colony), but the return for 1871 was—

Indians	155,415
Creole Indians..	60,891
Total.....	216,306

Here let me remark that the term "Creole" as applied to a Mauritian simply indicates a person born in the Colony, and in no way implies, as would appear to be pretty generally supposed, a person belonging to the coloured races. Thus we find English Creoles, French Creoles, the children of European parents, the term "Creole," as I have said, implying simply "born in the Colony." Amongst the French Creoles are found direct descendants from some of the oldest and noblest families of France, whilst among the more modern or coloured races are to be found men who, by their ability and industry, have rendered themselves eminent and taken conspicuous places in the annals of the Colony, the memory of whom will long outlive the present possessors of their name. As mentioned in the previous part of this paper the population is of a very heterogeneous character, comprising, in fact, representatives of nearly every people under the sun. The number of the French inhabitants is returned as 2,870. The Chinese number 8,558.

The question of Coolie immigration to Mauritius has given rise to so much heartburning and angry discussion, both in and out of the Colony, that I do not on the present occasion purpose going at any length into the merits of the case, but will content myself with a few data which will, I believe, serve to prove that the Indian Coolie labourer is not, in Mauritius, the neglected being that some would fain try and prove him to be. From a Government Return in my possession, I find that in the year 1874 a sum of £119,892 19s. 7d., exclusive of interest, was on deposit at the Government Savings Bank in the names of the Indian population. The amount actually paid into the Bank that year amounted to £51,646 9s. 8d., whilst the sum of money declared as taken out of the Colony by return-immigrants, in that year alone, amounted to £65,495 6s.

To meet another erroneous idea, which I find prevalent, to the effect that the Indian Coolie labourer is bound down for a long term of servitude, I would mention that of the 68,187 Indians who entered into contracts of service in the year 1874, 58,092 were engaged for a term of not more than one year, whilst another notable fact is, that of these 68,187, no less than 40,214 re-engaged

themselves to the same employers, which they would hardly have done had their previous treatment not been satisfactory. A great deal has been said and written on the subject of the treatment in Mauritius of the labourer; but facts are far more forcible than opinions, which are but oftentimes the ebullition of theoretical rather than practical philanthropy. It is officially recorded that whereas the mortality during the fever epidemic of 1867 amongst the Indians not employed on sugar estates amounted to 129 per 1,000, that amongst the engaged labourers was but little more than half, 67 per 1,000.

As already mentioned, a large Indo-Mauritian population is now arising, and the Colony may, I believe, be said to be virtually independent of fresh introductions from India's surplus population. A Governmental return for 1880 shows that on the 30th June of that year the Indian labourers on estates comprised 11,948 Mauritius-born, showing an increase of 1,210 on the previous half-yearly return.

The arrivals of immigrants during the five years 1876-1880 is exceeded by the departures, arrivals amounting to 11,148 and departures to 12,940. In 1880 but 371 men and 213 women were introduced, whilst 1,781 men and 614 women left the colony.

French may still be said to be the prevailing language in everyday life, but English is far more extensively spoken and understood than was the case twenty years ago. The lower orders generally speak a patois of which French is the basis, a knowledge of which is very quickly acquired by the Indian population. In fact, this patois, or "Creole language," as it is called, forms almost exclusively the means of communication between the upper and lower classes.

Besides many private educational institutions, both male and female, there existed, in 1880, 39 Government schools and 52 State-aided schools, giving together an average attendance of 6,579.

The chief educational establishment is the Royal College, with its adjuncts, the Royal College Schools in Port Louis and at Curepipe. The pupils in attendance in 1880 numbered 440. In addition to bursaries, entitling the holder to gratuitous education at the College, the two senior pupils are annually sent to England with an allowance of £200 a year for three years to complete their education; they further receive free passages to and from England. The wisdom of this system is exemplified by the many youths who return to the Colony, and occupy distinguished positions in the legal, medical, and other professions,

Mauritius possesses very many other public institutions of great merit and value. Of these I may mention the Royal Alfred Obser-

vatory, under the skilful direction of Dr. Meldrum, whose able labours on behalf of Meteorological Science are known and appreciated far beyond the little Island. It was established originally in 1851, in the town of Port Louis, but the position was recognised to be unsuitable, and in 1870 H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh honoured the Meteorological Society of Mauritius by consenting to become its patron, and laid the foundation-stone of the present building, known as the Royal Alfred Observatory.

Other learned and useful societies are the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, Acclimatisation Society, Société d'Emulation Intellectuelle, to which might be added a long list of charitable and other institutions, such as the Stevenson Asylum, being a reformatory for boys; the Barkly Asylum, for the aged poor; the Sailors' Home, the Protestant Benevolent Institution and Orphan Home for boys and girls, and also many conventional and other charitable institutions well supported and ably conducted by the Roman Catholic community.

Advanced as in this respect the Colony may be said to be, it is sadly behind the age in its means of communication with other countries, having no cable connection, and a mail but once a month. I believe I am correct in stating that Mauritius, though a Crown Colony, is almost the only one of the Colonies of Great Britain which has never received any Imperial assistance whatever in providing itself with postal communication.

Until 1852 Mauritius was entirely dependent on sailing vessels or chance steamers for the conveyance of postal matter to and from the Colony. In that year the question of steam communication with Europe attracted public attention. The sum of £12,000 per annum for five years having been voted by the Council of Government towards this object, an arrangement was entered into with the General Screw Steam Shipping Company for their steamers to call at Mauritius on their way to and from India. This arrangement, however, came to an end in 1854. The next attempt to secure regular steam communication with Europe was in 1856, when the *Governor Higginson* steamer, built expressly for the purpose, was on 27th December despatched to Aden with the mails for Europe.

For some years subsequently the service was carried on under the auspices of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, by special steamers to and from Aden in conjunction with their main line, when in 1859 an improvement was effected, Mauritius being included in the contract for a postal service by steamers of the above-mentioned company between England and Australia, *via* Mauritius.

This line was, however, abandoned in the following year, and the

service between Mauritius and Aden resumed by special steamers, at a cost to the Colony of £86,000 per annum.

In 1864, the Messageries Maritimes of France established a mail service from Suez to Réunion and Mauritius, giving the Colony gratuitously a bi-monthly communication with Europe. The Peninsular and Oriental Company made application to the effect that in view of the loss to their company of the subsidy hitherto received from the French colony of Réunion, the subsidy payable by Mauritius should be by so much increased and fixed at £42,000 per annum. This was steadily refused by the Colony, and another appeal was made to the Imperial Government to assist the Colony by a grant towards its mail services. As before, the appeal was not complied with, but a continuation of the service by the Peninsular and Oriental Company was arranged for on the old terms. In 1865 the Union Steamship Company opened a line from Natal to Mauritius, to which a subsidy was voted of £3,000 per annum.

In this year the Peninsular and Oriental Company availed themselves of the clause in their contract with the Colony to give notice that their service would cease in June, 1866, basing their decision to that effect on the loss entailed on them by the competition of the French line of steamers.

The Council of Government then decided to invite tenders for a postal servcie *via* Ceylon, which would expedite communication with India and Australia, whilst rapid and regular communication with Europe was assured *via* Aden by the "Messageries Maritimes."

A contract for the service to and from Galle was made with the Union Company for the sum of £24,000 per annum ; and an amount of £4,000 per annum was voted to the French company for their line to Aden. For a time these services were both worked with regularity, but in the early part of 1868 the Colony, owing to the enormous falling off in revenue consequent on the fever epidemic and the simultaneous increase of expenditure for sanitary and other works, was compelled to offer to the Union Company a sum of £7,500 to put an end to the contract, and to discontinue the service to the Cape Colonies.

Thus the Colony became in 1868 solely dependent on the services of the Messageries Maritimes for its regular communication with Europe, and it is but justice to state that the mail service to and from Aden has, from that date to the present time, been performed by that company with exemplary regularity and punctuality, at an expense to the Colony of but £4,000, recently reduced to Rs. 40,000 per annum. It is said that before the end of the present year the postal service performed by the steamers of this company

will be prolonged to Australia, which will be a great boon to Mauritius, the sole communication with the Australian markets being by chance sailing vessels or the roundabout route *via* Aden.

Mauritius is at the present day the only important Colony of the British Empire deprived of the advantage of telegraphic communication with other countries.

The nearest telegraph stations are Durban (Natal) and Aden. Efforts have from time to time been made to assist in the establishment of cable connection with these points. In 1873, deluded by the low terms proposed, the Colony entered into a contract to this effect with Hooper's Company, which was, however, never carried out. The sum of Rs. 100,000 per annum was voted by the Colony as a subsidy to any company willing to undertake the work, but this amount does not suffice; meanwhile the Colony cannot afford to pay more, and the Home authorities, as in the case of the postal services, turn a deaf ear to every appeal for Imperial assistance in the matter. The original scheme submitted by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company comprised a connection with Mauritius, but the Imperial Government, whilst assisting with a subsidy for the Aden and Natal cable, declined to give any assistance whatever to establishing communication with Mauritius.

So much for communication with the exterior; I will now say one word on the means of internal communication.

The Island is remarkable for the excellence of its main and branch roads, which traverse the Island in every sense. Nearly all are macadamised, and kept in order under Governmental supervision. There is an abundant supply of suitable stone in the land bordering almost every road, and, by law, proprietors are obliged to permit the removal from their properties of such stone as may be required for the necessary repairs. The establishment of railways has considerably changed the character of the inland traffic of the Island. In 1855, owing to the increase in the population, and in the produce of the Island, the subject of the construction of a railway engaged attention, and the consideration by the Secretary of State of the subject was invited by a distinguished colonist, Dr. Ulcoq, then in England. In 1858, competent engineers, under Mr. Longridge, were sent out to the Colony, and on their favourable report the undertaking was determined upon as a Government measure, and the contract for its construction given to Messrs. Brassey and Co. In 1864 the North line was opened, and in the following year the main or Midland line.

The North line is 81 miles in length, comprising 8½ miles of cutting and 26 miles of embankment, with 14 bridges, varying from

25 to 80 feet in span. The highest level attained is 829 feet above the sea, and the maximum gradient is 1 in 80 feet.

The Midland line traverses the centre of the Island, and attains at the highest point an elevation of 1,882 feet above the sea. The total length is 85 miles. The gradients on this line are of peculiar steepness, 1 in 27 occurring repeatedly. The total cost of these two lines was £21,876 per mile.

In recent years two branch lines have been added; thus all the principal districts are brought into direct communication by rail with the harbour of Port Louis. The benefit the railway has conferred on the Colony will be more fully understood when it is borne in mind that everything exported must be brought to Port Louis, and in like manner all imported goods arrive there.

Whilst the railway was in course of construction some few vessels laden with rails, sleepers, and other materials were discharged at the old Port of Grand Port on the South-east coast to economise expense of land transit, but for all commercial operations the harbour of Port Louis is alone available.

With the exception of sugar, a very small quantity of rice, vegetables, and fruits, the Colony raises scarcely anything required for its own consumption, but exports its whole production, whilst food and all the necessaries of life are imported. The import trade is carried on with almost all the countries in the world. From the United Kingdom is received the bulk of the cotton manufactures, imported together with machinery, agricultural implements, and necessaries of every description.

India supplies rice (the consumption of which is estimated at about 75,000 bags per month) and grain of all descriptions. The Australasian Colonies furnish breadstuffs and, at times, large quantities of coal, employed for the most part by Government for railway purposes. Horses are imported from New South Wales and Western Australia, as also from the South African Colonies, which likewise send their contingent towards the food of the Colony in the shape of dried fish, which is largely consumed by the Indian population. From France, large quantities of wine, brandy, and such like are received, as also "comestibles" of every description. A large trade is done in the importation of mules from South America and guano from Peru, this manure being very extensively used on the sugar-cane plantations. Oxen are imported from Madagascar, and sheep from South Africa and Australia. The scarcity of pasture ground for sheep or oxen renders the regularity of the cattle trade with Madagascar of the utmost importance to the Colony. From a tabular statement herewith it will be seen that during the years

1867 to 1880, both inclusive, the total value of imports has averaged £2,242,500 per annum. As those figures comprise imports of specie and guano, both of which have varied considerably, I have thought it well, in the table herewith, to distinguish them from the general imports :—

IMPORTS.

	General.	Specie.	Guano.	Total
1867	£ 1,563,768	£ 127,967	£ 156,066	£ 1,847,791
1868	1,886,899	200,028	113,170	2,200,097
1869	1,549,202	224,863	70,644	1,844,709
1870	1,815,784	134,164	120,209	2,070,157
1871	1,820,661	236,864	186,721	2,044,246
1872	2,293,805	240,460	143,708	2,677,973
1873	1,934,928	387,449	131,724	2,454,101
1874	2,236,928	156,398	277,783	2,671,109
1875	1,714,226	373,644	106,964	2,194,824
1876	1,707,721	478,107	98,385	2,284,213
1877	1,959,570	170,000	229,880	2,359,450
1878	1,982,029	109,996	137,321	2,229,346
1879	1,898,986	320,277	130,648	2,349,811
1880	1,904,850	153,722	111,100	2,169,672

The average declared value of exports during the same period, 1867 to 1880, both inclusive, was £8,085,000 per annum, having ranged from £2,000,000 in 1867 to £4,200,000, which maximum was attained in 1877 :—

EXPORTS.

	Specie.	Sugar.	Rum.	Vanilla.	Fibre.	Total Exports.
1867	£ —	£ 1,856,688	£ 16,479	£ 1,488	—	£ 2,003,803
1868	18,100	2,169,550	25,993	965	—	2,339,342
1869	49,637	2,448,827	26,891	2,004	—	2,661,294
1870	36,583	1,852,495	46,752	2,860	—	2,086,570
1871	67,475	2,819,944	32,449	3,234	132	3,120,529
1872	65,800	2,817,220	39,664	9,945	3,222	3,243,101
1873	136,701	2,882,590	47,083	12,216	4,340	3,375,401
1874	322,461	2,298,214	49,268	29,951	4,404	3,020,422
1875	234,442	1,939,378	46,292	22,134	3,115	2,522,099
1876	218,653	2,698,060	51,099	26,498	5,722	3,273,822
1877	122,981	3,749,874	50,090	24,336	6,789	4,201,286
1878	58,666	3,361,784	44,240	16,996	9,350	3,777,379
1879	172,545	2,703,479	38,445	33,929	12,997	3,236,258
1880	189,995	3,092,764	31,045	26,817	11,700	3,634,788

It must be borne in mind that the amount of total exports, comprising as it does, not only specie but goods received in transit

from and for Madagascar, and other articles, such as cocoa-nut oil from the Dependencies, whilst it represents the commercial movement, does not give an accurate idea of the value of the produce of Mauritius, and I have accordingly added to the list of total exports columns to show the declared value of such articles as are produced in the Island, and a column showing the specie exported.

The chief staple is sugar, and, in fact, writing ten years ago one would have been justified in saying the Colony produced nothing but sugar and rum; in more recent years, however, the culture of vanilla and extraction of fibre from the leaves of the aloe have occupied much attention and become prosperous and lucrative industries. The export of Vanilla has tripled in value during the past ten years, and may now be estimated at £80,000, whilst fibre, the export of which in 1871 was valued at £182, may now be calculated at £15,000, and is considerably on the increase.

In no part of the world has the manufacture of raw sugar been brought to a higher state of perfection than in Mauritius. Every improvement alike in the process as in the necessary machinery which modern science has brought to light, has been eagerly taken advantage of. The process of the manufacture of sugar is now so generally known, that it is unnecessary to refer to it in detail; suffice it to say, that on almost every estate throughout the Island the vacuum-pan system, by which an immense saving of time is effected, is now adopted.

The culture of the sugar-cane, hazardous as it is, and always must be, owing to droughts and hurricanes, which at times occur and mar the brightest prospects, would appear to have some peculiar fascination for those who have once entered upon it, or been in any way connected with it; for no sooner does one estate proprietor succumb under the burdens which the elements or other vicissitudes have entailed upon him, than someone else is at hand to take over the estate and try his luck. The system of working estates as joint stock company concerns would appear to have gained favour of late, and may, under proper direction and management, prove of great advantage to the colonists.

The finest qualities of sugar produced in Mauritius are never seen in Europe, unless indeed it be a few samples sent for exhibition; in fact, of late years Mauritius may be said to be independent of any direct influence of the value of its produce in European markets. Australia and Bombay are now the principal markets to which Mauritius sugars are exported, and the demand from those parts in recent years has tended to keep prices in the Mauritius market up to a point at which shipments to Europe would entail loss.

Shipments to India commenced by the export to Bombay, from the crop 1862-3, of about 8,000 tons. The average shipments from the past three crops have been—

To United Kingdom	15,000 tons
,, France.....	1,500 ,,
,, South African Colonies	6,850 ,,
,, Bombay	35,000 ,,
,, Australasian Colonies	46,650 ,,"

The largest crop ever made in Mauritius was in 1868, which produced about 150,000 tons. The average annual production for the past ten years has been about 115,000 tons, but varies considerably, the maximum during those ten years being the crop 1877-8, with a production of upwards of 140,000 tons, against a minimum of barely 87,000 tons for the crop 1879-80. Latest advices from the Colony are most encouraging and lead to the well-founded hope that the crop of 1882-3 may equal if not surpass that of 1868.

Did time permit, I should have been glad to have given further details of the trade of Mauritius, referring also to the finances of the Colony as regards revenue, expenditure, taxes, public loans, currency, and other matters of interest; but I fear I have already made my paper too prolix for one evening, and must, though reluctantly, bring it to a close without giving, as I had intended, some time to the Seychelles Islands, Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and other dependencies of Mauritius. I should also have wished to refer more in detail to the importance of the trade between Mauritius and Madagascar. Those dependencies, and the trade with Madagascar, are of sufficient importance for a special paper on some future occasion.

I would refer anyone desirous of reading an amusing and at the same time interesting account of Mauritius, to a book called "Sub-Tropical Rambles," by Colonel Nicolas Pike, formerly United States Consul in the colony; whilst valuable statistical and general information is to be found in the "Mauritius Almanac and Colonial Register," published annually by Mr. J. B. Kyshe, F.S.S., Registrar-General of the Colony, to both of whom I am indebted for some of the facts set forth in this paper.

It only remains for me to ask your indulgence for the imperfections of this brief sketch of a colony where the happiest days of my life were spent, and which will ever be very dear to me, not only on account of past associations, but also of the true and lasting sympathy which I can never fail to entertain for the Creoles of Mauritius.

DISCUSSION.

Sir GEORGE F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G., the Governor of Mauritius : Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I am sure that you, like myself, have all listened with great pleasure and satisfaction to the able and interesting address of my friend Mr. Jourdain, respecting that famous and beautiful island of Mauritius, over which I have now the honour to preside as the representative of the Queen. (Cheers.) I gladly rise to offer some remarks on the same important and I may say fascinating subject. The Honorary Secretary expressed regret just now that we are not to-night favoured by the presence of our ordinary chairman, his Grace the Duke of Manchester, to whom this Institute owes so much—(hear, hear)—but I am sure you will all agree with me that it is peculiarly appropriate that the first discussion at the Royal Colonial Institute respecting Mauritius should be presided over by one of the most able and distinguished statesmen who have ever ruled that Colony. (Hear, hear.) But you will, I am sure, recollect that as for myself I have the advantage (or disadvantage) of being an actual—a *live*—Governor, on leave of absence, after 'some thirty years' service in the Colonies, during which long period I have only once before been absent from my post as Governor. Consequently, it will be easily understood that there may be some points on which it is my duty to observe a certain official reticence—(laughter)—and concerning which you will not expect me to speak with the same fulness and freedom as can be properly used by my distinguished friend Sir Henry Barkly, my very able and successful predecessor in the same Government. I am sure that Sir Henry Barkly will sum up the discussion in a lucid, able, and judicial manner. (Hear, hear.) Talking of judicial summings-up, I may add that we are favoured with the presence to-night of the Chief Justice of Mauritius, who, among his other qualifications, adds one which is not without importance in a somewhat tropical and enervating climate—I mean the qualification that he is the youngest Chief Justice in the British Empire. (Hear, and laughter.) Now, with these few words of preface, I will at once proceed to deal with the whole subject. In the first place, I should observe that Mauritius, like all other Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire, should be regarded both in an Imperial and also in a Colonial point of view. In an Imperial point of view Mauritius is, in the phrase of the illustrious French statesman Thiers, in his "History of the Consulate and Empire," the fair Malta of the Indian Ocean (*cette belle Malte de l'Ocean Indien*).

(Cheers.) In other words, the possession of Mauritius is as important for the command of the Indian Ocean as is the possession of Malta for the command of the Mediterranean. Formerly, the whole commerce of Europe to India, China, and Australia passed round the Cape of Good Hope and almost in sight of the mountains of Mauritius. During the early years of the present century, while the island was in the possession of France, the French cruisers and privateers issuing from it inflicted on our Indian trade alone a loss estimated at little less than four millions sterling. If it be argued in any quarter that the opening of the Suez Canal has diminished the importance of Mauritius as a naval and military station, it should be replied (1) that in time of war we must always look forward to the at least temporary seizure or destruction of the Suez Canal by an enemy; and (2) that the modern conditions of naval warfare render indispensable to a great maritime power like England the possession of fortified coaling stations in commanding positions all round the world. In truth, modern ironclads cannot carry coals enough to enable them to keep the sea for more than a few successive days. Indeed, the vital importance of Mauritius in this respect was amply proved during the recent war in South Africa, when the transports bringing troops to and from India all stopped to take in coals in the excellent and spacious harbour of Port Louis, which is, perhaps, the finest harbour in the Eastern seas, and is provided with graving-docks and all other equipments of first-class ports. (Hear.) And it should be recollected that the possession of Mauritius involves hardly any cost to the Imperial Exchequer, for all the expenses of the Civil Government are defrayed from the Colonial Exchequer, which also pays a military subsidy of £40 for every officer and soldier of the Line, and of £70 for every officer and soldier of the Artillery and Engineers. The present garrison of about five hundred men of all arms is sufficient in time of peace; and when we consider the large military contribution paid by the Colony, it is manifestly cheaper for the British taxpayer to keep that number of soldiers at Port Louis than at Aldershot or the Curragh. (Hear.) So much for the Imperial importance of Mauritius. With regard, in the second place, to its Colonial importance, I need only remark that the public revenue of this little island, which is not larger than a single average-sized English county, amounts to above £750,000—that is, it is equal to what was the public revenue of the entire kingdom of England in the reign of Charles II. Moreover, the trade of Mauritius, including exports and imports, amounts in value to £6,000,000 sterling yearly—that is, it is equal to the entire

trade of Great Britain in the reign of Queen Anne, and to the trade of all the American Colonies in 1775, at the commencement of the War of Independence. (Cheers.) Many of you will recollect that Edmund Burke, in one of his most famous orations, pointed out that the trade of America in 1775 equalled in value the entire trade of the Mother-Country seventy years previously. I think that all will agree that the facts which I have mentioned amply prove the importance of Mauritius, first in an Imperial point of view, as a naval and military station of the first class ; and, secondly, in a Colonial and financial point of view, as, for its size, the richest Colony of the Empire—perhaps the richest country in the world of similar extent. (Cheers.) It is with very great pleasure that I endorse all that Mr. Jourdain has said with regard to the loyal and patriotic conduct of the Council of Government in Mauritius. I do not believe that there is any Legislature in the Empire more devoted to the interests of the country which it represents. Personally, I feel most grateful for the constant respect and support which I have received from all its members, and, indeed, from the island community at large of all races, creeds, and classes. (Cheers.) Nor is the loyalty and courtesy of the Mauritians confined to their own island. When I arrived in Paris last year I was entertained at a very brilliant public banquet by the Mauritians resident in France. The toasts and speeches were all in French; but when the health of the Queen was proposed, Her Majesty's loyal Mauritian subjects made the gilded and vaunted roof of the Great Hall of the Hôtel du Louvre (where the banquet was held) ring with cheers as enthusiastic as could be heard in Canada or in Australia. (Cheers.) This demonstration made a deep impression in Paris, and especially on the leading French statesmen. One of them remarked to me that "we in France see that England is indeed a great colonising power when it can make the French in Mauritius so loyal to its Crown and Government." He added : " We in Paris are glad that the Mauritians resident here should teach us your good old English custom of doing nothing without dining. You English always lay a solid foundation (*tous mettez toujours une base solide*). (Laughter.) Now, it is not so long ago that public dinners in France were regarded as dangerous and revolutionary. In fact, the Revolution of 1848 arose out of a public dinner. We might almost call it *une Révolution à la fourchette*." His exact words were : " On pourrait qualifier la Révolution de 1848 comme *Révolution à la fourchette*." (Cheers and laughter.) The speaker was Gambetta ; but is not the *mot* worthy of Talleyrand ? I have, further, great pleasure in endorsing what Mr. Jourdain has

said as to the satisfactory settlement in Mauritius of the important question of Indian labour and emigration. A Governor who touches on this burning subject may be said, according to the fine image of the Roman poet, "to step on fire placed under treacherous ashes":—

"Incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso."

(Cheers.) But Sir Henry Barkly and other Governors did much, during their administration, to place the claims of capital and labour on an equitable footing; and the good work has been completed by the comprehensive Labour Code proposed and carried by my immediate predecessor, Sir Arthur Phayre, and brought into full operation under my auspices. As President of the Council of Government, I went over carefully in the Legislature every section, every clause, almost every line, of the regulations necessary to bring the new law into working order; and I wish to bear my testimony publicly, not only to the loyal co-operation of the entire body, but to the sincere desire shown by the planters generally to go even beyond the proposals of the Government in securing the welfare and comfort of the Indian labourers, especially in the important department of the hospitals on the sugar estates. (Cheers.) I may here mention that I have received a letter from Sir Arthur Phayre, in which he expresses his deep regret that he is unable, owing to absence from England, to be present here this evening, and desiring to add his testimony to mine in favour of the loyal co-operation which he also received from the Council of Government, and from the planting body generally. (Hear.) I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my sense of the valuable aid received at all times from the chief officers of Government in Mauritius, and in particular from the able and active Colonial Secretary, Mr. Napier Broome, who is now, as Lieutenant-Governor, successfully administering the Government during my absence. Mr. Jourdain advised you to read an excellent book on the Mauritius by Colonel Pike, and I endorse that recommendation; but I also advise you to read some admirable papers on the Colony which have been published by Lady Barker, the wife of Lieutenant-Governor Napier Broome, in *Good Words*. (Hear.) There is, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, a large number of other points on which I should be anxious to touch, did time permit; but I feel that I have already detained you too long. ("No," and cheers.) I would gladly expatiate on the extreme beauty of the picturesque scenery, and of the luxuriant vegetation of Mauritius. I assure you that the striking descriptions in the famous tale of "Paul and Virginia"

are by no means exaggerated. That celebrated idyl was written by Bernardin de St. Pierre, a French officer of Engineers long quartered in the island, and his descriptions are literally pictures in words. (Hear.) Finally, I would there were time to refer in some detail to the very interesting history of Mauritius—successively under Dutch, French, and English rule—and to the present condition of its many dependencies in the Indian Ocean, especially of the lovely Seychelles group—

“Summer isles of Eden lying in dark purple spheres of sea,”

as our Poet-Laureate sings. (Cheers.) I would also be glad to give some account of my visit last year to the Governor of the neighbouring French island of Bourbon or Réunion, which, with its lofty mountains, upland valleys, glittering waterfalls, and gushing springs of mineral waters, may be described as a slice of the Pyrenees thrown into the Indian Ocean. (Hear.) Above all, I regret that I cannot now refer to the great future which, in all human probability, awaits the neighbouring island of Madagascar—with its manifold and as yet undeveloped resources, and its vast mysterious forests and mountains. (Hear.) But I must ask permission to trespass on your further indulgence so far as to allow me to glance at two striking incidents in the annals of Mauritius. I find that it is not generally recollected in England that events connected with this little island have powerfully affected the history of both the Eastern and the Western world, for it was in Mauritius (then known as the Isle of France) that the famous French Governor Labourdonnais, “a man” (as Lord Macaulay writes in his essay on Clive), “a man of eminent talents and virtues,” and who first formed the grand idea of founding a European Empire in India; it was in Mauritius, I repeat, that Labourdonnais organised the expedition which in 1746 took Madras from the English. Had it not been for the jealousy and intrigues of Dupleix, the French Governor of Pondicherry, and for the genius of our own Clive, Labourdonnais would probably have succeeded in driving the English from India and in establishing a French Empire there, and would thus have changed the entire destiny of the Eastern world. (Hear.) Again, at the beginning of the present century, when the heavy losses inflicted on our trade by the French cruisers from Mauritius had convinced the Governor-General of India, then Lord Wellesley, of the absolute necessity of wresting that island from France, whom did that eminent Viceroy and statesman appoint as the chief of the expedition to be sent forth for that purpose? He appointed his brother,

Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, to command the expedition, and, after the conquest, to be the first English Governor of Mauritius. It is stated that Sir Arthur Wellesley had actually arrived at Bombay to embark with the troops when—fortunately for himself, fortunately for England—he was seized with fever, and ordered home by his medical advisers, when the expedition subsequently sailed under the command of another general. Juvenal has spoken of the consequences of the fever which once seized the great Roman captain, Pompey—

“*Provida Pompeio dederat Campania febres;*”

but, humanly speaking, those consequences were of slight importance to the fortunes of the world in comparison with the consequences of the fever which attacked Sir Arthur Wellesley when on his way to Mauritius. Had he sailed for that island the future conqueror of Napoleon would have been condemned to the comparatively obscure, however difficult and useful, career of a Colonial Governor. (Hear.) One word more, and I have done. I beg to assure the Mauritians present here this evening, and through them their countrymen in general, that, whether I am in England or in their fair island, I shall always continue to identify myself with their welfare and progress. So it has ever been with the great Colonies over which I have successively presided—Queensland, New Zealand, and Victoria. Their interests have been my interests, their honour has been my honour, their fame has made my reputation. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. C. J. A. Ulcoq: After the eloquent words which have just been pronounced by Sir George Bowen, little remains for me to add in praise of the very able paper on Mauritius read by Mr. Jourdain. I can only say that I listened to it with the greatest interest and pleasure. It contains most valuable information on the island and its resources, and shows throughout what kindly feelings its author entertains towards the inhabitants of our dear little island. I left Mauritius twenty-one years ago, and although I have followed with great attention the events which have since taken place there, it was no small gratification for me to hear many of them so graphically put and so well described by one who had been on the spot after I had left. (Hear, hear.) Belonging to a past generation, I naturally take an interest in old things, even in those which have taken place long before my time; this will be my excuse for alluding to that part of Mr. Jourdain's paper which refers to the discovery of the island. Mr. Jourdain tells us that “all authorities agree that the

first discoverer was Don Pedro Mascarenhas, when exploring the Indian Ocean, under orders of Almeida, then Governor-General of Portuguese Settlements in India, and that the exactitude of this statement is supported by the fact that in early history Mauritius, with the neighbouring islands, forms the group known as 'Iles Mascareignes,' of which Mauritius was designated Cerné." This popular notion about the discovery of Mauritius is not, I think, historically proved, and ought to be considered as extremely problematical—thanks to the learned researches made some twenty-two years ago by Mr. James Morris, which he then communicated to the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius, and which appear in the printed transactions of that learned Society. On March 12, 1862, Mr. James Morris read at a meeting of the Society of Arts a most interesting paper on Mauritius, which appears in the Journal of that Society, and for which he was awarded its silver medal. There again he refers to the works of Portuguese historians from 1552 downwards, and among others to the works of De Barros and Faria y Souza (*Asia Portuguesa*), remarking that in none of them was any allusion made to the supposed discovery of Mauritius by Don Pedro Mascarenhas. He came, therefore, to the conclusion that Baron Grant, in his history of Mauritius, first asserted it as a fact, without quoting any authority, and that subsequent writers had repeated the assertion without ascertaining whether it was or was not supported by evidence. Twenty years ago such a useful institution as the Royal Colonial Institute was not even thought of, and it was very liberal indeed on the part of the Society of Arts to have opened its doors to one who had to draw attention to one of the Colonies of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) I may add that I found the paper read by Mr. Morris so very interesting that I translated it into French in 1862, and presented last year two copies of the translation to the Royal Colonial Institute. Mr. James Morris, one of the best-informed men about Mauritius I ever knew, died in 1869. I shall now briefly refer to another passage in Mr. Jourdain's paper, wherein he says that "Mauritius possesses a code of laws of its own, difficult to administer, and still more difficult to understand by the uninitiated world at large." The latter part of this remark might, I think, equally apply to any system of laws; but I do not consider that the laws of Mauritius are difficult to administer. I am glad the Chief Justice of Mauritius is here to-night; he belongs, like myself, to the Scotch Bar, and he will, I think, bear me out when I say that the laws of the island can, for instance, be more easily understood and administered than those of either England or

Scotland. (Hear, hear.) Laws, as a rule, cannot be properly understood by the public at large, but have to be explained to them as occasion may require ; and that is the reason why there are counsel learned in the law. I was in Mauritius legal adviser to the firm which Mr. Jourdain joined after my departure from the island ; and I do not think that any of its members ever found it hard to understand the laws of the place, provided, of course, they applied to me for information and advice, which was a process equally advantageous to both parties. (Laughter.) Very much the same thing has to be done every day in England. The common law of Mauritius is embodied in codes ; this alone is a great advantage as far as the understanding and administering of the law is concerned. We have also our statute law in the shape of local ordinances. These, I confess, are not always very clearly worded, but they resemble very much in that respect many of our Acts of Parliament, which the highest judges of England are at times at a loss to understand. It must not be inferred that I am a blind admirer of all the provisions of the "Code Civil." There is room, in my opinion, for many improvements ; although I readily admit that of late years many have been effected, especially during the able administrations of Sir Arthur Phayre and Sir Henry Barkly. (Hear, hear.) Whilst on this subject I may be permitted to allude to that provision (which many people connected with the island resent very much) by which, under certain circumstances, a man is not allowed to dispose by will of the whole of his property. The French nation may be said to cherish often an inordinate love of equality at the expense of liberty, and French laws contain often restrictions which, naturally enough, are distasteful to Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) The restrictions in the matter of wills is one of them ; and although specially meant to protect children, it is often injurious to them, and in most cases it is fatal to the interests of grandchildren. Why should a parent, whose son is a spendthrift and has issue, or whose daughter is married to a spendthrift, and has issue also, not be allowed, for instance, to pass over such son or daughter in favour of their issue, settling only on such son or daughter such amounts for life as he may think fit ? Is it not a crying injustice that part of the earnings of a lifetime should of necessity, as I have seen in Mauritius, go to the creditors of such son or daughter, and grandchildren be often doomed to comparative beggary ? I am aware that a departure from existing restrictions as to wills and donations, and the reinstating of trusts within certain limits, would arouse certain susceptibilities, and that the question would

require, besides, very careful handling ; but we have in the Council of Mauritius two men, Mr. Antelme and Sir V. Naz, who are pre-eminent for their legal learning and general abilities—(cheers)—and were they to take up the subject, they would, I am certain, be equal to the task ; and some scheme might be devised (without altering existing laws in cases of intestacy) whereby a grievance, which English people connected with Mauritius resent very keenly, might be removed. This question would certainly deserve the attention of Sir George Bowen when he returns to Mauritius. (Hear, hear.) My personal recollections of Mauritius extend over a period of fifteen years—from 1846 to 1861—during the successive administrations of Sir William Gomm, Sir George Anderson, Sir James Higginson, and Sir William Stevenson. Of the administration of Sir William Gomm the least said the better ; but too great praise cannot be bestowed on his three successors. Sir George Anderson may be called the great law reformer of Mauritius ; and although he remained hardly a year in the island, he has left his lasting mark there. (Hear, hear.) It is to him that we owe the creation and organisation of our Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal Judicature, and of our district courts with their civil and criminal jurisdiction—trial by jury in criminal cases, and also in civil cases at the option of parties ; and it was he who granted a municipality to the town of Port Louis. The day is not far distant when the compulsory trial by jury in civil cases will cease to exist in England, except in a few exceptional cases ; and in other cases it will, very likely, be left optional, as has been the case in Mauritius for the last thirty-two years. This is a striking proof of Sir George Anderson's statesmanship. I may mention here that trial by jury in civil cases has only been resorted to in Mauritius on one single occasion, when damages were claimed and obtained against a medical practitioner for some alleged unskilful operation, but on a new trial being moved for, people realised at once what trial by jury in civil cases meant, and what heavy costs successive trials entail ; and I am not aware that any other application for trial by jury in civil cases has been made ever since. In matters of criminal procedure especially, instances might be quoted where the law of Mauritius is far ahead of that of England. The clumsy machinery of coroner's inquests seems to be doomed in this country ; and there is no doubt that we shall have one day in England a public prosecutor appointed, with many of the attributions of the "Ministère publique," as it exists in Mauritius. When that day comes several of the ordinances passed by Sir George Anderson, and amended under Sir James Higginson and his successors, might well deserve

the attention of the law reformers of England. (Hear, hear.) Of Sir William Stevenson I will only say that he was one of the ablest governors Mauritius ever had. Time presses ; and I shall conclude by again thanking Mr. Jourdain for the very able paper he has read to-night, and for the kind allusion he has made to my father in connection with the Mauritius railways. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. G. ELLIS (Chief Justice of Mauritius) : I came here this evening without any intention of playing any other than a passive part, but I cannot refrain from taking advantage of the opportunity offered me in order to express the great pleasure and interest with which I have listened to Mr. Jourdain's admirable paper. Soon after I went out to Mauritius—about eleven years ago—I was brought a good deal into contact with Mr. Jourdain, who was then one of the members of the Legislative Council. It was sometimes my good fortune upon public questions to have him as my aider and abettor, and at others to have him as my opponent. But whether as a friend or an adversary I always recognised in him one who had the interest and welfare of the Colony most cordially at heart—(hear, hear)—one who never spared pains or trouble to promote its interest. (Hear, hear.) When, therefore, I heard the learned author of the essay advert to those aspirations which he cherished for the extension of representative institutions in Mauritius, the thought flashed across my mind, whether, supposing such constitutional changes were introduced, even popular election could secure for Mauritius representatives abler or actuated by a more earnest desire to discharge their duty faithfully, and to promote in every way the interests and welfare of the Colony. (Hear, hear.) Without going into the difficult question whether some change in the formation of the Legislative Council of the Colony would conduce to its prosperity, there is one thing with which I am strongly impressed, and that is that by the paper which he has read this evening Mr. Jourdain has worthily continued his efforts to advance the interests of the Colony—(hear, hear)—for I conceive that there can be no doubt that the paper just read, received as it has been with so much interest and attention by this influential meeting, must contribute to promote the prosperity of the island—(hear, hear)—and by disseminating information with regard to the Colony, and by bringing prominently forward its wants and requirements, to strengthen the hands of its well-wishers, both here and elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) I have been referred to with regard to some difference of opinion which exists between the reader of the paper and Mr. Ulcoq, who has just spoken. Mr. Ulcoq demurs to a statement which he understood Mr. Jourdain to make with regard to the code

of laws which exists in Mauritius, viz., that the system of law prevailing there is more difficult and complicated than that which prevails in England I do not think, however, that Mr. Jourdain intended to institute a comparison between the laws of the Colony and of the Mother-Country. I understand him merely to assert that Mauritius had a code of laws of its own, difficult to administer and complicated to the uninitiated—a statement which I conceive to be beyond dispute. Law is proverbially a most intricate science all the world over; and were it otherwise in Mauritius, instead of it having been found necessary recently to increase the number of judges, there would be cause to fear lest our occupation should cease! But even if the question be that of the comparative difficulty and complexity of the systems of law prevailing in England and in Mauritius, I can hardly imagine that a difference of opinion should *not* exist between Mr. Ulcoq and Mr. Jourdain, looking at the matter, as they must, from different standpoints. To the former, an eminent Colonial lawyer, the laws of Mauritius, with which he is intimately acquainted, naturally appear simple and easy to be understood; while to the latter, who has had no necessity or opportunity of minutely studying it, the same system can hardly fail to appear more intricate and complicated than that prevalent in England, with which he has at least some slight general acquaintance. For my own part, while I should be unwilling to offer an opinion as to the comparative intricacy of the two systems, I cannot but express my sense of the great advantage which we in Mauritius possess, in having as the basis of our law those wonderful compendiums of legal principle—the French codes. These have from time to time been modified by local ordinances, which certainly are not all legislative masterpieces, and which not infrequently—like Imperial statutes—give rise to delicate and difficult questions of constructions. On the other hand, as Mr. Ulcoq has most justly observed, many of these Colonial enactments are carefully framed and work well. Two of them have been more specially referred to—the ordinance regulating the district Courts and that dealing with criminal procedure. In what has been said with reference to these measures I concur generally, though I confess that both of them seem to be susceptible of and to require amendment. I have only, in conclusion, to express my appreciation of the able manner in which Mr. Jourdain has discharged the difficult task which he set himself—that of giving a bird's-eye view of the history of Mauritius, and of the present state and prospects of the Colony—and again to acknowledge the interest and pleasure with which I have listened to his most instructive paper. (Cheera.)

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG : It is well known that the object of the Royal Colonial Institute is to give, as far as possible, some opportunity for ventilating questions connected with every portion of the British Colonial Empire, in the course of every session. After two years of incessant effort on my part to endeavour to get the subject of the Colony of Mauritius brought before us, I feel extremely gratified that I have succeeded in persuading my friend Mr. Jourdain to contribute the very valuable paper we have heard to-night on that important island, and that it has been followed, also, by an extremely interesting address from his Excellency Sir George Bowen. (Hear, hear.) With regard to Sir George Bowen's address, to which I listened with great interest as well as some amusement, I confess I think we are much indebted to him ; because, although in consequence of the naturally reticent position in which he reminds us he is at present placed, he has not been able to lift the veil quite as far as he has felt disposed to do, still, he has given us his opinion on some of the weightier matters which are connected with the administration of the important Colony he governs, as well as introduced some lighter matters into his address which have evidently considerably amused and gratified the audience this evening. I am myself bound by no such official reserve, however, in alluding to one or two of the points which Mr. Jourdain has noticed in his paper, and, among them, one of the most important appears to be his reference to the present constitution of the Government under its administration as a Crown Colony ; and I think he has hinted to us that some change may very possibly be made with great advantage in the present constitution, and the administration of the Government of the Colony, with regard to the mode of nomination to the Executive Council, instead of a wider and more direct representative system of responsible Government being adopted. I trust the day may not be far distant when some change of this kind may be effected. Another question Mr. Jourdain has referred to is the fact that Mauritius is the only important Colony which does not possess the advantage of telegraphic communication with other countries. This is a serious matter, which ought surely to be taken up without loss of time by the Government, and steps adopted to remedy so great a defect. In reference to what has been said about the climate of Mauritius, I have only this morning received a letter from a friend of mine who has recently gone out to Mauritius, and who holds an official appointment there, which is so germane to what Mr. Jourdain has told us in his paper, that I will venture to read an extract from it. He says : " The beauty of the island—even

what I have seen of it—passes any description my poor pen would be able to give of it; but when I tell you that the choicest plants and flowers (to be seen only in our conservatories at home) grow out of doors in the gardens here, this may enable you to form some opinion of the variety of colour that meets the eye. Mauritius is truly called the ‘gem of the ocean.’” I think I may venture to congratulate the Royal Colonial Institute on the very instructive paper we have had, which will form a most important addition to our volume of Proceedings of this session. Let me suggest, as I see in this large assembly a great number of representative gentlemen from the Colony of Mauritius, that they will not allow the discussion to close at this moment, but will be good enough, in conformity with the notice before me, to send up their cards to the chairman, in order that we may have the advantage of hearing some additional remarks from those who have practical knowledge of the various questions which have been so ably touched upon in the paper this evening. (Hear, hear.)

Captain CHAS. MILLS, C.M.G.: The subject of Chinese emigration is just now attracting a great deal of attention in Australia and other parts of the world, and Mr. Jourdain in his able paper mentioned that there are several thousands of Chinese at Mauritius, but we did not hear how they are progressing. Will he say whether they are Government emigrants, what they are doing, and what is the effect of their presence on the prosperity of the island? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. MARTIN Wood: Referring to the paper read, I should be glad to know something about the destruction of the forests in Mauritius. It has been said that this has been carried to such an extent that, owing to the extensive denudations in the hills of Mauritius, the water-supply has become very deficient. Perhaps Mr. Jourdain will say whether that has been extended to any injurious extent, and also if any systematic measures have been introduced to repair the serious damage.

Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.: I really feel much in the same position as some of the preceding speakers, for I came here not to talk or prepared to offer observations. I really have no practical acquaintance with Mauritius except from the fact that, in common with many other Indian Governors, I have had to send emigrants there from Bengal. In fact, Sir George Bowen advises me to say that India has created the Mauritius. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps that may appear a vain-glorious remark, which I should not have ventured to make but upon the authority of Sir George Bowen. But I must say

that all the Indian emigrants who resort to the Mauritius—I am saying “the Mauritius,” though I learn now I must not say “the Mauritius,” but Mauritius—(laughter)—all the Indian emigrants who went to Mauritius appeared to have benefited greatly by so doing. (Hear, hear.) That happy island, which is called the gem of the ocean, certainly has enjoyed a most enviable reputation in Bengal and Bombay, those over-populated provinces of India which are capable of sending forth emigrants by tens and hundreds of thousands to populate tropical and sub-tropical dominions of Her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) After the famine of 1874 we were able to despatch an unusual number of emigrants to Mauritius, and it was with great regret we learned afterwards that the island would take no more emigrants from us, as the emigrants that had gone there had stayed in the Colony, and had not returned, as so many do, to India, and had increased and multiplied in the Colony. I now learn from Sir George Bowen that there are a quarter of a million of Indian coolies naturalised and domiciled in that happy island. Well, it occurs to me to ask one particular question of the learned lecturer; it is this: Do we understand from his valuable paper that Europeans, French or English, can live from generation to generation in that Colony? I ask the question, because in India it appears to be unfortunately established that that great Empire does not admit of colonisation in the European sense of the term. It appears to be shown by experience that a European family cannot exist for more than two or three generations in India, that is to say, that the children will not survive for more than two generations, unless there shall have been an admixture of fresh blood from Europe. That appears to be an established fact, and it is of course very unfortunate. There is no doubt that the children of pure European parents in India greatly change their physique, and even their mental quality, if they should not have been sent home while they were young. Now this condition of things appears not to exist in Mauritius, for we have apparently noble French families who have lived there for 200 years—so Sir George Bowen says. Well, there is nothing of that kind in India. In India an English boy or girl, if he or she be not sent home at five or six years of age, will have an entirely altered aspect. The aspect will be, if I may say so without disparagement—if there are none of our Transatlantic cousins present—the aspect will be somewhat Americanised; that is, the figure will become tall, the cheek a little hollow, and the hair somewhat straight and thin. (Laughter.) And altogether there will be a want of that symmetry which is popularly attributed

to "John Bull." (Renewed laughter.) Now, it would be interesting if the lecturer will explain to us in his summing-up how far those conditions are applicable to Mauritius. You see the matter is of the greatest practical importance, because the backbone of the population of Mauritius, the future constituencies, the future electors, will all come, no doubt, from European races domiciled there, and no such condition is applicable to India. Well, my second point is this. The term "creole" appears from the paper to include all those who have been born in or are permanently resident in the Colony. Now, I gather from Sir George Bowen that there are no aborigines except the dodo; therefore would it not be interesting if we were to have a little more of what is called the ethnography of Mauritius? What are the races? I presume some will be French, some Chinese, some English, and the greater part will be Indians. I presume, too, all these different races preserve their respective colours. But is there any mixed race, like half-caste, or quadroons, or octaroons, and people of that kind? If there are, I presume the mixture of colour will come from the Indians and not perhaps at all from the Chinese. I have thrown out these few desultory suggestions in order, if possible, to give further interest to the lecturer's summing-up, an interest which is wanting in the few remarks I am able to offer you on the spur of the moment. (Cheers.)

Mr. HENRY J. JOURDAN, in reply, said: I am extremely flattered, indeed, to find that my paper, judging by the observations made by the few speakers who have addressed us, has been appreciated in so kind a manner. It is very gratifying, at least, to find that there has been no very antagonistic discussion, and nobody has felt called upon to dispute in any serious manner any of the facts that I have advanced. With regard to my friend Mr. Ulcoq—who was a little hard upon me on the question of the laws, for presuming to call them somewhat complicated—I can only answer him by saying that I can only judge of them by experience of their effect, and, so far as I have known them, I found them very complicated indeed, and I have been very little able to understand them. I admit that he is a better authority on the laws than I am, and his opinion is of course of much greater value than the casual remarks that I make in my paper. At the same time, I thank his Honour the Chief Justice for the kind manner in which he pointed out that the observation I made was not condemnatory altogether of the laws. I merely said that Mauritius has a code of laws of its own, difficult to administer and still more difficult to be satisfactorily understood by the uninitiated. Now Mr. Ulcoq, whilst attacking this view, set to work to explain what in my opinion is one of

the greatest defects in the Mauritius law. Long after he left the island we English residents there moved in the very matter to which he has called attention, that of the power of a man to deal with the distribution of his own property after death. I cannot quite remember the year now when the petition was got up to the Government by the English residents, asking that we should have the privilege of leaving our possessions, whatever they might be, according to the English law. Able lawyers, who probably took their lessons from Mr. Ulcoq, pointed out at the time how the difficulty was to be met, and said, "Oh, don't make much stir about the matter; we will put you up to a way of avoiding that." (Laughter.) And the way of avoiding the difficulty *was* pointed out to us, and we never moved further in the matter. In reply to Captain Mills, I would remark with regard to the Chinese, I gave the number of them as 8,558, which is an increase of about 1,200 on the previous decennial census. They are not in any way Government emigrants, nor are they coolie labourers in any form whatever. They all come as free passengers to the island, and come and go just as they please. They have managed to get almost entirely into their own hands the small grocery trade, as we should call it; that is, on every sugar estate throughout the island and studded along the high roads you will see what every Mauritian would recognise as the "boutique"—that is, the Chinaman gets a small hut, and purchases in town a cask of pork, cheese, and other articles, and retails them out in small driblets to the labourers on the estates. The whole of that small business, which twenty-five years ago was in the hands of the creole and other traders, is now entirely in the hands of Chinamen. But they are free to come and go away as they please, and do so with at times considerable sums of money. One Chinaman has a lot of shops throughout the island; and when they realise their money, away they go, and a fresh batch comes down, and there is hardly a steamer leaves for Singapore or China but what there is a lot of them coming and going. The conservation of the forests is one of those burning questions which I purposely omitted from my paper, not only because it has given rise to much discussion and heart-burning in the Colony (almost as much as the coolie question), but because the matter is still *sub judice*. (Hear, hear.) In my own mind there is no doubt whatever that the sickness and mortality which took place in 1866—67, and the unhealthy state of certain parts of the island which has since continued, are due in a very great measure to the wanton destruction of forest lands. (Hear, hear.) The danger is the reduction in the water streams, the pollution of the streams, and

the sources from which the water is taken. This matter, Mr. W. Martin Wood will be glad to hear, has had the serious attention of the Government, especially of late years, under the present Governor, Sir George Bowen. The Council of the Government has recently voted a considerable sum of money towards the purchase by Government of certain lands on which are known to exist the sources of the rivers, which are to be secured as Government "reserves"; and a serious movement is on foot not only to preserve what forests do exist, but also to extend the forest lands. (Cheers.) I am reminded by Sir George Bowen that he has planted 40,000 trees of the *Eucalyptus globulus* of Australia; and before I left the island, nine years ago, private individuals who had taken up the matter were occupying themselves largely with the question. The next questions I have to answer are those of Sir Richard Temple. He somewhat misunderstood my remark on creoles. I thought I had sufficiently defined the word. He says he takes it from my paper that a creole is a person born in the Colony, or permanently residing there. I did not say so. I say that the creole is a person born in the Colony, let the child remain there only one week or a lifetime; the fact of his being born in that Colony makes the child a creole; and that is how we understand it. He has asked me about the different races in Mauritius. Well, I have not got with me now the detailed list of the nationality of the people there. Among the old blacks we have the Mozambiques and those who have come over from Madagascar, and they have intermarried with Indians and others; and as to whether we have quadroons or octofoons, I can assure Sir Richard that he will find people in Mauritius of every possible shade of colour, from the Mozambique, with his thick lips and woolly hair, up to the purest and fairest races. As to the race being able to continue in the island, I see no reason to doubt it. The children of well-to-do parents out there are sent home for their education, but they return to Mauritius. I have in my mind's eye an old French family, of which I have seen four generations living at the time, all well-to-do, and well and hearty, intelligent, and everything one could desire. But you must remember that the European inhabitants of Mauritius are a mere bagatelle in numbers. I gave you the number of the French inhabitants at 2,870. Well, I do not suppose you will find, if you exclude the military and the police force, more than that number of English. In fact, the white population of Mauritius—we do not in the census ask them to declare their particular colour—I do not think will exceed much beyond 6,000 or 7,000. Sir George Bowen thinks 20,000, including children. At any rate,

out of the 860,000, which is the total population, the white population is exceedingly small. The fact is, Mauritius is becoming year by year more and more an Indian population. The Indians are settling there, and their families are rising. They are getting wealthy; and we have Indians there possessors of sugar estates. The men who originally came there as engaged labourers are now in some cases wealthy proprietors. One Indian, Sir George Bowen tells me, is now practising as a medical man. There is no doubt the Government has met with very great difficulty in enforcing the education of Indian children; at the same time I think I mentioned to you that the number of Government schools was thirty-nine, and that fifty-two State-aided schools existed in the island. They are open just as much to the children of the Indian population as to any others. I do not think I have any further replies to make. (Loud cheers.)

Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thought it better to invite Mr. Jourdain to answer at once the questions which have been put as to his paper, than to attempt that final summing-up of the discussion for which Sir George Bowen so kindly prepared you, but for which so little time is left. I will, therefore, confine myself to moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Jourdain for his very interesting paper. If there is anything in that paper that I could take exception to, it would be to the very laudatory reference to my own administration when Governor of Mauritius, which I am sure was dictated on his part by a friendly feeling towards myself rather than by strict impartiality. I trust, however, he did me no more than justice when he alluded to my always having the welfare of the colonists at heart, and to my having done my best to aid them in coping with the difficulties which surrounded them, and the unexampled calamities of the terrible fever epidemic, and the violent and destructive hurricane which occurred while I was there. Those sad times of depression have long since passed away, and I rejoice to think that the island at the present moment is fairly prosperous. But I shall never cease to remember the courage and equanimity with which the planters of Mauritius bore up against the almost overwhelming misfortunes which seemed at one time to threaten them with ruin; nor shall I ever forget the many kind friends—both of English and French extraction—with whom I became acquainted during my six years' residence on that beautiful and romantic island. I will not detain you at this late hour of night, but ask you to join in thanking Mr. Jourdain for his very able and comprehensive paper. (Cheers.)

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting was held at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, on Tuesday, 9th May, 1882, the Right Hon. the Earl of DUNRAVEN, K.P., Vice-President, in the chair. Amongst those present were the following :—

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General, South Australia), Sir John Coode and Miss Coode, Mr. Thomas Archer (Agent-General for Queensland), Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.; Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Charles E.F. Stirling, Bart.; Captain J. C. R. Colomb, R.M.A.; the Rev. Canon Gaul (Griqualand West), Rev. C. F. Stovin, Messrs. A. R. Campbell-Johnston, Alexander MacRosty, Charles Edenborough, George Beveridge, Frederick Elder (South Australia), John Rayne (Natal), Gilbert Purvis, S. B. Boulton, Harold E. Boulton, B.A.; J. B. Montefiore, Charles T. Cox (British Guiana), John Chambers (New Zealand), William Taylor (Melbourne), R. J. Jeffray, John S. Hill, Robert Cochrane, George Lush, Wm. Howard Smith (Melbourne), Henry Brooks, Samuel Shortridge (Jamaica), Wm. J. Harris, F.S.S.; Hon. Henry R. Russell, M.L.C. (New Zealand), Messrs. Alfred B. Cobb (New Zealand), C. Prichard, Thomas Cornish (Victoria), John Stevenson, H. B. O. Stevenson, C. S. Dicken (Queensland), Maurice Lyons (Sydney), P. H. Farrar, F. R. Round, Nicholson, W. A. Blore (South Africa), Dr. A. M. Brown (Sydney), Mrs. Carey Hobson, Rev. M. H. Begbie, M.A.; Messrs. A. H. Rowan, Lionel Smith-Gordon, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Severn, Miss Ferguson, Messrs. Thos. Brown, A. H. Davis, Samuel Deering (Assistant Agent-General for South Australia), D. Parkes, E. W. Stuart, R. S. Anstey, Alexander John Colebrooke, J. Snell (South Australia), Thomas Thorp, Miss Mead, Messrs. J. A. Longridge, C.E.; Walmsley Stanley, C.E.; Captain Clarke, Messrs. Edward Davis, George Davis, E. A. Wallace, H. B. Darby, Charles E. Fryer, Alexander Rogers, Frank M. Dutton (South Australia), James Bonwick, Arthur Fell, Hon. Michael Solomon, M.L.C. (Jamaica), Commander H. G. Simpson, M.L.C. (Queensland), Messrs. John Bate, N. E. Lewis (Tasmania), Fred. Dutton (South Australia), J. R. Boyd (Ceylon), G. R. Godson, W. P. Taylor (Cape Colony), James Bruce (Cape Colony), Alexander W. Murphy (Victoria), George Freeman (Cape Colony), C. H. H. Moseley (West Africa), W. Ewart, Francis Renshaw, Charles Dunckley (Victoria), A. Revington (West Africa), Major-Gen. R. W. Lowry, C.B., Mr. George Tinline (South Australia), Miss Tinline (South Australia), Messrs. F. Button (Natal), W. Leedham Crowe (South Australia), H. M. Whitehead, John R. Parkington, W. E. Grigsby (Japan), F. S. Peregrine Birch, W. W. Pownall, Captain Charles Mills, C.M.G. (Cape Colony), Colonel T. Hunter Grant and Mrs. Grant (Canada), Messrs. A. M. Phillips, Thos. Phillips, Morton Green (Natal), Miss Green (Natal), Messrs. John Lees (New Zealand), W. L. Shepherd (New Zealand), Claude H. Long, Miss Long, Mr. Francis A. Gwynne (Victoria), Miss Gwynne, Mr. G. Clerihew,

M.D. (Manritius), Mr. and Mrs. James Gilchrist (New South Wales), Messrs. C. J. Cooper, H. Gwynne Owen (Cape Colony), Mrs. J. G. Owen, J. D. Wood, C. Pfoundes, S. A. Cockburn (British Honduras), Mr. and Mrs. W. Westgarth, Lady McClure, Mr. R. Scott and Miss Scott, Messrs. J. W. P. Jauralde, F. P. Labilliere, J. MacPherson, Charles Perring (New Zealand), W. S. Wetherell, J. V. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Focking (Cape Colony), Messrs. A. Mackenzie Mackay, E. W. Cooper, James Laughland (Victoria), E. H. Gough, Stephen Bourne, Charles Boulnois, Captain Parfitt, Mrs. and Miss Parfitt, Messrs. W. N. Waller, J. Howard Howard, D. D. Daly (Straits Settlements), J. C. Fillan, Thomas Charlton, Chadwin, Thompson Walker, R. M. Jones, F. R. McCrae, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Robert Russell (New Zealand), Mrs. and Miss Russell, Miss Young, Miss Ada Mary Young, and Mr. Frederick Young (Honorary Secretary).

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that since the last meeting the following gentlemen had been elected Fellows :—

Resident Fellows :—

The Rev. Hugh R. Collum, J. W. Hollway, Esq., Edward Lucas, Esq., John MacPherson, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Oliver C. Back, Esq., J.P. (Kimberley), Alexander Begg, Esq. (Manitoba), S. M. Bellairs, Esq. (British Guiana), James A. Brown, Esq. (Jamaica), W. F. M. Buckley, Esq. (New Zealand), A. E. Burke, Esq. (Jamaica), John Chalmers, Esq. (New Zealand), W. J. Coleman, Esq. (Cape Colony), Charles T. Cox, Esq. (British Guiana), W. L. Docker, Esq. (New South Wales), John E. Dyer, Esq., M.D. (Transvaal), H. R. Folkard, Esq. (British Guiana), D. S. Galbraith, Esq. (Melbourne), W. H. P. Gresswell, Esq. (Cape Colony), the Hon. Captain A. H. Hall, M.L.C., (British Honduras), Thomas Harry, Esq. (South Australia), W. T. Jamieson, Esq. (Jamaica), Rev. J. H. Liley (Cape Colony), W. N. Lynch, Esq. (British Guiana), J. R. Maxwell, Esq. (West Africa), John Minty, Esq. (British Guiana), G. H. Paterson, Esq. (West Africa), W. S. Richards, Esq. (Jamaica), R. H. Stockdale, Esq. (Cape Colony), William Taylor, Esq. (Melbourne), W. K. Thomson, Esq. (Victoria), H. G. Turner, Esq. (Victoria), Hon. G. M. Waterhouse, M.L.C. (New Zealand).

The following donations of books, &c., received since the last Council Meeting, were also announced :—

The Government of Canada :

Parliamentary Debates and Papers, 1882.

Census of Canada, 1880-81.

Canadian Parliamentary Companion and Annual Register,
1882.

The Government of New Zealand :

Parliamentary Debates, Vols. XVI. to XXXIX. and
LXXIV. to LXXXI. 24 Vols.

Statutes, 1841 to 1881. 18 Vols.

Journal of the House of Representatives, 1875 to 1880.

Journals of Legislative Council, 1874 to 1880. 6 Vols.

The Government of South Australia :

Parliamentary Papers, Vols. I. to IV., 1881.

The Government of the United States :

Commercial Relations of the United States : Reports from
Consuls. February, 1882.

The Agent-General for South Australia :

South Australian Directory, 1882.

The Medical Board, Melbourne :

The Medical Register, 1882.

The Director of the Geological Survey, Canada :

Report of Progress, with Maps for 1879-80.

The Royal Geographical Society :

Proceedings of the Society, May, 1882. Vol. IV., No. 5.

The Statistical Society :

Journal of the Society. Vol. XLV., Part I. March, 1882.

S. B. Boulton, Esq. :

The Russian Empire : its Origin and Development. By the
Donor. 1 Vol. 1882.

J. G. Bourinot, Esq. (Canada) :

The Canadian Monthly, April, 1882.

The Canadian Parliamentary Companion and Annual
Register, 1881.

Anthony Forster, Esq. :

South Australia : its Progress and Prospects. 1 Vol. 1866.

H. H. Hayter, Esq. (Melbourne) :

Census of Victoria, 1881.

Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G. :

Financial Statement of the Colonial Treasurer of New
South Wales, 1855 to 1881.

New South Wales in 1880.

Photograph of Sydney.

Thomas Watson, Esq. :

Cape Town Chamber of Commerce ; Annual Address of the
President, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. White :

The Militia List, Canada, 1882.

Canadian Blue-Books.

The Earl of DUNRAVEN, in introducing the reader of the paper,
said : I will only say I am sure we all regret that we are deprived
of the pleasure of having His Grace the Duke of Manchester in the
chair to-night. He would, I am sure, have been extremely glad to

have been here to have taken part in our proceedings this evening, owing to the very great interest he takes in all questions relating to Australasia; but, without delaying you further, I will call upon Mr. THOMAS HARRY to read his paper.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND AREA.

The area of the Northern Territory of South Australia is about 580,000 square miles, or say two and a half times the size of France, and between four and five times the size of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It extends from latitude 12° 28' S. to 26° S.; Port Darwin, the principal harbour for shipping, being situated in latitude 12° 28' S. and longitude 180° 52' E. By a curious misnomer, the title of South Australia applies to the whole of the great central belt of territory which lies between Adelaide and Port Darwin, and thus some confusion is caused to persons who cannot understand how the prefix "South" is applied to a large portion of the most northerly of the settled districts of Australia.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is carried on by a resident magistrate, with the title of "Government Resident," and acting under the orders of the member of the Cabinet in Adelaide who for the time being is responsible for the administration of the affairs of the Territory. Owing to the great distance of Palmerston, the capital town of the Northern Territory, from Adelaide (about 2,000 miles by land and between 3,000 and 4,000 miles by sea), official instructions of any urgency are for the most part transmitted by the overland telegraph, which places Palmerston in direct communication with Adelaide, and, *via* Java, with Europe.

HISTORY.

Of the history of North Australia there is little to be said, but a brief sketch of the circumstances which first led to the settlement of the Northern Territory may not be without interest. In 1857, when the new constitution was established in South Australia, Mr. B. H. Babbage, who represented the district of Encounter Bay in Parliament, brought forward the question of the exploration of the interior. As the result of his representations an expedition was fitted out in Adelaide, and Mr. Babbage, resigning his seat in the House of Assembly, accepted the command. Babbage's expedition worked

its way up north between Lake Torrens and Lake Gairdner. Here they came upon the remains of an adventurous squatter named Coulthard, who had died from want of water. Whilst Babbage's party were out, the firm of Chambers and Finke sent up John McDouall Stuart, the explorer, with two other men, to the north-west. They discovered the creek which now bears Chambers' name, and some fresh-water springs to the north of that point. Stuart's provisions running short, he returned homewards by way of Lake Gairdner and Fowler's Bay, passing right round Babbage's party on his way. Meanwhile, Babbage's party had come to a standstill, and Colonel Warburton was sent out to relieve and bring them back, which he successfully accomplished. Various expeditions followed, with more or less success, and all tending to show that there were immense tracts of country in the far north of much greater value than had at first been believed, until at last, on the 24th July, 1862, Mr. Stuart actually succeeded in reaching the sea at Van Diemen's Gulf, and thus proved the practicability of crossing the continent from one side to the other. In his journal he says: "I did not inform any of the party except Thring and Auld that I was so near the sea, as I wished to give them a surprise on reaching it. Thring, who rode in advance of me, called out 'The sea !' which so took them all by surprise that he had to repeat the call before they understood what was meant ; hearing which, they immediately gave three long and hearty cheers."

On Stuart's return, the then Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. Strangways, received many applications from squatters desirous of occupying the land, but at that time the Territory was technically a part of New South Wales, though it was doubtful whether New South Wales had any authority over it. At any rate, South Australia had none. Applications were made simultaneously to the Home Government by South Australia and Queensland to deal temporarily with the Territory, and as the result an order in Council was issued in 1863, annexing the territory formally to South Australia. The first attempt at settlement took place at Escape Cliffs, Adam Bay, at the mouth of the Adelaide River, but the site was a bad one, and had to be abandoned. Mr. Goyder, the Surveyor-General, was then sent to Port Darwin with a large and well-equipped party. He fixed upon the point now known as Palmerston, on the east side of the harbour of Port Darwin, as the site for the chief town of the new country, and the result has fully justified the selection made by him. From this point the detailed surveys of the country have since been prosecuted.

CLIMATE.

The climate within 200 miles of the coast is in some respects very similar to that of Mauritius, though not so distinctly tropical in character. The wet and dry seasons are very sharply marked, the former setting in about the middle of October with the N.E. monsoon, and lasting till April. During the rest of the year there is but very little rain. The annual rainfall averages from sixty to eighty inches. The following record of the rainfall at Port Darwin has been supplied by the Postmaster-General for South Australia:—
1870, 69·578 inches ; 1871, 80·050 ; 1872, 55·010 ; 1873, 72·520 ;
1874, 51·820 ; 1875, 56·520 ; 1876, 60·740 ; 1877, 60·110 ; 1878,
61·560 ; 1879, 69·016 ; 1880, 65·460 ; 1881, 62·291 inches. Mr. Little, the senior officer of the Telegraph Department, whose long residence in the country makes him a competent authority on the subject, says: “There is an almost entire absence of those enervating influences which prostrate the European labourer in other tropical countries, such as India, Java, Singapore, or Africa. Workmen carry out their various avocations throughout the day without taking any precaution to ward off the rays of the sun—the eight hours’ system being usually adopted, as in other parts of Australia. The climate, in fact, may be said to be more of that type which is generally known as Australian rather than tropical; and the same remark will—with very few exceptions—also apply to the flora, fauna, and perspective of the country. It is free from cholera and other scourges of hot countries, and on the whole may be considered healthy. Intermittent fever, commonly known as fever and ague, is prevalent at times, especially in low-lying localities, or immediately after the wet season; but this complaint is not dangerous in itself, and can often be prevented by a moderate and judicious use of medicine and a small amount of bodily exercise.”

From what I have myself seen of the country in the months of December and January last, I should be inclined to think that as settlement gradually increases, and the production and use of fresh fruit and vegetables become more general, the health of the population will improve. Certainly, I have seldom seen children look more healthy anywhere than did the few whom I saw at Palmerston, and I was told that the ordinary children’s ailments, such as croup, diphtheria, measles, scarlatina, whooping-cough and the like, were unknown. I met a good many cases of fever and ague amongst miners in the up-country districts, but if the nature of the alluvial miner’s work be taken into account, his exposure to wet, heat, and

chills, and the difficulty in some cases of procuring a regular supply of the most nutritious food, this cannot be considered surprising. The Government officials, and others whose duties do not expose them to specially disadvantageous conditions, enjoy excellent health.

RAILWAY AND OTHER COMMUNICATION.

At present Port Darwin is kept in communication with the rest of the world by means of various lines of steamers, including the Dutch Netherlands, British India, and others, which for the most part make Hongkong, Singapore, or one of the Java ports their point of departure, and continue the voyage in a south-easterly direction from Port Darwin to New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. Port Daryin (so named after the famous naturalist of H.M.S. *Beagle*) is described by Captain De Harte, R.N., a gentleman of large experience in Netherlands, India, and Australian commerce, as being "certainly, after Sydney, the finest harbour of Australia, having good room for an immense number of vessels, with a safe entrance and good anchorage. There can be no doubt," he says, "that after a few years Port Darwin must be the dépôt of Eastern commerce for Australia." Before very long it is to be hoped that through railway communication will exist between Adelaide in the south and Port Darwin in the north. The first, and most southerly portion, of about 400 miles, is already practically completed, viz., from Adelaide to the Government Gums, *riā* Quorn Junction. A Bill authorising the construction of another 100 miles, in a northerly direction, has recently been passed, and the construction of the rest is only a question of time. All parties in the Colony are practically agreed as to the necessity for the construction of the great transcontinental line; the main point upon which any difference exists being whether the work should be carried out by means of a loan fund, to be raised by the Colony for public works purposes in the ordinary way, or whether the proposals of certain English capitalists, to construct the line in return for grants of land, and a guarantee of a specified interest on cost of construction, should be accepted. But into the merits of these questions this is not the time or place to enter.

Whenever the work is carried out, its practicability will be much facilitated by the existence of that great work of which South Australia is so justly proud—namely the Overland Telegraph. Immense as would be the benefits which a line of railway would confer in developing the resources of the Australian continent, it is doubtful
v would exceed those which the centres of Australian

trade and commerce enjoy as the result of the labours of those far-seeing men, Sir James Fergusson, Mr. H. B. T. Strangways, and others, who, in spite of all opposition, caused the telegraph to be taken across 2,000 miles of what were then pathless wilds, and brought the producers and factors of our leading Australian staples within speaking distance of the European markets. It has further served as the basis of all subsequent explorations, prevented the abandonment of the central country, and led to its gradual occupation for pastoral purposes.

The main facts of the history of that enterprise are known to many of you, and are well set forth in Mr. Harcus's work on South Australia. It is five-and-twenty years since the desirability of connecting Australia with Europe by wire was first suggested, but the Colony was then too young to carry a scheme of such magnitude into practical effect. Five years later, on the return of Stuart, the explorer, from his adventurous journey right across the continent, the idea was again revived, but it was not till 1870 that any practical steps were taken to execute the work. After some further delay, the first pole was planted at Port Darwin in September, 1870, but the whole line was not completed until 22nd August, 1872. Extraordinary difficulties presented themselves, but the work was successfully carried out, under the able and energetic direction of Mr. Charles Todd, the Superintendent of Telegraphs. The length of the wire from Port Darwin to Adelaide is 1,916 miles. The total cost was about £450,000, the annual interest on which is by no means recouped by the receipts; but the indirect benefits to the Colony are immense. A member of the Legislature who had opposed the Telegraph Bill has since stated that within six months after the opening of the line, the Colony netted nearly a quarter of a million sterling extra on their wheat harvest, through the telegraph enabling sales to be made in foreign markets, and facilitating the chartering of ships to convey the produce to Europe.

At the present time the Hon. J. L. Parsons, Minister for the Northern Territory, is engaged in making a tour of the country with a party of members of Parliament, and Professor Tate, the well-known geologist. From telegraphic advices received from Mr. Parsons by the Government, it would appear that he is much impressed with its capabilities. He telegraphed to the Chief Secretary on the 3rd March from Pine Creek: "We are all greatly impressed with the character of the country round here;" and on the previous day he said "that, having seen the Territory for himself, he could say that it greatly exceeded his expectations, and its advancement was undoubted." There can be little doubt that one result of the

Ministerial visit will be that a Bill will be brought forward for the construction of a line of railway from Port Darwin to Pine Creek, about 200 miles. This would then form the most northerly section of the projected overland railway before referred to.

RESOURCES.

The metalliferous portions of the country, which, so far as they are at present known, lie chiefly within 50 miles on either side of the telegraphic line, and within 250 miles of the coast, abound in gold, tin, and copper ; whilst a great deal of land along the magnificent rivers which water the Territory, such as the Roper, Daly, Alligator, Victoria, &c., is well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, indigo, and other tropical products. Within ten miles of the town of Palmerston, a large quantity of land is now being cultivated for sugar, and some Ceylon planters are engaged at Rumjungle, about thirty miles up country, in establishing coffee plantations.

GOLD.

Of the metals, gold is the only one which up to the present has been worked profitably. It is known to exist in considerable quantities over an area of nearly 2,000 square miles. Some valuable gold-bearing quartz-reefs are now being worked, though the greater portion of the reefs lie idle for want of capital to develop them ; but it must always be borne in mind that in North Australia the existence of gold in paying quantities is not, as in India, a matter open to doubt, but is an *established fact*. Writing within the last few weeks, the editor of the *Northern Territory Times* says : “ Our position on the 1st of January, 1882, is very reassuring. If the imposition of the gold duty has done nothing else, it has shown us that with a handful of people we are raising gold. *One hundred and fifteen thousand pounds' worth was shipped in 1881.*”

Again, writing on the 21st January, he says : “ During the past three weeks four Chinese working Griffith's claim on tribute obtained four hundred and thirty ounces of gold.” Of course, such finds as the last-mentioned are exceptional, but taking into account the sparse character of the population and the immense extent of gold-bearing country remaining practically untested, no doubt can exist in the mind of any practical man who has visited North Australia as to the valuable character of its gold field. At the Extended Union 21,000 tons of ore have produced an average of five ounces to the ton.

The actual workings which I saw were, however, for the most ‘y little “leaders”—very rich, no doubt, but not true

or permanent reefs. The latter require capital for their proper working and development, and as a matter of fact the mines have never been worked with capital at all. On surface indications appearing these have been followed up by small parties, backed, perhaps, with a week or two's credit for provisions at the nearest store. From personal observation I can testify that the stuff raised is frequently pounded laboriously by hand in a mortar with a "jumper," and then panned off. If £6 per week per man cannot be earned in this way, the claim is generally abandoned, and the miners seek "fresh fields and pastures new."

This brings me to the real weakness of the present system. It is the want of sufficient battery power. I have seen many places where a big battery surrounded by necessary appliances, boring apparatus for testing ground, and dam for storing water, would soon become the nucleus of a thriving town, rivalling if not surpassing the great mining centres of Victoria. In Victoria the charge for crushing is 5s. a ton. In the Northern Territory it varies from £1 as the minimum to £2 as the maximum. It is found, notwithstanding, that the returns are very remunerative to the diggers, even after allowing for heavy carriage on stores, &c., and an export duty on gold of 2s. 6d. an ounce.

At present we find this curious state of things. It does not pay to crush for a low figure, because the batteries are not kept constantly supplied with stone. This reacts on the digger, who will not continue raising stone because he has no guarantee that the battery will continue to crush. Both parties are hampered by want of capital, preventing the establishment of works of a permanent character for the storage of water and the economical working of the ore. Wages are inflated, because uncertain. Land carriage and cost of stores rise from the same cause. Nothing can remedy this but the investment of capital on a large and liberal scale.

TIN AND COPPER.

These metals are known to exist in very considerable quantities; but in the present condition of the means of transport, it is not probable that they could be worked at an immediate profit, owing to the heavy cost of carriage. The construction of the northerly section of the transcontinental line would give these resources a chance of development, and add indefinitely to the trade of Port Darwin.

PLANTATIONS.

I have referred to the fact that within a few miles of Port Darwin a considerable extent of land is actually under cultivation

for sugar. The estate is called Delissaville, after Mr. De Lissa, the manager. Perhaps a description of this, the pioneer sugar plantation of the Territory, as I saw it on the 9th January last, may not be without interest. On reaching De Lissa's wharf, one glance showed the character of the work the sturdy pioneers have had to contend with. A broad track has been cut through a dense and almost impenetrable belt of mangroves, and a very serviceable tramway constructed on piles to facilitate the landing of plant and stores. Thence to the settlement, about two miles, a good iron-stone road has been made. A half-hour's walk through forest land, the most noticeable trees being eucalyptus, iron and stringy bark, and palms, brings one within sight of the rising township of Delissaville, the prettiest as well as the most flourishing-looking place I have seen in the Territory. The site is most happily chosen, the drainage perfect, while splendid fresh water is available at all times of the year. A large space has been cleared around the settlement, but, with an artistic appreciation of beauty, the palms and some others of the more beautiful specimens of sub-tropical vegetation have been spared wherever practicable. These, when viewed from the station, form a charming foreground to the long stretches of sugar-cane and maize which surround one on every side.

After an inspection of the plant and machinery in the refining house, the manager showed the way round the cane-fields. Owing to the lateness of the season the crop was not so far advanced as I expected to see it, but it looked very healthy and vigorous. Last year the white ants played great havoc with the cane, but this season it is hoped that a more thorough preparation of the ground, and the steeping of the young plants in carbolic acid, will prevent the ants from doing any harm. There are about two hundred acres under crop, and extensive preparations are being made to extend the area available for next season.

The unskilled labour employed is entirely Chinese or native. The natives are from the Port Essington district, and have somehow been persuaded to work systematically and well at the hoeing of the ground. This is the only place where I have seen the aborigines doing any work more laborious than the occasional and perfunctory blacking of boots in Palmerston. It shows, however, that training, kindness, and firmness will do a great deal with even a Port Essington black, who, though

“Like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.”

Nearly all the timber used in the buildings, which are of a very substantial character, has been cut from native trees—paper-bark,

iron-bark, pine, &c. In addition to the managerial residence, separate house accommodation has been provided for the native and Chinese labourers, who are kept apart as far as possible. All concerned must have worked very hard to bring about the state of advancement at which the settlement has arrived. The wonder is, how they have managed to get so much done for the money. I believe it is no secret that the total expenditure has not exceeded £15,000, including plant and machinery of all kinds, erection, the construction of some miles of road, and clearing and cultivation of ground. Contiguous to this plantation some 60,000 acres have been taken up by South Australians, and should Delissaville realise the expectations of its promoters, no doubt a great and permanent industry will before long be established. The land is what is here called forest country, in contradistinction to the jungle land. It is undulating and covered with large trees, the soil being of a chocolate colour and rich in quality.

Experiments have also been tried at the Government plantation in Fannie Bay, where in 1880 twenty acres were planted with different varieties of cane. The crops exceeded all expectations, the probable yield of cane being estimated at about two tons of sugar per acre. The Meera, Shigaka, and other kinds of dark-coloured cane grew well, and were very healthy. The light-coloured canes were, however, attacked by disease, a species of red rust. This has also occurred occasionally in Queensland with the light-coloured canes. The white ants did not attack the canes at the Government nursery, and the jungle country appears to be tolerably free from these pests. This jungle country is usually found in patches, or running parallel with creeks. The patches are not very extensive in area, being seldom of greater extent than from 40 to 100 acres. The soil in the jungle country is dark in colour, and, as a rule, very rich. A large area has been taken up along the banks of navigable rivers for the cultivation of sugar, but the owners await for the most part the result of the De Lissa plantation before investing their capital on a large scale.

COOLIE LABOUR.

It need scarcely be added that one of the essential factors of the successful cultivation and manufacture of sugar is an abundance of cheap labour. The South Australian Government are fully alive to this necessity, and in December last instructed Major J. A. Fergusson to proceed to India for the purpose of arranging with the Government for the introduction of coolies into the Northern Territory. Under date of 17th February, 1882, Major Fergusson

forwards to the Minister for the Northern Territory in Adelaide a most interesting despatch, in the course of which he details the conditions very properly insisted upon by the Government of India as a protection for the coolies against the possible cupidity and cruelty of their employers. He was fortunate enough to meet at Calcutta a party of 500 coolies returning from Demerara, and another party who were just setting out for the same place. He says: "The returned emigrants all looked healthy, happy, and prosperous; their children fat, and very unlike native children in India. I spoke to several of them in such Hindustanee as I could muster, and they all agreed that British Guiana was a very good place, and that they had been well treated on board ship. They had brought back a lac of rupees (£10,000) among them, or an average of 200 rupees a head, a sum which no coolie in India probably ever saved. On the other hand, those who were about to embark looked, as a rule, miserable, half-starved wretches, and were, I suspect, the very sweepings of up-country bazaars. They were chiefly from Oude and the North-West Provinces, from Benares, Patna, and Allahabad, and a few from Delhi."

Major Fergusson entertains a high opinion of the suitability of coolie labour for the plantations of the Northern Territory, and on this subject remarks: "The coolies are quiet, patient workers, slow and plodding, and sometimes perhaps rather irritating by their phlegmatic manner; but they are very easily managed, and if kindly treated will stick faithfully to their employers. They are wanting in ambition, and therefore it is that they will toil on from generation to generation, earning a wretched pittance of 8d. a day, with no idea of bettering their condition. Unlike the Chinese, they may be depended upon to remain in the service of their employer, content if they are earning a trifle more than enough to secure the necessaries of life, and delighted if they can save a small sum besides. As far as anything future can be predicted with confidence, it may be safely said that coolie emigration is likely to be the turning-point in the history of the Northern Territory, and to contribute largely to the future wealth and prosperity of South Australia."

After describing the *modus operandi* on one of the largest indigo plantations in India, Major Ferguson says: "I see no reason to despair of indigo being profitably grown in the Northern Territory by a capitalist or company possessing the proper machinery. The rainfall, climate, and, so far as is known, the soil, are all favourable, and the small rent which the South Australian planter would pay, compared with his Bengal competitor, might nearly equalise the cost of production."

We have already in the Territory some 2,000 or 2,500 Chinese. There are, in fact, four or five times as many Chinese as Europeans settled there. Chinese labour is, however, too dear for plantation work on a large scale. For the most part, the Chinese turn their attention to digging for alluvial gold, in which operation they are very successful. They have not as yet taken part in quartz mining to any considerable extent. Port Darwin is one of the only ports in the Australian Colonies to which the Chinese are permitted to come without let or hindrance, and the question of the desirability or otherwise of their exclusion is one which is a frequent subject of debate among the colonists. On the one hand, the European alluvial diggers complain that any new field is "rushed" by the Mongolians, who swarm to the diggings like ants and clear out all the gold; and on the other, many of the storekeepers maintain that were it not for the trade done by and with the Celestials, the Territory would have been unable to struggle through the first few years of its existence as a settlement. Their numbers fluctuate very much. In the wet season, which is that most favourable to the operations of the alluvial miner, they usually come in considerable numbers, and many return to Hongkong, which is only ten days' distant by steamer, on the approach of the dry season. Wages are high, averaging for the same class of work probably from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than in Sydney or Melbourne, but at present the openings for skilled labour are necessarily few.

PASTORAL LAND.

Great and varied as are the tropical and sub-tropical resources of the Northern Territory, it also comprises waste tracts of land which are eminently adapted for the more distinctively Australian branches of industry, namely, the breeding of sheep and cattle. Practically, the whole of the country north of the 26th parallel of south latitude has been taken up for grazing purposes, though only a very small proportion of the whole has been stocked. Here and there, leases of blocks, believed to be exceptionally good, have been put up by the Government to auction, in lieu of their accepting from the first bidder the customary annual rent of 2s. 6d. a square mile. The result has been most satisfactory to the State, 8,000 miles having lately realised nearly £10,000, instead of £1,000, which had hitherto been considered a fair annual rental for a similar area within the bounds of South Australia proper.

Cattle and horses do very well in the Territory, their condition rapidly improving on the natural grasses, but in many parts *near the coast* there is a singular absence of saliferous herbage,

and rock, salt has to be imported to keep the horses in good health. Inland, saltbush is met with, and many of the springs are either salt or brackish. Sheep are doing well on the Delamere Downs, near the sources of the River Victoria. I imagine the climate in the extreme north must be of too tropical a character to permit of the successful breeding of sheep for wool. If Port Darwin should (as many people believe it will) develop into an important station for the frozen meat trade, an effort might perhaps be made to breed sheep for that special business. They are found to be prolific, but the increase is stunted, being only about half the size and weight of the southern sheep.

In December last, when I was at Glencoe station, about 110 miles from Port Darwin, there were said to be between 500 and 600 mixed cattle at that place. Near here, too, I met 250 head of cattle, which had just arrived overland from Brisbane; they were generally in splendid condition, and fit for the butcher notwithstanding their long journey. There were 1,600 mixed cattle and 6,000 sheep on the Delamere Downs, about 280 miles from the coast, and 1,800 mixed cattle at Elsey Creek, 800 miles from Port Darwin. The annual consumption of fat cattle in the Territory is only about 1,000 head, but the demand will no doubt rapidly augment with the steadily increasing population, and the requirements of the Chinese, who are fast acquiring a taste for substantial animal food as an addition to the familiar and customary rice. The cattle consumed in the Territory for the most part come from Queensland, and realise from £6 to £7 10s. per head, though I saw one herd at Yam Creek for which half as much again was being asked and paid.

Westward from the Herbert river to within forty or fifty miles of the telegraph line, the country is said to be of excellent character for grazing, but permanent water is scarce. The land is a vast plain, without a hill or ridge. Mr. W. Buchanan discovered a chain of good waters extending from the Herbert in latitude 19° S. to within forty miles of the Overland Telegraph. He reports the country as being well adapted for the construction of tanks and dams. The rainfall is heavy, probably from fifty to sixty inches, and drought is there unknown. Between Port Darwin and Attack Creek, a distance of 600 miles, there is the Newcastle Block, which is well grassed, watered for forty miles, and is estimated by competent local authorities to be capable of carrying 8,000 or 10,000 head of cattle. Overland travellers from Queensland describe the country along the Gulf of Carpentaria on Leichardt's and Gregory's original tracks as being on the whole poor, but well watered. Westward of

the telegraph line there is good land in patches in the neighbourhood of the Victoria river. It is well watered with creeks and springs. Going further south towards the 26th parallel, there is in the neighbourhood of the Charlotte Waters telegraph station a large area, of which Mr. Ernest Giles, the celebrated explorer, speaks in very high terms.

TOWNS.

Palmerston and Southport are the only two places surveyed as towns. The former is beautifully situated on an elevated plateau, and commands fine sea views. The natural drainage is perfect, and there is probably no town within the tropical belt, the site of which is better adapted by nature for the residences of Europeans. An ocean breeze is usually perceptible at some time during the day, and tempers the tropical heat. There is also an abundant supply of excellent water; bananas, pineapples, and other tropical and sub-tropical fruits grow freely. At present the chief buildings are the Governor's residence and the Government offices. There are two or three stores of considerable size, three banks, and a small church. The progress of building has been much checked by the fact that the town allotments are chiefly in the hands of persons resident in England, who in most cases decline either to sell or let their property, or will only let on short leases.

Southport is the point of departure for the diggings, and is situated on an arm of the harbour, about twenty-five miles south of Palmerston. With the gradual development of the gold-fields it is likely to become a place of very considerable importance.

FUTURE OF THE TERRITORY.

In considering the probable future of the Northern Territory, regard must be had not merely to the rate of its actual progress in the past, but to the history of the growth of the other Colonies. What has taken place in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland will probably occur in the case of North Australia—that is, that after the first few struggling years are past the settlement will develop with great rapidity. We see signs of this already, though at present the population is but small. At the date of the last census (April 8, 1881) the figures stood at 3,347 males and 104 females, being a total of 3,451, of whom 2,784 were Chinese; but, as I have previously said, the number of Chinese varies very much with the season of the year. In addition to these there are a few nomadic tribes of aborigines who are not included in the census. The construction of various works, which it is understood the

Government have now in contemplation, will doubtless greatly aid the permanent settlement of the country. Last year, for the first time, the revenue exceeded the expenditure; the actual receipts being about £50,000, or, in round numbers, £10,000 in excess of the estimate. The estimated receipts for the financial year ending 30th June, 1882, are put down in the Parliamentary papers at £44,020, but these figures have already been much exceeded, owing to the great demand which has taken place for plantation and pastoral lands, as well as the impetus lately given to the mining industry, so that this year there will be a large surplus. It must, however, be some time before the Northern Territory can discharge the whole of its liabilities to South Australia, which has spent from first to last £577,615 on the Territory, of which about £400,000 is still outstanding. It is the opinion of many persons, that owing to the immense distance of Port Darwin from the seat of Government, it will become necessary before very long to form North Australia into a separate Colony, with its own responsible government. There can be little doubt that such will be the case eventually, unless the whole of the Colonies are merged in one general scheme of Federation. Narrowing the question of Federation down simply to the Australian point of view for the moment, and without regard to the greater and Imperial considerations involved, it will, I think, be generally admitted that the matter of customs tariffs will have to be settled between the Colonies before any further steps of a practical character can be taken to bring about a closer union than at present exists. There are many colonists who still believe that the establishment of competing tariffs, and the jealousy of rival neighbours, tend rather to promote than to check the extension of Colonial trade and commerce. So far, however, as the people of the Northern Territory are concerned, their port is practically a free one, and for the present the tariffs existing in the sister Colonies have little direct interest for them. Their political demands are chiefly confined to requesting that they may be represented in the Adelaide Parliament. This point has been recently brought before the Hon. J. L. Parsons, the Minister responsible for the Territory, and he has promised to bring the matter before his colleagues. They have also urged that the export duty of 2s. 6d. an ounce on the gold raised may be removed. This was originally imposed with a view to making the Chinese alluvial diggers pay their fair proportion to the revenue; but it has been found to press very heavily on the Europeans, so that some other means of "shifting the incidence" on to Mongolian shoulders will have to be adopted, such as an increased duty on rice, dried fish, opium, &c.

In conclusion, I will express a hope that although the necessarily restricted limits of a short paper have only permitted a very cursory review of the chief features and capabilities of this little known portion of the Australian Continent, yet some information may have been afforded to those interested in its progress. I see no reason why North Australia, with its great and varied resources, should not in course of time prove a most important factor in the sum total of Australian trade and commerce.

DISCUSSION.

Sir ARTHUR BLYTH, K.C.M.G.: My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Probably there is no part, certainly there is no part of the great Australian continent, that is so little known as the Northern Territory of the province of South Australia, and therefore my first duty—and it is a pleasant one—will be to tender my thanks, and the thanks of others here, to Mr. Harry for his interesting paper. There are few persons in the world, and probably very few in London, who could give us any information about this territory—a territory which, at all events, has been a subject of great anxiety to South Australia, and one which has almost unlimited resources. I do not know how it is, but after hearing a paper we generally begin by making some few remarks on the concluding passages of that paper, and my attention was drawn to that by the short reference made to the question of Federation. Now Federation, as known in England about Australia, and as it is thought of by people in Australia, are very different matters indeed. I may say that year by year the probability of the Federation of Australia seems to me to grow further and further off in distance. It would perhaps not be too much to say that there is about as much possibility of the Federation of Europe as there is of Australia. (Laughter.) The different feelings and laws—and all the Colonies have got their own power of making laws—are growing year by year wider. Although I agree with the reader of this paper that it is very probable that further separation of the Colonies may be hastened—for I see no prospect whatever of anything like a Federal Union—in the great Colony of Queensland; the forces in that part of the Colony and the southern part are as distinct as they were a short time ago in the Northern and Southern States of America. The northern part of Queensland, and the northern part to which our attention is now directed, have many things in common, and it will be probably not generally known that the sugar interest in that part of Australia is becoming very important

indeed. The amount of sugar produced and the fortunes made by sugar grown in the northern parts of Queensland are not unknown to those who are acquainted with the trade; and the advantages of sugar-growing in Northern Australia are by no means inferior to the advantages which were given by the best parts of Queensland. In fact, it has been stated that the time for maturing the cane in the Northern Territory of South Australia is very much less than is required in the northern parts of Queensland. So that everything seems to point to a great sugar industry in the Northern Territory. That the results there are few is to be lamented, and the same may be said of every other Australian Colony. (Hear, hear.) But recognising as I do that population is wealth, I should be exceedingly glad to see thousands more aborigines in every part of Queensland. (Hear, hear.) As everything should be done to facilitate this trade, we must recognise that in the sugar parts of Australia, which are by no means small, coolie or black labour of some sort or another is one of the necessities that must be furnished. (Hear, hear.) It is no use talking about English emigrants going out there to grow sugar. The climate is not fitted for them, the wages would not suit them, and the markets of supply are so much nearer the great Indian resources that we must constantly look—in the northern parts of Australia—to a great influx of black labour. It would probably be not too much to say that there is no fruit or vegetable in the world that cannot be grown in Australia, as there probably is no mineral that cannot be found in Australia. So that what the future of that great continent may be we may none of us live to see, but can all form a general idea. Recollecting as I can the Colony of Victoria, and which has now nearly a million inhabitants, with a capital larger than Edinburgh, with nearly 800,000 people—recollecting that as a small place indeed, I think we can fairly anticipate that we shall see the population and the products of Australia increased and multiplied exceedingly, both in quantity and variety. I think that scant testimony has been borne in this paper to many persons who bore the burden and the heat of the day in settling the Northern Territory and constructing the overland telegraph. I would be the last person to endeavour to detract in the slightest degree from the labour of an old-colleague of mine, a well-known Fellow and member of the Council of this Institute—Mr. Strangways. (Hear, hear.) To Sir James Fergusson, when Governor of the Colony in 1870, mainly belongs the great credit of inaugurating the Australian telegraph. (Hear.) But Mr. Strangways, although he had that idea and worked liberally and very fairly throughout, never was a membor

of the Government that had anything to do with the construction of the telegraph; and I am sorry that an opportunity has not been taken to speak of the labours of the then prime mover, Captain Hart, and the Chief Secretary, Sir William Milne; and, perhaps more so, the extraordinary labour shown by Mr. Todd, Postmaster-General of South Australia, who came across that continent and constructed that mighty work. It perhaps has been foolish of South Australia that she gave all the other Colonies quite as much interest in the telegraph, which cost her half a million of money; it would probably have been better if she had been more selfish, and insisted that all telegrams which pass over it should be marked "*via* Adelaide"; but South Australians are not quite so selfish as some of the others are—(laughter)—and although the telegraph has not been a profitable thing, yet it has been indirectly to South Australia and all the other Colonies as well. Although they do not contribute a single farthing towards it, they have the right of sending their messages, as if they had been parties to the construction of it. (Cheers.) That there is an opening in these vast plains and portions of Australia which are unsettled for adventurous and far more useful men than I am to go out and make their fortunes, as people have done before, no one can doubt who has traversed these unsettled parts. (Hear, hear.) The question of the railway across is, as Mr. Harry says, only one of time; it is also a question of money, I confess—(hear, hear)—but that it will, as population goes on, be an absolute necessity, few of us can doubt. (Hear, hear.) And the way in which for the last ten or twelve years it has been constantly talked about only shows that it will become—probably not in my time, but in the time of some still in the land of the living—an accomplished fact. Mr. De Lissa deserves all he can obtain from his sugar plantation in the Northern Territory; he has gone there to turn a wilderness into this sugar plantation, and perhaps he has not been quite so well acquainted with the resources of the country and the necessities of the plant as subsequent experience will teach him. I understand that the ravages of the white ants were caused much by the planting of the cane without preparing the soil for it, and that the white ants went to work at the sugar-canapes, and probably enjoyed them very much indeed. (Laughter.) But a little experience would cure that matter, and the sugar industry having been commenced is not likely to fall away. (Hear, hear.) I hope this paper may induce some persons to settle either in the northern parts of Queensland or drift over to the more profitable portions of South Australia, and so help on South Australia and the great work,

being a Colony herself, of making another Colony out of her territory ; a work that has never hitherto been very successful, but one which is now on the point of becoming a great success. The Northern Territory has been called "the white elephant" of South Australia. At the present moment, as it is paying its way, there seems to be little limit indeed to its prosperity in the future. (Hear, hear.) It wants labour and capital ; and without them there is no part of Australia that would do any great good for any length of time. (Hear, hear.) There is gold, for there was shown on the part of the Government at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 over one thousand ounces, which shows that the quantity of gold there is unlimited. But with the hordes of Chinese who come there, and who go away, as they always do after they have scratched the coin together, and that with the use of machinery and the crushing and so forth, there will be developed before long bright days for the Northern Territory, and South Australia will be rewarded for all the labour and expense she has been put to. (Loud cheers.)

Sir GEORGE F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G. : I had not originally intended to take any part in the discussion this evening, because, although I have resided in Australia for nearly twenty years as Governor successively of the great Colonies of Queensland, New Zealand, and Victoria, I had no personal knowledge of the Northern Territory of South Australia. And I think you will all agree with me, and I am sure my friend and brother Governor, Sir Andrew Clarke, who sits beside me, will agree with me, that it is always desirable that Governors should never speak on any subject with which they are not personally acquainted. Perhaps the same rule might be extended to other public men with considerable advantage to the public, both in the Colonies and at home, and even in Parliament as well as out of it. (Hear, hear.) However, I rise with great pleasure at the call of our noble Chairman, who has himself, as we know, contributed much to Colonial exploration and settlement, who has thoroughly identified himself by sympathy and property with that "Greater Britain" beyond the seas, which desires nothing better, as all colonists here to-night know well, but to remain connected with the Mother-Country by ties of common nationality and common allegiance, by a common language and common literature, by glorious memories of the past and still more glorious hopes of the future. (Hear, hear.) There is one point which must suggest itself to every Australian who has heard the able and interesting paper read this evening; it is this—"Will wool grow in Australia?" (Laughter.) After all, wool and gold are the two great products

that most Australians think of. The problem of how far wool will grow in the tropics is an interesting one, and has not been entirely solved yet, because what wool loses in weight in many parts of North Queensland it gains in fineness and delicacy. I recollect, when in England seven years ago, a discussion arose on this point at the Royal Geographical Society. One of the speakers averred that wool could not be grown in the tropics, and he was interrupted by Mr. Landsborough, the explorer, who shouted out, "Sir, you are theorising: negroes live in the tropics, and they grow wool on their heads." (Laughter.) This reminds me of a story of a negro-church in New York where a negro clergyman addressed the negro-congregation to this effect: "My brethren, de Scriptures do tell us that at de last day the Lord will divide de sheep from de goats. Now" (putting his fingers through his own woolly pate) he added, "Bless de Lord, *we knows who wears de wool.*" (Roars of laughter.) Although I said just now I know nothing personally of Northern Australia, it is perfectly true, as Sir Arthur Blyth mentioned just now, that Northern Queensland closely resembles, in climate, products, and soil, and in many other respects, the Northern Territory of which we are now speaking. Now, I am thoroughly well acquainted with the Northern Districts of Queensland, that vast territory which spreads over a district nearly three times the size of France. When I went to Queensland as first Governor of the new Colony in 1859, settlement had not extended beyond Rockhampton, which is about 400 miles north of the capital at Brisbane; but during my administration pastoral occupation spread over that vast territory 1,200 miles right up to Cape York, on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Of course there was still a vast space unoccupied. The advance of pastoral settlement in Northern Queensland has been most remarkable, and I believe it will be the same in South Australia. It almost appears in Australia as if the Queen of the British Empire might address her loyal pastoral settlers as the queen of the gods is represented by Virgil as addressing the Romans of old:—

"His ego nec metas rerum, nec tempora pono;
Imperium sine fine dedi."

(Cheers.) I recollect well that although no man could tell what exact progress was made in each week or each month, still at the end of every year the margin of the British Empire had been pushed on by some 200 miles, and with the margin of the British Empire I need not add that there were pushed on also the margins of Christianity and civilisation. (Hear, hear.) In fact, the progress

of settlement in Northern Queensland resembled the rise of the tide or some great operation of Nature, rather than any work of man. (Hear, hear.) I gladly bear witness to the very great work which, as Sir Arthur Blyth said very truly, was done by the Colony of South Australia in promoting telegraphic communication across the continent; and he has only done justice to my friend, Sir James Fergusson, who was then Governor of the Colony, and with whom I was in constant correspondence on the subject. (Hear, hear.) I should also mention the name of Mr. Todd, the head of the telegraphs, already referred to by Sir Arthur Blyth. (Hear, hear.) I believe the enterprising journey lately carried out by General Fielding in North Queensland has proved that by giving grants of land to companies on the American plan it would be easy to run a railway up to the Gulf of Carpentaria over all those vast plains, that there are no serious engineering difficulties, and that the grants of land would enable this great work to be constructed without expense to the Colony. (Hear.) I do hope from the remarks of the paper that South Australia will follow this admirable precedent; and I think South Australia may be congratulated in having for its Governor at present one of the most distinguished officers of the Royal Engineers, Sir W. Jervois. I believe that in the construction of railways and other public works throughout their great Colony, the Government and the Parliament cannot do better than take counsel with Sir William Jervois. (Cheers.) And this reminds me that there is present here to-night another of the most distinguished officers of the Royal Engineers, Sir Andrew Clarke, who, as administrator of Public Works in India, as Governor of the Straits Settlements, and formerly as Surveyor-General of Victoria in its early days, has constructed very valuable public works. I hope to see the day when he will go back to his proper position as Governor of a great Colony. (Hear, hear.) He began his distinguished career as Surveyor-General in Victoria, and I am sure it will be of advantage to the Australians if he were to end his career as Governor of Victoria or of one of the other great Colonies. (Hear, hear.) As to the question of coloured labour, as the Governor of Mauritius I can give much practical information. There is no doubt that the new land laws which I was instrumental in introducing in Mauritius secure fully the respective claims both of capital and labour. Sir Richard Temple, who addressed you here the other day (the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Governor of Bombay), spoke of the manifold advantages gained by the Indian coolies through their emigration to Mauritius. There is no doubt that any man who has ever seen the

coolies at home in India, and also in Mauritius and other British Colonies, knows the vast difference in their political and social condition. In India the coolie is a crouching serf; in Mauritius and other British Colonies he walks erect like a free citizen; he knows his own rights, and respects the rights of others. (Hear, hear.) I think if the choice should lie between Indian and Chinese labour, there is no doubt that South Australia should prefer the labour of our own fellow-countrymen and fellow-subjects, which, after all, the Indian coolies are. (Hear.) There are a great many points which I should like to touch upon suggested by the paper; but it is getting late, and I will not intrude on you longer. But there is that one great point of Australian Federation to which allusion has been made. I do not altogether agree with my friend Sir A. Blyth as to the great distance which, in his opinion, separates us from Australian Federation. (Hear, hear.) The same might have been said of Canadian Federation—(hear)—a year or two before Federation was carried out in Canada, and Canadians generally believed it to be impossible. Of course there is this great difference between Canada and Australia—that with the Canadian there was a pressure from without of a great neighbouring Power, and that pressure does not exist in Australia, where the Australians are “monarchs of all they survey”—(hear, hear)—in the Southern Ocean. But whether actual Federation comes soon or late, I think you will agree with me—as a great English statesman said truly—that the true motto for the British Empire is to be found in the phrase of Cicero, “Imperium et Libertas;” that is, Imperial control of matters of Imperial interest, and local self-government in matters of local interest. (Cheers.) I am thoroughly convinced, from my thirty years’ experience of the Colonies, that as long as the principle contained in this motto is preserved inviolate—and I am sure that our leading statesmen of all sides desire to preserve it inviolate—so long will the great British Empire endure, for the strength and glory of the Mother-Country and for the peace and happiness of the whole world. (Applause.)

MR. D. D. DALY: My only claim in appearing before you is that I landed in 1869 in the Northern Territory with the first expedition; and at that time Port Darwin was a wild jungle country, with long sedge grass on the flats, and dense forests on the rises. We landed in a party of 150 men, twelve of us being surveyors, the remainder being strong labouring men, and after clearing some forest we pitched our tents, and set to work to survey the country. There is one name that has not been prominently mentioned this evening, and to whose credit I consider the settlement of the Nor-

thern Territory is greatly due ; that is, the name of Mr. George Woodroffe Goyder, the Surveyor-General of South Australia. He was our leader during this expedition, and by his energy, zeal, tact, and good judgment, the surveys were carried on and brought to a successful completion under circumstances of great difficulty. Within a period of about nine months we surveyed an area of nearly 800,000 acres. I perceive that the lecturer is in error in stating that there were only two townships surveyed, whereas we laid out five or six townships at that time, and he only alludes to Palmerston and Southport. After the survey was completed, the residency system (1870) was established at Port Darwin, and I may mention the name of Captain Bloomfield Douglas, who was the first resident of the Northern Territory at that place. It will be remembered that in 1865 the Escape Cliffs expedition had failed from one cause or another—the land was inferior and the harbour insecure, and the land for which landholders had paid was not surveyed. It was not till 1870 that the land was selected for those holders—the choice of land being allotted by ballot to the land selectors, and then certain settlements took place in the township of Palmerston. After the surveys gold was discovered, and tin, gold, and copper claims were taken out. These entailed a new organisation. Gold wardens were appointed in the interior, new police establishments were required, and new townships were surveyed on the gold diggings. The telegraph line was then constructed, and there is no doubt whatever that the initiation of that great project was due to the exertions of Sir James Fergusson and Mr. H. B. T. Strangways. (Hear, hear.) As an historical fact, it should be remembered that Mr. Strangways was the Premier of South Australia from November, 1868, to May, 1870, when the preliminaries were arranged. The first telegraph pole was planted at Port Darwin in October, 1870, the construction of the line was carried out under the Hart, Blyth, and Ayers Ministries, and the first through telegram was sent on October 22, 1872. At first Port Darwin was a free port, and remained as such for two or three years. In my opinion it was a great pity that the Customs duties were ever established at Port Darwin. The place would by this time, I believe, be a large and well-populated country if Port Darwin had only been allowed in its infancy to be a free port, as Singapore was in former days.

Sir ANDREW CLARKE : And is now.

Mr. DALY : As in other countries, the labour question is still unsolved ; but it seems natural to infer that where there is a vast country totally uninhabited and uncultivated, such as the Northern

Territory, and where there are in the adjacent countries of Java, Sumatra, Malaya, and China vast populations seeking employment, already inured to the tropical climate and accustomed to agricultural pursuits—I say it seems natural to infer that in course of time these teeming populations will flow to the vast uninhabited lands of the Northern Territory. I have only to conclude by expressing my unabated confidence that this country will develop into a great Colony; and I perfectly agree with the reader of the paper that the Northern Territory will be an important rival to Queensland, and will be found to be as rich and as bountiful in the same class of products. (Hear, hear.)

MR. JOHN STEVENSON (of Queensland): When I came into this room to-night I had not the slightest intention of speaking, but since I have heard the very interesting paper read by Mr. Harry on the Northern Territory of South Australia I wish to make a few remarks on it. Besides, I think it is the duty of every Australian colonist of experience to embrace every opportunity which offers of giving information about the Colonies to the people of England—a subject of which they are very ignorant. Since I came from Australia a few weeks ago, nothing has so much astonished me as the ignorance displayed by English people in regard to our Colonies. In one respect this does us good, for we think a good deal of ourselves out there, and we fancy sometimes that we are equal, if not superior, to the Mother-Country; and of course when we find we are so little thought of and so little spoken about it brings us to our level somewhat. I may mention that I am a Queenslander, and that I have spent nearly twenty years of my life in the north-western part of that Colony, and therefore I may claim to have equal experience with Mr. Harry, and I know that most of the Northern Territory which he has told you of to-night is a good deal like the country I have had experience of, both as regards the character of the country and its climate. In many things I agree with Mr. Harry, in others I do not agree with him. I was rather amused at his talking in such glowing terms of the great success of sugar-growing in the Northern Territory, for I am inclined to think that, with the exception of a few canes grown in some Chinaman's garden by way of experiment, that very little has been done in the culture of sugar there, and I should fancy that the climate is not at all suitable for it. I know that in many parts on the coast of Queensland sugar-growing has become very profitable, but I should be sorry to try it away inland to the North-west, where the climate must be very like that of the Northern Territory of South Australia. I daresay the time may come when something

may be done with sugar even there, for we generally find that as the country gets more settled the climate changes somewhat, and the rainfall increases. But at present I would strongly advise gentlemen who wish to invest in the Northern Territory to leave sugar-growing—or rather sugar-destroying—to those very persevering colonists, the white ants, which Mr. Harry has spoken of, and engage in pastoral pursuits, for which the country is much more suitable. With regard to Mr. Harry's remarks about the gold-fields and minerals, I believe these are perfectly correct, for anyone who has read much about Australia knows the whole of North Queensland is a bed of minerals, and we only want capital to develop our mines to make them profitable. I wish to bear testimony to what Mr. Harry has said of the Northern Territory as a pastoral country, and I believe it is only as a pastoral country it will shine for many years to come. I was rather amused to hear him tell you that cattle had gone over from Brisbane to the Port Darwin market; I suppose he meant that they had gone from Queensland to Port Darwin. I know that several mobs have gone from the Gulf country, but I cannot allow the impression to go abroad that

we are so fearfully reduced in Brisbane that we have to travel our fat cattle all the way to Port Darwin to find a market. This reminds me of the remarks which fell from Sir Arthur Blyth about Federation. I quite agree with him. When we see jealousies existing as they do between one Colony and another, and even between one part of a Colony and another, there is very little hope of Federation. Why, Sir Arthur Blyth himself could not even make a short speech at this meeting without having a dig at Queensland. (Laughter.) I now wish particularly to correct an impression which may have got abroad to-night from some remarks which fell from Sir George Bowen. He referred to the time—and I well remember it—when he was Governor of Queensland; and from what he said, I think, gave you the impression that during his administration of the Government that the whole of Queensland had been taken up. He told you that when he went there only a small corner was settled, but during his term of office the country, 1,200 miles north, had been settled, and the pointer went all over the map of Queensland as if the whole Colony had been gobbled up by then. It is perfectly true that a great deal of land was taken up during that gentleman's administration; but, at the same time, I must say that the really good pastoral country of Queensland was almost entirely unknown until after Sir G. Bowen left us. That is a fact which any Queenslander here can bear me out in. In 1864 I went myself to the very outskirts of settlement, nearly 400 miles to the west of Rockham-

ton ; but since then the country 500 miles to the westward has been taken up, and even now in Queensland there is still country untaken up, and plenty of room for capital there, as well as in the Northern Territory of South Australia, much as Sir Arthur Blyth would wish to direct it to that channel. Not that I grudge him all he can get ; in fact, I would say that, although for several reasons, such as long carriage, scarcity of water, and the like, it may look an uninviting field for investment at present, the time will come when it will be a valuable country. I travelled with Sharp in 1868 from the head of the Barcoo right down to Cooper's Creek ; I could have bought up the whole country for not very many hundred pounds ; now the leasehold of every 500 square miles is worth from £10,000 to £20,000. And I do not know any reason why the country described by Mr. Harry should not become as valuable in time in proportion to its quality. Just a few words to correct another remark of Sir G. Bowen. He told you we could not grow fine wool in the north-west of Queensland. After eighteen years' experience of wool-growing in that country, I say that we can grow just as good wool, both as regards quantity and quality, as they can in New South Wales and Victoria. Of course you must remember that Queensland was stocked with all the culled sheep from New South Wales and Victoria, and for many years our wool did not show well in the London market ; but now when the breed of sheep is being improved we can compete with any of the more southern Colonies. With regard to our climate as being healthy or otherwise, I would just ask those who have any doubts about the climate to look at myself and about half a dozen Queenslanders alongside of me—(laughter)—and ask them whether we look like dying subjects. (Roars of laughter.) I hope I have not trod on the corns of any South Australian, and I thank you for the marked attention with which you have listened to me. (Cheers.)

MR. J. B. MONTEFIORE : The very valuable paper read by Mr. Harry was replete with information regarding the Northern Territory. The limited time at his command doubtless prevented his entering into certain points on which I may say a few words. I hold in my hand a letter written from Port Darwin on December 7, 1881. My friend writes : "I am favourably impressed with Palmerston as a site for the principal town on a grand harbour, surrounded, except at the entrance from the sea, by fine forest lands of a tropical character. De Lissa's Pioneer Sugar Plantation is four and a half miles across the harbour, and about the same distance up the river. There are 100 miles of cleared road to the diggings from Palmerston, on which a mail runs. The gardens here show

fine specimens of sugar-cane, rice, tobacco, cotton, and spicas. Pines, apples, and bananas grow everywhere." The Government Resident writes in August, 1880, to the Minister of Education in Adelaide: "It is simply impossible in these days of rapid travelling that the advantages of Port Darwin can be overlooked. A saving of seven or eight days' sea voyage, and that of the roughest part, is no slight advantage; and in spite of any vested interest, it is only a matter of a few years until the whole of the mails, and most of the passengers, will arrive at and leave Australia from some port on the north coast, and there is no port to equal Darwin—a safe and extensive harbour, large enough to hold hundreds of vessels, where in a gale of wind a dingy could safely pass between the ship and the shore; a town not, like so many tropical places, built in a swamp, but on a high cliff, where there is every advantage for cheaply building wharves and jetties. In fact, at a glance one feels bound to exclaim, 'Nature has intended Port Darwin to be a great place,' and so most certainly the northern door of Australia must be. In reference to the carriage to the seaboard of produce, there need be no difficulty about that, even now, if land is selected on the Adelaide, or Daly, or other large river. The former river is navigable for eighty miles. In all that distance there is but one small rock in the way of navigation, and in all parts steamers of moderate draught can lie alongside the banks. The Daly requires more care in navigation, but there are no dangers with ordinary care. Further south is the Victoria, a splendid river, navigable for larger vessels than the Adelaide or Daly. Then there is the Roper, to the eastward, navigable for steamers of 1,000 tons for over 100 miles. A party is now away under the charge of Mr. McMinn, the senior surveyor, making surveys on that river and the Strangways, with a view of throwing open the splendid land there, which has hitherto been reserved. So that even without the assistance of railways there is at present every facility to bring produce from the land adjacent to those rivers to Port Darwin." I am informed that the South Australian Government intend constructing their own transcontinental railway, working at both ends—from Port Darwin southwards, and from Adelaide northwards. The line will thus be substantially and well executed under Government supervision; and there is but little doubt that the sale of millions of acres of land at each end of the line will realise an amount sufficient for its construction. In my opinion this contemplated railroad will be the great Australian transcontinental railroad, and will form a grand trunk, with ramifications from the other Colonies, east and south of it. (Hear, hear.)

Captain J. C. R. COLOMB : Only just one remark do I wish to make with reference to an observation which fell from Sir George Bowen, and which, I think, may be misconstrued in a way he would be the last to wish. It was with reference to the question of Federation. He alluded to Canada, and gave a special reason for the Federation of Canada as due to the presence of the frontier of another power, and that for purposes of self-defence Federation was necessary. Well, that, as a matter of fact, was not the sole reason ; but he went on to use these words : "The case of Australia is not the same, as she is the 'monarch of all she surveys.'" It is with reference to that expression I take the liberty of offering a remark. The circumstances of Canada and Australia, taken as a whole, in war or peace, are no doubt different ; but in war the real strength of Australia would entirely depend upon the unity of action of the several Colonies. (Hear, hear.) And I can, with some knowledge of this subject, say this, that Australia disjointly acting on separate petty little systems, although she may rely upon England protecting her commerce on the sea, should remember that neither England nor Providence will help those who will not help themselves—(hear, hear)—and that no strength, no economy, and no security in war can be assured to Australia which does not rest upon the basis of mutual and combined nationality. (Cheers.) I only rose to make that remark, because, with the Defence Commission sitting it would be unfortunate if the words of Sir George Bowen were in any way misconstrued, or that anyone should suppose there was no reason for Federation, for the absolutely necessary purposes of defence, of the Colonies of Australia. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. JAMES BONWICK : I would like to attempt to reconcile our very energetic friend Mr. Stevenson with our lecturer. He has represented that his own part of the world, North-West Queensland, was like that of the Northern Territory. I fancy he made a slight mistake. (Hear, hear.) In this respect only can that part of the world be compared with the part concerning which our lecturer was speaking. That is the point of difference. He referred to the part he had seen and the products of that part. But the place in which Mr. Stevenson had lived, though contiguous to part of the Northern Territory, was perfectly unlike in climate and capacity for that production referred to by Mr. Harry. First of all as to climate : North-West Queensland is a dry land, one of the most productive in the world for wool, but one of the driest. (Hear, hear.) He was quite right in saying that you could not have sugar grown in his part, but he was wrong in saying that they could not

expect to grow sugar in the Northern Territory. They have grown it and will grow it, for the circumstances there are favourable to it. Where is it that we have the sugar grown in Australia? Certainly on the seaboard or the coast region of Queensland. Some of us here can recollect the time when it was mud and wood; when it was thought most absurd that sugar could be grown there at all. But it has been grown; just a few months ago I traced the whole of that coast, and found that up to latitude 14° from latitude 29° the sugar-cane is being grown, and grown to great advantage. Why? Simply because the circumstances are favourable. There is fine soil there, and just the climate required; that is all. Then, on the north side of the Northern Territory you have the like circumstances, alluvial deposits and a favourable climate; and, in spite of the white ants, the sugar-canies will be grown there. That it will be so successful as in Queensland I do not at all expect, for this reason, the coast part of Queensland is favoured, perhaps, beyond any country in the world. It is favoured in three respects. It has rain just at the time of year when wanted. In the summer time, at the period of droughts elsewhere, it has the rain, and from 60 to 110 inches of rain in the year is certainly sufficient for anything. It has not only suitable climate and soil, but a climate which fits it for the growth of sugar-cane by white labour, and in that respect affords a striking difference to any country known as sugar land in the whole world. When I tell your lordship that the death-rate of North Queensland—tropical Queensland—is just a little more, if any more, than one-half what it is in England, and a man has just twice the chance of longer life even in that part of tropical Australia that he would have in England, you will see that there is nothing in the climate to prevent the white man growing sugar-cane. But when you go there and see, as I have seen, the white man at work; when I know the white man grows the sugar-cane, and with profit and ease, I say the circumstances there are quite different from those which will, at any rate for some time, be prevalent in the Northern Territory of South Australia. But the pastoral character of the country is unmistakable. That part of the country which Mr. Stevenson knows so badly tenanted is the rich land to the west. But with the black soil and the fine grass that land goes to an extent over the borders into the Northern Territory of South Australia, and where the sheep prosper so well in the part to which Mr. Stevenson refers, the sheep there will do uncommonly well over that border, but only there where the climate permits. But the part to which the speaker referred was a dripping climate, for he told us of fifty or seventy inches of rain a year. That is not

a sheep country, any more than you would be able to tend the sheep with the same facility on the coast line of Queensland as you could in the interior to the westward. The circumstances are wholly different, and you must therefore put the two things together. Lastly, that gentleman spoke of the fever prevailing in the Northern Territory. He need not be anxious about that. That would disappear in time. In all parts of Australia the same tale has been told. When I went out, forty-one years ago, I was told in Hobart that people could not live in Port Philip—now Victoria—that the climate was so bad, and that the people were dying out from fever and ague. But all that trouble has disappeared. It was so said of New South Wales and of Queensland. The fever, as we went upwards, was found to have invaded the settlements; but as we stayed on the fever disappeared. And I therefore think that, in spite of all circumstances, there is a good future for the Northern Territory of the good Colony of South Australia. (Cheers.)

Mr. FREDERICK DUTTON: At this late hour I will only make one or two short observations. The many advantages of these meetings are so well known that it is superfluous to call attention to them. I think most gentlemen will agree that these meetings always afford to colonists resident in this country an opportunity of coming here and showing how well they are able to speak up for themselves. (Laughter.) There is one point connected with this subject of the Northern Territory of South Australia which I should have been glad to have heard others speak more fully upon, and who from their position and experience could have spoken with greater authority—that is, the construction of the Transcontinental Railway. (Hear, hear.) We all know that the American railway was a much larger undertaking than this railway can possibly be; but those who have followed its history know that it has been and continues to be the means of enabling people to establish themselves in the provinces through which the railway passes; and I cannot but think that the same consequences would follow from the construction of a line of this kind. (Hear, hear.) And if you look at the map you will see what an advantage it would be to the development of the Northern Territory. At present it involves a long and expensive sea journey to reach Palmerston from Adelaide, and if that railway were once constructed anybody would be able to travel between Port Darwin and Adelaide in about four days; and if capital and labour are the chief things required, I think population and labour, and capital with them, would more readily come from the capital centres of the Australian Colonies if that railway were constructed than is now the case, as most people know very little at present about this

Northern Territory, and as a necessary consequence hesitate to embark in enterprises there. I was much struck by the statement that most of the land in that country was held by capitalists in England. I remember being much amused by the correspondence which took place some years ago between my late father, who was then the Agent-General of that Colony, and a gentleman in the City, referring to the Northern Territory allotment. The letters written by the City gentleman in question were not at all complimentary to the Colonial Government, and the idea he seemed to have in his head was that the Northern Territory was a mere swindle ; and I am sure that if he entertained any feeling of that description he would, if present this evening, go home contented in his mind and satisfied to think he had got an allotment of land in such a promising country. Before I sit down there is one matter of a somewhat personal nature which I should like to refer to. Mention has been made of the names of several gentlemen who laboured well and successfully in causing the construction of that great telegraph line across the continent ; but, my lord, that was not all that was required to connect the Australian Colonies by telegraph with England. Before the land line could be of any use it was absolutely necessary to secure favourable agreements with the Submarine Cable Companies to lay a cable connection to meet the land line. The negotiations in London, which were necessary for carrying out these arrangements, were very intricate and delicate, and required great labour, tact, and unwearying attention ; and it was, I am proud to say, largely owing to the energies of my father, the late Agent-General, that these negotiations were successfully carried through. I think it is only due to those who have laboured for many years in the interest of their Colony that the fruits of their services should not be lost sight of on occasions like the present, and I may perhaps be pardoned for mentioning this matter myself, seeing that this subject has been so much referred to during the course of this discussion. (Cheers.)

The Noble CHAIRMAN : Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sure you will agree with me that we have listened to a most valuable paper, and to a very interesting discussion which has followed it. The paper could not fail to be interesting, dealing as it did with all the main features of a great country and with all its principal productions, and treating also of its probable future. To me, and I am sure to all of us, there is something fascinating in the very dimensions that meet our view in speaking of a country like Australia. I have been amazed and fascinated by the way in which speaker after speaker talks of the various products of the country.

They spoke about any quantity of gold, as if gold was quite a common thing, that could be picked up anywhere. (Laughter.) And they talk of hundreds of thousands of acres of land rented at half-a-crown a square mile. What a paradise that must be for people who think they pay too much for land at home! (Laughter.) And they spoke of many things which are dear, difficult to obtain, and rare amongst us in a way that excites one's imagination in the liveliest way. The only thing I did not clearly understand in Mr. Harry's interesting paper was the question of the climate. He told us that the country could grow various tropical and sub-tropical fruits and vegetables, but that the climate was not tropical, but was rather what was called the Australian climate. Well, I can perfectly well understand that the climate of Australia is an Australian climate—(laughter)—but what is exactly to be understood by that I do not so clearly make out. (Laughter.) Mr. Stevenson, in order to explain that it was not any rate a deleterious climate, pointed to himself as a specimen of what the climate and country can produce. Judging as well as I could from this distance of Mr. Stevenson's personal appearance, I should say that if he is a fair average specimen of the community, the best thing he can do as soon as he gets home will be to send over a few more such specimens, because, if he will do that, I believe he will do more to induce emigration to the Colony he loves so well than by any other means. I was delighted to hear Mr. Stevenson stand up for his own Colony. It is well that men should stand up for the Colonies and localities in which they are especially interested. If there is not a proper spirit of rivalry—which is a better word than jealousy, and more accurately defines the feeling that exists between the different Colonies—those Colonies would not have arrived to that degree of prosperity that they have attained. If men are exerting themselves, and feel a proper interest and pride in the welfare of their own particular Colony—or even district—they are sure to have a degree of wholesome rivalry, and a degree of perfectly natural and not unwholesome jealousy of their neighbours. (Hear, hear.) A great many interesting questions were touched upon—the telegraph wire and the railway amongst them. It sounds strange to hear of the telegraph across the country having developed its pastoral resources, yet, in spite of the apparent incongruity of the thing, such is undoubtedly the case. The railway no doubt would be an immense boon to the continent, and it is certain to be made sooner or later. The great necessary in Australia, like in all new countries, is obviously capital, whether it is capital in money, or whether it is in the shape of the chief want

of all new countries, viz. human beings. Well, I believe there is a great deal of capital in England seeking for employment, and we may be perfectly certain that when the necessities of the more newly-developed portions of Australia have become more known, and when it is understood here that money can be remuneratively laid out there, then we may be certain that capital will flow very quickly to where it is wanted. (Hear, hear.) That Englishmen should desire to leave their native country and seek to better themselves in the Colonies is a matter that they ought not to regret. (Hear, hear.) Because if it was not for the desire of Englishmen to better themselves and to advance their children in the social scale, England would not be the country that she now is, and would not have become the mother of nations. (Hear, hear.) That Englishmen should be obliged to leave their native country is a matter which of course we regret; but I think we shall agree that if they have to leave it, the proper place for them to go to is the Colonies. (Hear, hear.) There is another matter which I do not entirely understand myself—that is, the question of the growing of sugar. I do not understand whether sugar can be profitably grown or not, and I hope on some future occasion we may hear more about that subject in this room. Mr. Stevenson commented on the comparative ignorance of Englishmen as to the Colonies. Well, I agree with him that we are too ignorant of our Colonies, and I am sorry for it. But then there is some excuse to be made for us, for we have got a great many Colonies, and they are all growing so fast and developing to such a degree, that it is almost impossible for us to keep up to them and to understand the condition in which they are in to-day, which is so totally different from that in which they were in yesterday. We are like the parent of an enormous family all growing up very rapidly, and we must be excused if we are apt to forget the exact date of their birthdays, and not perhaps quite understand their character and dispositions as well as we ought to do. (Hear, hear.) We are so much occupied in gazing in admiration and wonder at the rapid growth they make, and speculating as to how far it may be necessary to provide them with new clothes more suitable for their development, that we have not time perhaps to understand all the details of their characters and peculiarities. (Hear, hear.) But, at the same time, I think we may complain that the Englishmen in the Colonies do not tell us enough about themselves. I am sure you will agree with me that we are greatly indebted for what Mr. Stevenson has told us; and I hope that gentlemen from the Colonies will take every opportunity they can in enlightening this country as to the progress and condition of those

Colonies. (Hear, hear.) A very great question has been touched upon, viz., that of confederation. I do not think that Captain Colomb clearly understood what Sir George Bowen meant when he spoke about the reasons why confederation had become comparatively easy in Canada, and mentioned that it was on account of the proximity of a neighbouring great Power, and that it was necessary therefore as a defensive measure. There is, no doubt, a great deal of truth in that, but I did not clearly understand Sir George Bowen to have said that. I understood him to mean that confederation was rather forced upon the Canadians on account of the competition of a great neighbouring Power, and on account of the proximity of a great, although a friendly, Power. (Hear, hear.) And I can quite understand under these circumstances that they would find it more advantageous to confederate than would be the case with the various Colonies of Australia, which are not subject to competition with any neighbour at all. At the same time I hope that Sir Arthur Blyth is not quite correct in his ideas as to confederation; I hope that confederation in Australia may not be very far off. (Hear, hear.) But of course we all agree that we hope for confederation only on the supposition that it is beneficial to all parties concerned—to all the Colonies, and everybody in them. (Hear, hear.) If it is not for their benefit, then we do not want to see confederation; if it is for their benefit, they will find it out for themselves, and will come to an arrangement of that kind. I cannot understand how it can fail to be for their benefit—at any rate, if not at present, at some future time. Sir Arthur Blyth told us that almost every plant that is good for man can be grown in Australia, and every mineral can be found there. That is equivalent to saying that all the produce of the globe that can be worked up for man is to be found on that continent. If that is the case, I think it must be found to the advantage of all the people of that continent that they should exchange the products of the different parts of that continent freely amongst each other. (Hear, hear.) If that comes to be the general opinion of the country, confederation would surely follow from it. (Hear, hear.) I was sorry Mr. Daly did not tell us something more about his labours in the Colonies. He spoke about landing on a desert coast, clearing the jungle, and surveying 800,000 acres as if it were nothing at all—as if he had got into a hansom cab and driven out of town and surveyed a plot of land for somebody. But when we remember the hardships that must be endured and dangers braved, and the amount of labour and energy that must be expended before such a task can be overcome, it makes us regret that he did not give us more details of the great undertaking in

which he was engaged. I am sure you will agree with me in thanking the various gentlemen who have addressed us, and will join with me in according a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Harry for his interesting paper read to-night. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. HARRY : My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In thanking you for the warm reception you have given to my paper, I would glance in a few words at one or two points raised in the discussion. Mr. Stevenson referred to the growth of sugar in the Northern Territory, and said he thought it would be impracticable. Now, as one of the speakers pointed out, Mr. Stevenson was speaking from his experience of a very dry country, whereas the only points in which it has been attempted to grow sugar are the parts in the Northern Territory where the rainfalls vary from 60 inches to 70 inches per annum. When you get about 200 miles inland, you get into the Australian heat and climate, and the way in which that differentiates from the heat of Mauritius is that the latter would be nearly always saturated with moisture at any given temperature ; whereas at a distance of 200 miles from the coast of Australia the weather is dry. I will refer to the heat at Adelaide in January last. In the sun it was 180°, and the temperature in the shade 116° to 120°. Well, that heat would be quite unbearable in a climate with a moist atmosphere ; but in the Australian atmosphere it is, though uncomfortable, at least supportable. As to the cattle that came from Brisbane, Mr. Stevenson seemed almost hurt that we should take away their cattle. (Laughter.) But I may assure him that I have good authority for stating that they were paid for. (Laughter.) The gentleman whom I met that had the cattle with him was under the impression that he had brought them himself from Brisbane, and that he had been seven months on the road with them. He had probably got them in the Brisbane market because he could secure such very excellent cattle there. (Laughter.) They may have been, for all I know, grown by Mr. Stevenson himself. There was one point which was made about Sir George Bowen's administration of Queensland on which I might offer a remark. I think the speaker may have been carried away by a hastily-formed impression of the effect of what Sir George Bowen said. I do not think it was Sir George Bowen's intention to intimate for a moment that the whole settlement of Queensland took place during his administration of it. Why, the colonisation of Queensland is not completed yet, and all that Sir George Bowen could possibly have intended to convey was that during his administration those points of departure were initiated which have subsequently served as a basis for the settlement of

the Colony. I have only to thank you for the kind and patient hearing which you have given to the reading. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG proposed a vote of thanks to the Earl of Dunraven for presiding, in the absence of his Grace the Duke of Manchester, which having been duly honoured, the meeting separated.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, on Tuesday, 18th June, 1882. Sir JOHN COODE, Member of Council, presided.

Among those present were the following :—The Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, K.C.M.G. ; Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Hong-Kong), Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Mauritius), Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G. (Governor of the Gold Coast), General Sir Lintern Simmonds, G.C.B. ; Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for New South Wales), Lady and Miss Samuel, Miss L. Samuel, Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. ; Lady and Miss Barkly, Sir John Swinburne, Bart. ; Mr. R. Murray Smith (Agent-General for Victoria) and Mrs. Murray Smith, Hon. W. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast), Major-General the Hon. Wm. Feilding, Major-General R. W. Lowry, C.B. ; Colonel Sir William Bellairs, K.C.M.G., and the Misses Bellairs ; Sir Robert R. Torrens, K.C.M.G. ; Colonel Sir W. Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B. ; Major-General W. W. W. Johnson, Colonel G. Arbuthnot R.A. ; Colonel Martindale, C.B. ; Colonel Hugh Shaw, V.C. ; Mr. John Shaw, Dr. John Rae, F.R.S., and Mrs. Rae ; the Misses Coode, Messrs. J. D. Wood, T. A. Wall (Commandant, British Sherbro'), C. H. Moseley (Sierra Leone), A. R. Campbell-Johnston, A. F. Campbell-Johnston (3rd Batt. Buffs), H. W. Freeland, Venning, George Beveridge, Frederick Elder (South Australia), W. G. Elder (South Australia), Dr. R. Verley, (Jamaica), Messrs. A. W. Bailward, J. Henniker Heaton (New South Wales), Jas. A. Youl, C.M.G. ; Alex. MacRosty, Allan C. McCalman (British Guiana), Henry H. Cunynghame, Hon. J. W. Agnew, M.D., M.L.C. (Tasmania), Lieut. W. H. Chamberlain, R.N. ; Lieut. G. G. Haswell, R.N.' ; Messrs. Edward Lucas, Charles T. Cox (British Guiana), W. P. Dupuch, M. V. D. Stuart (Sierra Leone), W. J. Harris, W. L. Johnson (Barbados), J. T. Gooderig (Barbados) J. B. Mayers (British Guiana), D. C. Da Costa (Barbados), Major-General Dean Pitt, Major Stopford, Captain J. C. R. Colomb, R.M.A. ; Major Vetch, R.E. ; Colonel K. Rowan Niven, Hon. Michael Solomon, M.L.C. (Jamaica), Rev. A. Styleman Herring, B.A., Hon. Oswald Jones, M.L.C. (Jamaica), Messrs. Henry B. Shaw (Jamaica), Maurice Lyons (New South Wales), G. W. Rusden (Melbourne), F. P. Labilliere, W. G. Lardner, Thomas Tanner (New Zealand), G. Molineux, Morton Green (Natal), Warre Smith (Natal) Hon. S. Constantine Burke (Jamaica), Captain Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Russell (New South Wales), Mrs. Carey Hobson (Cape Colony), the Rev. H. R. Collum, the Rev. L. L. Worren, Messrs. Howard Hayward, Alexander Rivington, James Fletcher, R. P. Sheldon, A. Mackenzie Mackay, C. J. Follett, Stephen Bourne, E. A. Wallace, A. W. Anderson, George Main (South Australia), Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whyham (Antigua), Mr. and Mrs. R. Scott, Mr. W. B. Scott, Miss Scott, Miss C. Scott, Messrs.

Alfred Syes, John Payne (Natal), D. Reid, A. M. Brown, M.D., W. M. Barradell, Cecil Dudley (West Africa), J. Bruce, A. W. McDonnell, George Reid (Cape Colony), W. P. Taylor (Cape Colony), George Freeman, Charles Dunckley (Melbourne), George Wedlake, J. S. M. Thompson (New Zealand), Claude H. Long, Miss Long, Messrs. H. T. Field (Cape Colony), D. J. Field, Miss Skeffington Thompson, Messrs. B. A. J. Malcolm, H. Barrow (Jamaica), A. Taylor Stein (Cape Colony), C. J. Cooper, E. Stowe, C. Pfoundes, Commander H. J. Simpson, R.N. (Queensland), Major P. R. Champion, R.M., Messrs. Oliver E. Back (Cape Colony), Henry P. Welch (Victoria), William Welch (Victoria), John Lascelles (Victoria), J. A. Quinton, E. H. Gough, George Stevenson (Victoria), Mr. and Mrs. W. Westgarth, Messrs. John Kidd (Canada), J. W. P. Jauralde, Mr. and Mrs. Focking, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moncrieff Paul (New Zealand), Mr. W. L. Shepherd (New Zealand), Captain Telfer, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin R. Kendall, Messrs. Alexander Rogers (India), Frank M. Dutton (South Australia), N. E. Lewis (Tasmania), Douglas McLean (N.Z.), Capt. Chas. Mills, C.M.G. (Cape Colony), Messrs. F. W. Manning, J. L. Heelis, A. H. Davis, Mrs. W. L. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Messrs. W. Johnson, S. W. Silver, Miss Clark, Mrs. Gooding, Mr. T. Cornish, Professor W. H. Flower, F.G.S., F.R.S., and Mrs. Flower; Messrs. D. B. Wilson, Juta (Cape Colony), G. C. Campbell, G. M. Simpson, C. D. Collet, C. Dugald Buckler, Dr. Waymouth, Captain J. A. Edmonds (New Zealand), Messrs. Charles Molteno (Cape Colony), Thos. Wells Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hooke, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Kyshe (Mauritius), Mr. W. Manley, Colonel H. A. Smyth, R.A., Mrs. Baden-Powell, Miss Baden-Powell, Mr. F. Baden-Powell, Messrs. W. Keswick (Hong-Kong), J. V. H. Irwin, Miss Young, Miss A. M. Young, Mr. Frederick Young (Hon. Secretary).

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that since that meeting 47 gentlemen had been elected Fellows, viz., 17 Resident and 30 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Hyam Benjamin, Esq., Francis Botting, Esq., G. H. Clifford, Esq., J. G. Colmer, Esq., Spencer H. Curtis, Esq., C. J. Ducroz, Esq., G. J. Findlay, Esq., J. S. Forsyth-Brown, Esq., F. Helyan, Esq., Henry Henty, Esq., Rear-Admiral A. H. Hoskins, C.B.; W. W. Oswald, Esq., W. P. Pattenden, Esq., A. Taylor Stein, Esq., C. W. A. Stewart, Esq., W. Arnot Stewart, Esq., R. T. Watson, Esq.

Non-Resident :—

William Allan Esq., (West Africa), the Lord Bishop of Bloemfontein, Herbert Crook, Esq. (Cape Colony), Sir A. G. Ellis (Chief Justice, Mauritius), James R. Fairfax, Esq. (New South Wales), J. Larkin Fry, Esq., J.P. (Cape Colony), W. O. Gilchrist, Esq. (New South Wales), H. M. Brandford Griffith, Esq. (Gold Coast), R. T. Haslam, Esq. (Canada), John Horne, Esq. (Queensland), T. R. Icely, Esq. (New South Wales) Julius Jeppe, Esq. (Cape Colony), Hon. John Johnstone, M.L.C. (New

Zealand), Hon. Oswald Jones, M.L.C. (Barbados), J. R. Kidd, Esq. (Canada), J. B. Kyshe, Esq. (Mauritius), Maurice Lyons, Esq. (New South Wales), Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G. (Melbourne), J. C. Molteno, Esq. (Cape Colony), W. A. Moseley, Esq. (British Guiana). A. Nichols, Esq. (Melbourne), Walter Reid, Esq. (Queensland), Augustus Robinson, Esq. (Melbourne). Capt. J. H. Sandwith (Gold Coast), H. B. Shaw, Esq. (Jamaica), C. C. Skarrett (New South Wales), W. H. Warre Smith, Esq. (Natal) C. D. Turton, Esq. (Gold Coast), W. M. Williamson, Esq. (Queensland), W. A. Wolseley, Esq. (British Guiana).

The following donations of books, maps, &c., were also announced :—

The Government of Canada :

Parliamentary Debates and Papers, 1882.
Census of Canada, 1880-81.

The Government of Ceylon :

Ceylon Civil List, 1882.
Administration Report, 1 vol., 1880.

The Government of Natal :

Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council.

The Government of Victoria.

Acts of Parliament, 1881, 1 vol.

The Anthropological Institute :

Journal of the Institute, May, 1882.

The East India Association :

The Journal of the Association. Vol. XIX., No. 2, 1882.

The Colonial Office :

Natal Almanack, 1882.

The Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham :

Journal of the Institute, 1881.

The Royal United Service Institution :

Journal of the Institution. Vol. XXVI, No. 114, 1882.

J. G. Bourinot, Esq. :

Canadian Monthly, May, 1882.

W. H. Campbell, Esq., LL.D. (British Guiana) :

Catalogue of Exhibits, British Guiana Exhibition, 1882.

Thomas Cornish, Esq. :

Under the Southern Cross. 1 Vol. 1879.

Hon. Adam Crookes, Q.C., M.P. :

Report of Minister of Education, Ontario, 1880-81.

Dr. Grieve (British Guiana) :

The Asylum Journal (Berbice), No. 9, April, 1882.

J. A. Fairfax, Esq., New South Wales.

Photographs of Scenery in New South Wales.

T. Harry, Esq.

North Australia (Pamphlet).

H. H. Hayter, Esq., C.M.G. (Melbourne) :

Census of Victoria, 1881.

J. Jeppe, Esq. :

Report on the Customs Transactions (Cape Colony).

Cape Town Chamber of Commerce (President's Address).

Baron Ferdinand von Mueller, K.C.M.G. (Melbourne) :

Eucalyptographia. Eighth decade, 1882.

H. Ling Roth, Esq. :

Notes on Continental Irrigation. 1 vol., 1882.

J. J. Smith, Esq. :

On two large auricular growths following the operation of puncture, 1882.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon GEORGE S. BADEN-POWELL, Esq., to read the following paper :—

IMPERIAL DEFENCE IN OUR TIME.

INTRODUCTORY.

To an assembly such as that which I have the honour to address this evening, there is little need to explain the meaning of the terms Imperial Defence. Defence I take to mean self-defence—the fulfilling of that first law of nature, the law of self-preservation. And I would remark, that the more we are conscious, as a nation, that we are doing a great and a good and a useful work in the world, the more are we bound, not only in our own interests but in the best interests of all mankind, to see to it betimes that we obey this first law of nature, the law of self-preservation.

And I say this : defence must be Imperial. All history teaches us that as in most human affairs, so above all in this fundamental question of self-preservation, that nation will succeed best which adopts the motto "Union is Strength." Above all is this true of the British nation, now expanding so far and so fast. I hope later on to speak more in detail of the undoubted fact that if you wish for economy, if you wish for efficiency, if you wish for the best results at the least cost, you must go in for Union ; you must remember that self-preservation, as a national undertaking, must be an undertaking of the whole if is to be economical, efficient, and successful.

The subject before us this evening is not only Defence, it is not only Imperial Defence, but it is Imperial Defence *in our Time*. Our time is the present. I wish in this paper to gather together the threads of all past experiences and of all present tendencies, and out of these facts and arguments to endeavour to weave some idea of the fabric the English nation is now building up on this vital question of the organisation of its powers of self-defence. We can only do this usefully provided we keep our

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considered the subject ; to put in a connected whole, as it were, the special points elaborated by such high authorities as Jervois, Sir Thomas Brassey, Captain Colomb, and others, and to place their views before the jury of experts I see you to-night. For I hope that what I may find to say will bring the dull steel from which the sharp flint of the great body of representative Colonial opinion here present may strike sparks of ferment that may be of service not only to general public opinion, but even to the members of the Royal Commission itself. I propose to deal with the question under its three aspects, respectively described as historical, technical, and constitutional. In other words, I shall seek answers to the three questions—What are we to defend ? what means are we to adopt ? and how are these best supplied ?

WHAT HAVE WE TO DEFEND ?

pass to my first question, What have we to defend ? We have to defend the British Empire. And at the very threshold I should like to insist strongly on the material, actual, essential unity—or rather, uniformity of interest and inspiration—that pervades this Empire. It has a distinct national character which at once severs it from all other nations of the past or the present.

There is uniformity of interest and inspiration. An instinct to reform the trade of carriers ; an instinct to successful traverse of the ocean in commercial ventures ; an instinct to enter upon and develop any industry which gives any promise of success, whether it be old or new, strange or familiar ; an instinct to organise manufactures ; and, above all, an instinct of orderly self-government—in one word, English activity—this it is which is the one pervading characteristic, the one “national idea” of every British community, whether it be a band of merchants holding its own among the swamps of the West Coast of Africa or a band of pioneer squatters “taking up” the virgin land of the Macdonell Ranges in the unknown centre of Australia. Geographical differences may induce differences of detail in the means adopted for the local maintenance of order and prosperity, but they do not do away with the fact that each and every English community is a society thoroughly imbued with

the national idea—a certain constitutional theory, definite tendencies and specific social aspirations. It is evident that these are all the resultants of noble traditions and ennobling history, bright of every citizen of our wide

There is, then, a national idea pervading the whole Empire. But there is also a material growth that needs present recognition. In the year of the battle of Waterloo, the United Kingdom held a prominent position among the nations of the civilised world in respect of warlike strength and power. In that year the whole British population numbered less than twenty millions. Since then the local home population has grown into thirty-five millions, but there has also sprung up over the seas an *alter ego*, a reproduction of England, with an English population which has already attained the significant total of ten millions, and which bids fair to develop with almost fabulous rapidity. This crucial addition to the human force of the great British nation has developed in comparative silence indeed, but is more or less a present and most potent factor in the power for good or for evil of the British nation. Already this *alter ego* of England contributes a revenue for the purposes of organising civilisation equalling in amount that contributed by the fully-peopled, energetic old country. Already this *alter ego*—if we look to its trade, or to its wealth, or to its population, is of a size and a competence that give its precedence of many of the independent nationalities of the earth.

It has been objected that this new English nation lacks the essential attribute of what is known as "territorial contiguity:" that its parts and portions are separated by what Burke termed the "eternal barriers of creation," and the greatest orator of our own time the "dissociating ocean." With all respect for such high authority, we may, I think, at once regard such ideas as the survivals of the obsolete past. The sea, once upon a time the great dissociating barrier of nations, has in these days become the great highway of intercommunication.

Compare the Russian Empire, for one moment, with the English Empire. The Governor of Tashkend, in travelling from St. Petersburg to his Government House, has to face a laborious and toilsome land journey of two thousand miles, which occupies him for thirty days. The Governor-General of Canada steps from Downing-street into a floating hotel and is at Ottawa in little over ten days, though the distance is nearly double. So too the Russian Arsenal of Vladivostock, five thousand miles as the crow flies from St Petersburg, cannot be supplied at all by land, so great are the difficulties of the lengthy land transport; and it has to be supplied by sea, though it is considerably further from its national capital than any colony is from London. Territorial contiguity is, in short, a drawback rather than an advantage to a large Empire. And we must remember, not only has steam disestablished space, but the

telegraph has disestablished time. London can talk with Melbourne as quickly as Paris can talk with Brest. We are the better, and not the worse, for the fact that we have a great national waterway for communication between all parts of the Empire.

This feature is the essential element in the question of defence. We have not to defend any one frontier; we have to defend the national homes or abodes and also the over-sea communications between them.

And there are two parties to this question. There is the Mother-Country and there are the Colonies. So far as the Mother-Country is concerned, it is of the highest importance to her to maintain her intimate communion of relationship with her various offshoots. If I may be allowed the simile, England may be compared to some huge electrical generator, creating a continuous and increasing electric current of far greater force than there is use for, or room for, in England. Is this mighty power for good to be dissipated by vain contact with other nationalities, or is it to be accumulated and utilised for all manner of productive wealth-yielding purposes in our various Colonies? That celebrated Colonial govenor, Sir W. Denison, once said that the very fact of our having friends and relations in every quarter of the globe, in every climate of the world, is an element essential to our continued commercial prosperity, and there is, and can be, no doubt of this. We need all the openings we can obtain for an increasing population, capital, skill, and enterprise. And these openings, to our own and to their own great advantage, our Colonies offer to us. We are bound to them by every tie of interest as well as of sentiment. I cannot resist quoting a passage from a speech made at the Crystal Palace in 1872 by the late Lord Beaconsfield. He asked, "How is it that the policy of the disintegration of the Empire, long ago inaugurated, has utterly failed? It is because of the sympathy of the Colonies with the Mother-Country. They have decided that the Empire shall not be destroyed; and in my opinion no Minister in this country will do his duty who neglects any opportunity of maintaining our Colonial Empire, and of responding to those distant sympathies which may become the source of incalculable strength and happiness to these Islands."

It is to these sympathies we may safely trust to obtain what Lord Beaconsfield so happily called "sources of incalculable strength and happiness." I am not going to protest against the ignorance or mistaken ideas prevailing in England as to the earnest willingness of all the Colonies to combine with England in maintaining the interest, the prestige, and the honour of the nation. And I do not protest, because I firmly believe that this ignorance,

and these mistaken ideas, are rapidly becoming mere relios of a forgotten past. At all events, when one hears anyone express such ideas, one immediately knows they are but the expressions of a most pitiable ignorance of what has actually occurred and what is actually occurring. I need scarcely allude to what has occurred. I have seen with my own eyes the unbounded patriotism of the quasi-Militia and Volunteer forces of Australia—of their willing determination to defend English liberties, and the continuance of the opportunities offered by the great English Empire ; and of the liberal and adequate supplies for these purposes always readily voted by the various Australian Parliaments. I need not here allude to the 10,000 Canadians who volunteered to go anywhere to fight the nation's battles. I need not allude to the millions of money, and to the still greater sacrifices of time and energy, that our spirited fellow-countrymen in South Africa have given to the war duties of the nation.

If time allowed, I would ask, for the sake of the home public, to read out the following extracts, taken at hap-hazard from various Colonial newspapers. These are, it must be remembered, the expressions of independent Colonial opinion.

The South Australian Register said : " Hitherto we have been dependent on England for this safeguard, but we are fast reaching that stage in our existence when we must assume the responsibilities of maturity. Both our patriotism and our self-interest must compel us to see to our defence. Our vast Colonial trade, now approaching one hundred millions sterling in value, is too precious to be needlessly exposed, whether we are to remain an adjunct of Great Britain or to become an independent nation. England cannot be expected to see to every petty local detail necessary for our requirements. We must put our own shoulder to the wheel, and combine to relieve our centres of population and our principal ports and harbours from the risk of surprise. . . . To guard the sources of this prosperity is manifestly our boun-den duty, and we cannot with common decency shrink from bearing our share of the burden. . . . We can without delay assume the responsibility properly belonging to us, and adopt those measures of self-defence which common business prudence, to say nothing of patriotism, demands at our hands."

The opinion of the Melbourne *Argus* is as follows : " These defences are quite as much matters of Colonial as of Imperial concern, because, while the Australian markets are undoubtedly some of the best with which the Mother-Country trades, she is also our most profitable customer for the bulk of our staple products ; and

any prolonged interruption or suspension of our commerce with her would tell far more disastrously upon these Colonies than upon herself. At present, as Sir William Jervois reminds us, "she holds a dozen strategic points in which we are interested, and maintains a navy which primarily protects our commerce and our soil, at her own expense exclusively. She has expended much treasure, and sacrificed the lives of a number of her sons, in discovering and planting her Colonial Empire. She 'has handed over to us a continent for an estate, with boundless pastures, millions of acres for cultivation, and untold mineral wealth ; and, with all these, we have absolute freedom in dealing with our own affairs and developing our resources ;' and the time has surely arrived when the Australian Colonies, taken as a whole, are rich enough and strong enough to bear the cost and responsibility of defending our approaches as well as our ports and harbours."

And the *Australasian* is of the same opinion : "The time has now arrived when England's children, in the distant dependencies which have been discovered, occupied, and colonised by her energy and at her expense, are able, and, we doubt not, will be willing, to bear their fair share of the premiums of insurance which are necessary to be paid for the protection of their mercantile marine, or of their produce transported under the British flag, against the risk of depredation or destruction."

And in the *Sydney Morning Herald* I find such sentiments as these : "The British taxpayer supports the British fleets ; but although it is right he should do so in so far as they are maintained for the protection of purely British interests, it is not right that the Colonies should contribute nothing, when they rely upon those fleets for protection of Colonial interests."

And I would refer those interested to the numerous expressions recorded in the various Colonial "Hansard's" as authoritatively delivered in various Colonial Parliaments by many of their most responsible men. It must suffice here to refer to two instances from the New South Wales Reports. Some years ago Dr. Lang tabled a motion that the time had arrived for New South Wales to cut the ties with the Old Country. Another member, Captain Russell, thereupon proposed that "the motion be thrown upon the floor of the House and swept out by the common hangman." And again, on the 6th of September, 1881, this resolution was proposed by Mr. Copeland : "That in the opinion of this House one moiety of the cost of maintaining such of Her Majesty's ships as are in commission on the Australian station should be borne ratably by the Australian Colonies and New Zealand in proportion to the estimated popula-

tion of each Colony;" and there was a general concurrence of all sides in the justice of the principle involved. Endless other extracts might be quoted, but it is sufficient to refer inquirers to the published opinions of all leading statesmen and all the leading organs of public opinion throughout the Colonies.

There is no doubt the Colonies thoroughly understand their duties in this respect—duties so happily described once by Mr. Gladstone in the words: "No community which is not primarily charged with the ordinary business of its own defence is really, or can be, in the full sense of the word, a free community. The privileges of freedom and the burdens of freedom are absolutely associated together. To bear the burden is as necessary as to enjoy the privilege, in order to form that character which is the great security of freedom itself."

And these expressions of Colonial opinion are not the mere outcome of any unthinking sentimentalism. They are the anxious, deliberate expressions of that most practical form of British energy, Colonial statesmanship. The colonists, from the first, formed a most just appreciation of the benefits accruing from continued connection with the Mother-Country. They well understand what credit means, and they recognise not only the present value of their substantial connection with a "first-rate" Power, but they readily recognise the debt of gratitude they owe for the parental guardianship and assistance which has enabled them to become what they are; and they recognise the fact that these benefits of communion will be yet more valuable in the future.

In these days of "exchange value" there is no more clear evidence of these things than the money view of the question. The independent State, to secure its free independence and to secure its access to other peoples, must needs maintain the expensive establishment of an army and navy and diplomatic service; and yet increase in the size of the State does not imply any proportionate increase in the size of these accompaniments. An embassy at Paris, costing £15,000 a year, is the efficient representative in France of the whole British Empire no less than of the United Kingdom. So, too, a trifling addition to the army and navy of the United Kingdom makes them the efficient arms of an Empire with twice the population and twice the trade of the United Kingdom. Some time ago there was an article in the *Spectator* which said most truly, "The resources of India are absolutely at the disposal of the British Parliament. From Egypt to Japan, whatever the work to be performed, the aid of India is worth more in direct assistance than the aid of France. India could, if stirred to vehement action, pour

three armies of a hundred thousand men each into Asiatic Turkey, move, fight, and keep them there without any further assistance from England." It is of most undeniable advantage to remain part and parcel of a nation of such huge fighting strength.

It is no wonder, then, that when the discordant elements of pioneering have resolved themselves into the order of a more settled state of things, there comes upon all these English communities the dual English desire for self-government and self-defence.

And no sooner does the growth of a Colony give it external commerce than its shrewd leaders at once see the great commercial advantages of belonging to England's new Colonial Empire—one formed, that is, not on the obsolete and disastrous principle of excluding the rest of the world, but on the vitalising basis of defending ourselves against exclusion from any of these vast sources and goals of enterprise. Self-defence for the British Empire has one great commercial meaning, and this is the successful guaranteeing of freedom of intercourse; the protecting of all members of the nation against exclusion from the markets of the world—not the achieving the exclusion of others; the securing for ourselves freedom in the exchange of products and commodities—not the monopoly of this freedom.

Self-preservation is, then, the equivalent of the continuance to the Mother-Country and to the Colonies of those conditions of security and free commercial intercourse which are enjoyed at the present, and which, the past teaches us, must be the sole basis of a future prosperity which will equal or rival that of the past. Besides this, the chief fact to be borne in mind is that the age is close upon us when the Colonies, or at all events a large proportion of them, shall be no longer dependencies but integral portions of the British power. If we may judge by the present growth, at the close of this century the Crown will have nearly as many subjects of European descent in the Colonies as in the United Kingdom. It is perfectly obvious that when these things come to pass it would be irrational to suppose that "self-preservation" will be left in the hands and to the charge of one-half only of the population. The present day sees the leading Colonies passing, in the words of Lord Norton, "from the false relation of tutelage to the true relation of community." Now is the accepted time of change, now is the day for the recognition of the path future developments are to follow. And the first and the most prominent of the questions to be determined by and for the Empire as a whole, is the means necessary to its self-preservation and the timely organisation of its war strength.

Hitherto the Colonies have been dependencies : they have been sons, as it were, nurtured, cared for, and protected and fed in their infancy and boyhood, educated and trained after the most approved fashion by the parent State ; even the extravagancies of youthful excesses, rare indeed, and by no means general, have been condoned and even liquidated by the parent State. For the future there are two possibilities. We may borrow our metaphor from commerce. Either these sons as they now grow up are to set up separate businesses, and to face a jealous world in isolation and independence, or they are to enter the old "House," and by such accession of young fresh blood and brain-power render possible a vast extension of the present safe and lucrative business, and a prospect of future increase, whose limits are unrecognisable at present. But in this latter case they must enter the House as partners, for the days of apprenticeship will be over ; and as they become sharers in the increased profits, so must they take upon themselves—and they will, too, and that willingly—their quota of the responsibilities and the duties. In the words of the Poet Laureate—

"If our slowly grown
And Crowned Republic's crowning common sense,
That saved her many times, not fail,"

we shall see developed in the immediate future a practical and practicable reorganisation and enlargement of this thriving House of Business.

Such, then, is the Empire, such the spirit which animates the Empire we have to defend. Such the national unity whose liberties and right opportunities we would all of us preserve by a timely and adequate organisation of its war strength.

WHAT MEANS ARE WE TO ADOPT ?

I pass to the second question : What means are we to adopt ? We have to defend the national abodes, and also the communications between them. We at once face the purely technical aspect of the question, and at once we can proceed, with the invaluable guidance of skilled leaders, well versed in the technical points of naval and military science involved in the question. Some of these authorities honour us with their presence here to-night ; and I have the more confidence in now endeavouring to summarise their expressed views, when I remember that they will be able to correct me where I go wrong, and to enforce and to supplement where I may be weak or wanting.

(a) I will deal firstly with the defence of the national abodes, the maintenance of their inviolability. This actual defence of the

"hearts and homes" of the nation seems a most proper duty of domestic or local forces. Everywhere throughout the Empire there is a sound, wholesome spirit abroad leading on to a most successful organisation of these local defence forces. The gallant old Admiral Rodney, laying the foundation of the British power in the West Indies, was much surprised at his easy capture of the Island of St. Eustatius, and he sent home a despatch, in which he wrote : "Had the Dutch been as attentive to their security as they were to their profits, the island would have been impregnable." Englishmen will be wiser in their generation, and they will bear in mind that they, like the old country, have their first line of defence in their silver streak. The invader must come from over the sea. This element adds countless difficulties and increased hazards to the attacking force. The attacking force must be an expeditionary force, and whether its object be invasion and conquest, or merely the levying of requisitions or the temporary seizure of some foothold whence to push to further operations or exactions, a comparatively small local force, if trained and armed beforehand, will be ample to fend off such an attack.

The enormous popularity of volunteering, a popularity deemed impossible before it was proved, is a national trait of the most vital importance in this connection. The Boers in South Africa have taught us the extraordinary value in war of organised bodies of good rifle shots. And now almost every Colony we possess has its organised corps and its rifle clubs. This is a movement deserving of every encouragement ; it is the most economical form defence can take, and it is one of the most efficient and serviceable. The presence in every Colony of an organised body of good rifle shots is one of those national institutions which will go very far indeed towards checking any designs of attack. There are various means of utilising and educating this very proper spirit. Easter Monday, as we know, is becoming throughout the British Empire the one day in the year devoted to the gathering together of these citizen defenders of their homes. More and more is being done, and most properly done, to promote rifle shooting. The Wimbledon meeting has its prototypes all over the Empire. We have seen a Canadian team of riflemen carry off many of the best prizes in the great home contest. I for one most heartily hope to see appear at Wimbledon teams from South Africa and from Australia, and I want to see those teams, if possible, emulate the well-earned success of their cricketing teams. It is competition which gives life, it is success which gives confidence to such thoroughly wholesome movements.

Volunteers have been forthcoming in plenty, not only to line the shore with riflemen, but scour the country with very efficient irregular cavalry. Nor may it be forgotten that in all Colonies there is abundance of excellent volunteer military material. Many classes of colonists are, by their very life, ready-made campaigners : hardy, ready to "rough it" in health and in glee, handy as sailors at shifts, they are the very men to fall naturally into campaign life the moment need arises. And it may be added that there does not exist in the world better material for irregular cavalry than the stockmen of Australia and their marvellous horses.

And, before I pass to the more scientific branches of artillery and torpedo work, I should allude to the fact that in all harbours, now that torpedoes are becoming main features of defensive warfare, boat work becomes one of the most essential elements of defence. Even the artillery on shore, however well served, is not all sufficing. The boats of an enemy can, under cover of darkness or fog, fish up concussion torpedoes, cut the wires of electric torpedoes, and destroy all kinds by laying and firing counter discharges ; and the only force really conclusive against such boat attack is boat defence. The wise men of Sydney and the wise men of Melbourne know this well, and they also know that the most efficient weapon of offensive defence is the launching torpedoes by the means of boats. What I would here call attention to is that in this branch of defence there is admirable scope for volunteer work. Sir Thomas Brassey has proved that in England the clerks of our great mercantile ports, the members of our yacht and rowing clubs, are eager to do true sailor work in defence of their country. Any who have chanced to see the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, in regular blue jacket costume, at work at boat or gun drill, or away for a Saturday to Monday cruise in our estuaries, will see at once the charm this boat work has for our volunteers. And Englishmen all the world over have it in their very blood to be at home upon the water. The keen yacht contests of Port Jackson, and the rowing prowess of the Canadians, are some of the signs of the right material ready to be drawn upon to man these local boat defences.

I have spoken of torpedoes and of artillery. Here, simple volunteering will prove inadequate to the task of efficient defence. For in both, proper skill in handling and in efficient working is only to be obtained by constant work and drill. But in both cases what is necessary is rather a leavening of the highest skill and training than a complete body of it. It must be remembered that attack will be more or less sudden, and that success will consist in repelling the first attack ; there will be no time to train and organise

and develop. For the purposes then, of torpedo and artillery work, some system of more permanent and regular forces would appear to be desirable. At all events, some skilled nucleus must always be in existence, round which can congregate at once the less trained volunteer bone and muscle.

And, again, more especially for these departments, and also for the rifle and cavalry contingents, skilled direction will be necessary, and skilled direction always well up to the best scientific knowledge of the day. There is the analogous question, too, of the supply of the best material, of guns and rifles, and torpedoes and ammunition. It is on this point that the greatest economy and the greatest efficiency will be attained by as close a connection as possible with the big establishments and world-wide experiences of the regular army. I shall again allude to this point. I have attempted to sketch the fact that the local defence is a matter not only easily to be achieved, but clearly in fair process of achievement.

(b) The other essential, the defence of the communications of the Empire, is a larger and more complicated matter. For a long period the British fleet, with its great bases in England, has been the trusted guardian of these communications; but it is necessary to notice that a change is coming over this older system. In these days of ironclads and steam and torpedoes, the primary condition of the effective existence of a fleet is the neighbourhood of a port where it may refit, coal, and repair damages of time or foe. It is not merely sufficient that we have ships cruising in distant seas; they must also have bases in those different seas. And these bases should be of two kinds—arsenals and coaling stations. It is obvious that the British Empire at once affords these necessary bases for a fleet all over the world, and renders the Empire able, if it be only willing, to throw such a network of naval defence over the whole world that any attack on its communications would be absolutely hopeless.

It has to be borne in mind that the most powerful warships of to-day, for instance, those of the *Devastation* type, however capable of buffeting the waves and fighting their guns in a gale, are by no means cruisers. A vessel that has to keep the sea for any length of time must necessarily be of a far weaker type. It is essential, for instance, that she have masts and rigging, in order to eke out her supply of coal; it is essential, too, that she have good freeboard to enable her with ease to buffet the waves, and, above all, to maintain the health of her crew at sea. Thus, the type of warships that could successfully attack our lines of communication or our outlying Colonies is confined to the comparatively weak cruising type;

What I would suggest is, that with say six arsenals established in various portions of the British Empire, six *Devastations* might be posted as efficient sentinels over the communications of the Empire. The *Devastation* can only operate near her protected base. And I need scarcely point out that the presence of one such vessel in Cape, or Australian, or Indian waters would warn off all hostile cruisers of cruiser type.

A chief point to be determined betimes is the choice of the best strategic positions, and the general character of these "self-reliant impregnable arsenals and dockyards." It may be asked, Suppose the Suez Canal for any reason closed (a sandstorm, a wrecked vessel, a torpedo—many are the possible causes), and supposing the middle Atlantic the scene of a severe struggle with the enemy, what securities have the Imperial communications in the Indian and Pacific Oceans? With a system of efficient "self-reliant arsenals" supporting powerful men-of-war in these seas, at once is seen the obvious fact of the immense naval power of such a combination. By thus distributing the vital points of the Empire, larger attacking forces would be necessary, and attack thereby rendered far less likely. After the battle of Trafalgar, England was supposed to have won the command of the sea; and yet it required eighteen of her invincible men-of-war and a force of 10,000 soldiers to capture Mauritius. Expeditions of such magnitude are not to be lightly undertaken. A struggle to affect England must be a struggle at sea. And it is one of the most important if one of the least noticed of the advantages of a widespread Colonial Empire, that the English nation does or may possess in every sea a basis of supply and repair for her fleet. The value of these is seen if we suppose for the moment that the ports of England are sufficiently engaged with their own defence, while the powerful squadrons that have issued from them are scattered over the world bravely doing their duty. It is at once seen how vitally important is the presence in these distant seas of arsenals for the support of this fleet; and how vast the advantage they give to the fleets of the nation over any enemy that has them not. In short, it is seen how hopeless would be any naval attack on such an Empire.

I wish specially to point out that with proper organisation the very multiplicity of the stations is a source of incalculable strength. Suppose the enemy to capture the Simon's Bay arsenal and that in Jamaica. At once the Atlantic is closed to our ships unless they could force a passage. But with arsenals at Bombay and Sydney, and Esquimault, we have active bases for fitting out, repairing and even building the wherewithal to attack the enemy

in rear. And additional urgency is shown when we remember that already China and Japan are starting dockyards and arsenals in the Pacific, and that Russia is doing what she can to found such a base at Vladivostock, and the United States are at Manu Island.

It seems clear, then, that in the true interests of a widespread Empire guarded by its fleet, a series of independent arsenals are necessary, each commanding the various groups of Colonies. These may be started at once on embryotic lines. Their sites must be determined on, and the lines on which their growth is to proceed. Foundations have already been laid which make it desirable that the following seven places should be adopted as centres of defence. The North American Station would divide its centre between Halifax and Bermuda. The West India centre should be found at Jamaica. (The harbour of Kingston is adequate to all requirements ; the climate of the uplands is the healthiest in those latitudes for Empire troops ; its geographical position gives Jamaica the command of the direct route to the coming Panama Canal. And I may here point out, that since steam has become universal it is as well to have your arsenal to leeward. All our West Indian Colonies are to windward of Jamaica. To fight at or to defend these our men-of-war can steam thither ; but, when disabled or in want of repair or coal, it is well if they have their arsenals under their lee. Jamaica, then, will suit for the West Indian centre.) The Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope routes of communication may well be guarded from Simon's Bay. The Indian Seas should have a naval centre either at Bombay or Trincomalee, in Ceylon. Australia and the Southern Pacific will probably find their best centre at Sydney. The Northern Pacific and West Coast of America will need a large establishment, probably at some port in British Columbia ; with a direct connection by the new Pacific Railway with Canada and England. Malta is our stronghold in the Mediterranean. These seven first-class bases would enable an ironclad of the most formidable type in each of these districts of the Empire to stand the ready and efficient sentinel of the trade routes of the neighbourhood.

These arsenals would have further use in war time. At the commencement of war, when an enemy's cruisers or fleet take to the sea, our merchant ships, no matter where they were, would at once have a refuge at hand whither they could retire to arm or to lie in security till such time as they could issue forth in safety. And these arsenals should also be made centres for the supply of torpedos, torpedo boats, and trained men to direct their working for purposes of local defence.

The British Empire thus resembles a vast tract of country, security of communication over which is guaranteed by a central citadel and various independent outlying fortresses. But it is further necessary that there exist along the main roads and at the cross roads, what Captain Colomb, I believe, well termed "blockhouse outposts,"—stored for the refreshment and replenishment of the national patrol, and of sufficient strength to resist the attacks of the enemy's skirmishers. Among the stores such blockhouse outposts can supply to war forces, none in modern days has such high value as coal. H.M.S. *Alexandra*, representing a type of powerful cruiser in high favour with all nations, can carry only 750 tons of coal, though with any head of steam on as least 150 tons is consumed per diem. Such ships, and yet more those of the *Devastation* type, are practically useless unless "coaled up." And there are only two methods of supplying cruising men-of-war with coal. By one of these, steamers, simply coal-laden and trusting to extreme swiftness alone for safety, act esquire to the fighting man-of-war, and supply her with the wherewithal to locomotion. But another and simpler plan, which may be instituted with great ease in the British Empire, is the multiplication of fortified coal depôts. It has to be borne in mind that by far the larger proportion of the coal fields of the world are in English hands. This enables the great carrier nation of the world to compete with others in speed of delivery. Yet it further gives the English a great advantage when attacked on the sea. By maintaining possession of these coal-fields, and of any stored depositaries of coal, the English, blockading the remaining coal ports, have an opportunity of driving the steamers (and that means the fleet) of an enemy from the sea. This is a tremendous prospect, but it is one we might find ourselves seriously enabled to entertain, provided we set our house in order betimes. We must, then, arrange for the fortification and garrisoning of these coal depôts. They would, of course, also be made naval store-houses for supplies and ammunition and what not. And it is scarcely necessary to point out that their consequent security would in times of peace promote the development of such outposts as centres of trade and commerce.

If we consider carefully the geography of our trade routes, we shall see that some eleven would suffice of what we may call second-class, and some five of third-class stations—meaning by the latter simply stores protected by garrisons provided by the ships on the station; such temporary residence ashore being a not unwelcome change to members of the ship's company. In the Atlantic there might be first-class stations at Barbados, Gibraltar,

and Ascension (or St. Helena). In the Indian Ocean, at Port Natal, Mauritius, Aden, Singapore, and King George's Sound. On the Pacific, at Auckland, Fiji, and Hong Kong. And there might be third-class or supplementary stations at Antigua, the Falkland Islands, Diego Garcia, Labuan, and some island in the Pacific on the route from New Zealand to Panama. I have merely indicated hypothetically some sixteen stations which, if properly fortified and garrisoned, would give the English fleet an inextinguishable advantage over all other fleets. It would, in short, be so crucial an advantage in these days of steam, that a struggle at sea with England would be an absurdly hopeless undertaking ; and such an organisation would thus prove the surest guarantee for immunity from attack.

I have said that by the possession of the several arsenals we could post formidable ironclads in various quarters of the world. I should wish to point out that ironclads become obsolete in European waters, in the neighbourhood of the great European building yards, years before they become obsolete in distant seas ; and that true economy suggests that ironclads that fall behind the latest developments of European requirements, would perform most efficient service in distant seas. Thus, instead of being "laid up in ordinary," in English ports, many of these ironclads would be despatched, after some years of European service, to some one of these distant arsenals, there to remain the ready-to-hand and altogether formidable antagonists of the lighter-armed cruisers of any possible foe.

I cannot omit a word or two of reference to the aid the grand merchant navy of England can afford in time of war. I have recently been pretty well all over that fine new Australian liner, the *Austral*. What I was, perhaps, most struck with were the numerous devices, many of them very expensive, adopted to render her an efficient war-vessel. No doubt incidentally, these render her a far more capable and trustworthy goods and passenger vessel. Destruction by foundering or fire seemed impossible. But these qualities, added to her great speed and her arrangements for a complete artificial armour of coal and wool bales, would enable her to be of the greatest possible use in time of war. The Peninsular and Oriental authorities once pointed out that their fleet alone, if only lightly armed, could in time of war clear the seas of all vessels of the *Alabama* type. I learn that every one of the steamers of the Orient Line is arranged to be convertible into a war vessel. I believe already in the English mercantile marine more than two hundred fine steamers are so arranged. As I have said, these steamers could be armed at short

notice if proper supplies for them were distributed in readiness in our various arsenals and guarded ports; and the attack on such a marine alone would be a work of enormous difficulty and expense. It seems, then, that with proper organisation, our merchant navy is becoming an invaluable handmaid to our regular navy. Sir Thomas Brassey, in his new work, "The British Navy," points out in all detail the immense value to a defence of our commerce that an organised reserve of these mercantile auxiliaries would be.

And finally, in regard to the defence of the Empire's communications, there is the great question of the garrisoning of these arsenals and outposts. I may say at once, that after considerable study of all I could read on the subject, I have come to the conclusion that the duty can best be undertaken by an Imperial army.

Such a force will always be where it is needed. It may be drafted and transferred, but it would be essentially a reliable professional force, partaking somewhat of the character of the Royal Marine Artillery. The French "Marines," both infantry and artillery, never serve on board ship. They are simply a corps to garrison the seaports and the Colonies under the directions of the French Admiralty. A force of 12,000 of these permanently garrisons the French Colonies. The chief functions of such a force would be the working of guns and torpedoes. And the force should be, in the main, strictly reserved and kept for the garrison and defence of the forts and fortifications of the arsenals and stations. Attached to it, however, should be the duty of supplying trained men, non-commissioned officers, and others to inspire, train, and direct local efforts at local defence. Specially valuable would be such assistance in the quasi-Militia or Volunteer batteries or torpedo boats of more purely local defence organisations. Some portion of the Imperial army, detailed for this work of garrisoning arsenals and stations, a strictly professional and highly trained force, would become the backbone of effective local defence throughout the Empire.

I have endeavoured, then, to summarise what means it is necessary to adopt to secure the inviolability of the national abodes, and security of the communications between them. What is needed is an efficient fleet; seven arsenals commanding various districts of the world; some sixteen fortified coaling stations; and a professional section of the Imperial army to garrison these arsenals and stations. And if we look to economy, and to the essential feature of efficiency (that is, to having Imperial defences organised in

accordance with the ever-advancing military science of the day), the effort had best be an effort of the whole—a realisation of the great motto of this Institute, “ United Empire.”

HOW ARE THESE MEANS BEST SUPPLIED ?

I next pass to our third and last question. We have considered what we have to defend ; we have considered what means would best secure that end ; and now it remains to consider how those means can be, or should be, supplied. We can well divide this question into two parts : the supply of the force, and the control of the force.

(a) It is necessary from the first to remember that the Empire is made up of a great variety of English communities. Climate, inhabitants, products, in short geographical environments, give to each group of Colonies a special type of surroundings which closely connects with the question of defence. The Colonies in North America, with their coast line exposed to hostile cruisers from Europe or from the China Seas, and with a long land frontier facing the United States, form a unique group. Climate temperate ; population European, both employers and labourers. Next we have a group of tropical Colonies dotted over the North Atlantic. In the West India Islands and on the West Coast of Africa we find a series of insulated settlements, where the labour is not European, while the employers are European. Passing across the Equator to South Africa, we come upon a totally distinct group of Colonies. A temperate climate renders white labour possible, but there is a greatly preponderating native element in the population to be dealt with. Next we come to India, inhabited by some 250 millions of natives, presided over by, say, 400,000 Europeans. Then the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Labuan, and Fiji form another important group with distinct characteristics ; and they are rather the factories of traders and the plantations of planters, and must be treated accordingly. In Australia we come to a vast group which in their turn differ from all the others. A temperate climate enables European labour ; but of the aboriginal population the Tasmanians are gone, and the blacks of Australia and Maories of New Zealand will soon be no more known in the land of the living than the Diprotodon or the Moa. And there remains the great group of Colonies known as the strategic outposts of the Empire : Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, and so forth. To these trade and industry are secondary considerations, the chief object of their maintenance being the security and advantage of the national commerce.

It is at once evident that each of these groups needs some peculiar scheme of local defence. Trusting for local defence to the residents would hardly succeed in Ascension, or even in King George's Sound. And yet it is clearly evident that the security of these various Colonies is of the highest importance to the other Colonies. The safety of Hong Kong, the Sydney merchants know, is a factor in the prosperity of Sydney; no less is the security of Madras a great factor in the present mercantile development of Melbourne.

The English taxpayer has recently spent no less than six millions sterling on maintaining the British Empire in South Africa. Australians and Canadians have contributed nothing to this; but it exhibits the determination and spirit of the home population, and we have no reason to suppose that when colonists see what it is *right* to do they at all fall short of the Mother-Country in spirit and determination. Most Colonial authorities are now acknowledging that with the right they are ready to assume the duties of a more responsible position in the Empire. Sir Daniel Cooper, in a capital pamphlet on this subject, points out that so soon as the Colonies are more populated "the cost of maintaining a Federal fleet would be borne by the different members of the Federal Empire to defend the common trade with every part of the world."

The Colonies all know well the immense advantage that would accrue to them from a really organised system of defence that should, by suggesting invincibility, secure immunity from attack. That able nobleman Lord Reay, in his presidential address to the Social Science Congress, spoke out well and nobly on the question. He said that in regard to this question of Colonial Defence, "No consideration could save us from the duty of keeping our military and naval strength in the very highest degree of efficiency. A strictly defensive policy, with means of defence not only adequate, but superabundant, for a high insurance premium is always remunerative, would establish a sense of security of incalculable advantage to trade." Victorians will remember the curious scare in Melbourne this spring, created by the publication in the *Age* newspaper of what purported to be a secret despatch from the Russian Admiral, explaining that he could levy as contributions in time of war from the Australian Colonies no less than twelve millions sterling.

When first a Colony reaches manhood and adopts the form of responsible government, local self-defence appears quite a sufficient burden. But no sooner does prosperity and trade increase than ideas travel further afield. It is discovered, for instance, that some

united system is necessary. It is not enough that the duty of each Colony be to organise a self-reliant system of local defence. There must be in addition some guarantee that this duty will be performed.

Colonies may prove either unable or unwilling to provide the force sufficient. The plates of the national armour may fail to overlap, and the defence scheme become a mere network of vulnerable points ; and this is specially the case if we regard the security of ports. It seems undeniable that a domestic defence system, if it is to attain to success, involves the presence of some supreme authority which shall be authorised to say either in addition to " You ought," " You shall ; " or in answer to the plea " I cannot," the declaration " Then I will."

But when we talk of a Supreme Power, we can, of course, refer to no other than a strictly English Supreme Power. In more prolix phrase, the argument runs thus : " The men of Sydney, the men of Melbourne, the men of Brisbane say, *We* are organising well for our defence, and *therefore*, in all equity, you men of Adelaide must do the same for yours ; and you men of Perth, if you are too poor or too few to do likewise, tell us so, and we will help, and so ensure the safety of us all." The plea is that the success of the Domestic Defence System necessitates the undeniable presence in the British Empire of a unity which can say, " This is the policy of our common Empire, and it is a policy which *we*, the members of that Empire, must and will have universally carried out." To leave each member to his own devices and his own ideas, is to fight counter to the whole experience of human progress, whose lesson is concentrated in the trite motto, " Union is strength." And it is sometimes forgotten that the Colonies have as much interest in forming such a contract with England as England has in so contracting with the Colonies. At present, for instance, the Australian Colonies have little actual guarantee that the Imperial fleet will serve in time of war to scare the foreigner from their coasts. There is something ruinously illogical in a contract in which the part of England is to put fleets upon the seas, and the part of the contract to be performed by the larger Colonies being solely the defence of their coast-lines. As one and all of these thrive by commerce, it is, to say the least, inconsistent for them to give up the guardianship of this commerce entirely to another. Suppose England, hard pressed in India, determined to withdraw her support from Hong Kong, the merchants of Sydney would at once discover that a severe blow had been dealt to their prosperous activity. Their only possible reply is, " England has not maintained her part of the contract ;

we are absolved from ours, and need not protect our port." Whether the result thus ensuing would benefit Sydney or not is a problem of no uncertain solution. Yet it is a result of the absence of all soundness in this merely provisional contract.

Captain Colomb, writing of the Defence of the Empire, well remarked, "If a Colony has no commerce, no trade, and no interests beyond its own boundaries, it will have done its duty if it provides forces sufficient to protect its own territory :" an opinion in no wise to be contravened. But it may with force be asked, "Where is such a Colony to be found?" We need, then, a supreme national authority which shall perform four duties—to see that local defence is undertaken where possible ; to defend localities unable to defend themselves ; to guard the seas ; and to deal a blow at an enemy. For these purposes an Imperial army is necessary to garrison the great arsenals and the smaller stations we have mentioned. And there are the expenses of the local defence forces. The present cost of such an Imperial Force would not exceed £10,000,000 a year. This is only 6 per cent. on the gross revenues of the British Empire, and merely for the sake of example, if we compare the relative interests involved the Colonies should in equity provide £1,000,000 of this, the Mother-Country and India providing the remaining £9,000,000.

We may well compare with the British Empire the sundered European Colonies that have set up for themselves in antagonistic independence in South America. Their European population is about equal to that of the English Colonies at the present moment. Their revenues are a little less ; their trade nothing like as great. And yet they spend 15 per cent. of their revenues, or no less than £5,000,000 per annum, on normal expenses of defence.

The Colonies, then, in the comparative smallness of the sacrifice they have to make for purposes of defence, see another substantial advantage in amalgamation and union.

They also recognise the fact that some such comprehensive organisation does not alone bear fruit in war time. Not only is there welcome security ; not only does a large Empire thus thoroughly organised for powerful defence warn off attack or even collision, but there are many incidental advantages gained for the peaceful prosecution of commerce and industry. The dockyards and arsenals not only save men-of-war voyaging thousands of miles for necessary repairs, but in them the timbers and ores of the country in which they may be situated are developed and utilised, and these dockyards become the centres of shipbuilding activity, and the ports they protect become the centres of commerce. Again, the very raising

of Volunteer forces for local defence is a great benefit. It was well said in a recent number of the *Colonies and India*: " Apart from the beneficial influence that military training never fails to exercise on the physical condition of a nation, it engenders a spirit of self-reliance and a feeling of security, the importance of which to a young and rising community cannot be over-estimated." Above all, the presence of an Imperial fleet and an Imperial army, which all the nation will feel to be the representative of its own strength, will be a bond and mark of union of very great benefit. It will supply in each centre a force ready to vindicate the strong arm of authority or patriotism ; it will form the trained nucleus for the particular local energies. The various portions and members of this imperial force would enjoy a tour of the Empire in their period of service, keeping up a healthy circulation of the best national ideas ; infusing into the Colonies the life-blood of the Mother-Country, and bringing back to her invaluable contributions of the more youthful energy of the Colonies. Such a force could agglomerate recruits, and would give off in time-expired men and retired officers the trained military element so invaluable for the efficiency of the local forces. And, then, warfare is an elaborate science in these days. The Martini-Henry, the ironclad, the torpedo, these are the Frankensteins man has conjured forth, these are the demons of war which can only be brought into effectual service by the presence of freshly trained knowledge : in equipment and in management there must be connection with large establishments.

The Colonies acknowledge this. It was written in the *Sydney Morning Herald* : " A spasmodic alliance of Colonial navies, each navy consisting of one ship, each commander equal in rank to the others, and each Colony jealous of the rest, would not be a very formidable combination for a bold, decisive, and dashing enemy to deal with. It would cost the Colonies no more to have their naval defence under Imperial than under local control, while they would get much more for their money in the shape of security."

The Colony of Victoria has already provided practical proof of these assertions. The Colonel in command of her land forces has remarked officially on the inevitable inefficiency of the arms and equipments, and also the difficulties of teaching drill with a force so small in numbers. And with regard to the powerful turret-ship *Cerberus*, the officers of the Royal Navy called in from time to time to inspect her, have pointed out the danger of entrusting so elaborate an engine to any but skilled hands. Her efficiency, for instance, would be greatly marred in present days had she no officer on board trained in the latest developments of torpedo war-

fare. And where is the place for such training in a small community busily employed in pioneering an attack on a bountiful nature? But we have here a great field for the new blood from H. M. S. *Excellent* and *Vernon*. Throughout the Empire there is a superabundance of material for officers, of men willing and eager to devote their education and their lives to the elaboration of their special services. Thus the supply of an important demand exists in the Empire but it does not exist locally, and, as a consequence, in order to a due distribution, it must be sought Imperially. Sir W. Jervois and other high authorities concur that, especially in the matter of ironclads, these and their crews can only be efficiently supplied and kept up in efficiency from some central source which is enabled to exist on a large scale. And even in the matter of defending harbours with torpedoes or fortifications, it is at the present acknowledged that skilled advice is far best and *cheapest* when culled from the higher ranks of the Imperial army and navy.

The Colonies have a most business-like conception of the superior economy of a general scheme of defence. And they have, as we have seen, a very vivid and honourable idea that as English communities they are not going to be behind the Mother-Country in the noble and patriotic work of self-defence.

It would be well if they were to remember one of the clauses of the Treaty of Tilsit, made in the year 1807. Article 10 declared that "Their Majesties the Emperors of France and Russia agree together upon a rule by which it shall be forbidden in future to any Power to send merchant vessels to sea unless the same Power maintains a certain number of men-of-war." This is the same principle of the burden of defending the communications resting on the shoulders of those who profit by using these sea routes: in other words, assessing the expense of the police of these routes on the trade which uses them.

So far, then, as supply goes the Colonies are quite willing to bear a just burden of the national expenses for defence. And they are more than willing, they are eager, to arrange for their local defences. There is a great deal of ignorance on this point in England. There is a too persistent belief in bygone things: many reputed wise men in London, if you tell them the Colonies are willing, nay eager, to do their part, shake their heads, smile sadly and say, "Words, my dear sir, mere words." But such men are blind; they know not what is going on. What more patriotic acts could a country undertake than those detailed in a telegram that appeared in the *Times* the other day: "The measures connected

with the defence of the Colony are being actively proceeded with. Government has ordered two gunboats on the Alpha-Beta pattern and two Thornycroft torpedo launches, as well as Nordenfeldt and Armstrong guns for the *Cerberus* and *Nelson*. An artillery corps will be established on a permanent basis. A large vote will be obtained from Parliament to defray the expenses." This telegram comes from Melbourne in Australia.

Such is a summary of the considerations on which we must base the arrangements for the supply of the force requisite.

(b) I pass to the second part of the question, the control of the Imperial forces. We are told all is in a transitional state, and that so long as the Colonies defend their ports, and the Imperial fleet defends the communications, so long will the Colonies be content to face the dangers of attack from England's enemies without desiring to direct the foreign policy of the Empire; and in such a compact there is a rough realisation of an equal bargain. The Colonies do undoubtedly run the gauntlet of attack from enemies they are little connected with.

But what I would strongly insist upon is that this is a state of things rapidly passing away. It is a state of things that belonged to the era when the Colonies were struggling into national existence. But now they have put on all the signs of manhood—now they have between them an export and import trade, an over-sea commercial intercourse already of the annual value of 200 millions sterling, an external commerce that surpasses that of many first-rate States, are they to have no share in the supply and control of the forces that guard the routes this trade has to follow? Will they rest idly and listlessly content with the aid for those purposes afforded by the densely packed population of the Mother-Country? Will they not rather listen to such words as those addressed on a recent occasion to an Adelaide audience by Sir W. Jervois, "Within the last few years, aided by the inventions of the steamship, the railway, and the telegraph—which you have learned so well to utilise, and which so closely unites you with all parts of the globe—you have, with energy and enterprise unequalled, attained to an extraordinary degree of prosperity. What you have acquired it is alike your duty, your interest, and your privilege to defend. Whatever your relations to the Mother-Country may be, it is essential to the assertion of your manliness, your self-respect, and your character as Britons that you should bear the cost, the responsibility, and the honour of measures necessary for your defence."

The whole question of control would have been finally settled if

the Imperial Parliament had ever taxed Colonies for purposes of defence. But this has never been the case. Even of the older Colonial policy Creasy wrote : "England, though she fettered the trade and commerce of her colonists with a view to her own benefit, raised all the vast sums necessary for her fleets and armies, and for paying the interest of her national debt, by taxes on the United Kingdom only."

Colonists, seeking abodes far from England, placed what Burke termed "the eternal barriers of creation" between themselves and the Imperial Parliament. Representation there was impracticable ; consequently, so was taxation by the English Parliament. Wherever the Englishman settles in the wide British Empire he still remains the English citizen ; and not only preserves in all parts of the Empire his right to appeal unto Cæsar, but enjoys in addition that far higher prerogative—that privilege far above the comprehension or conscious need of the Roman—of self-government. By deputy, by acquiescence, or by direct action, he shares in the management of the common affairs of the society to which he belongs. Thus is it that though, under present conditions, the Imperial Parliament is the constitutional head, nevertheless are its powers considerably modified for Imperial action.

When we face this question of control, we at once seek a definition of the term Imperial or English interests. These are what have to be defended. If we regard the immediate past we shall see that with the growth of the English Colonies has come about an amalgamation, a thorough amalgamation, of home and Colonial interests. England will be all the better if Colonial influence keeps her from entering into the political troubles of the Continent. No English colonist worthy of the name will, for one moment, shrink from following the noble English traditions of affording assistance to the oppressed and the weak, and of vindicating everywhere the cause of civilisation and freedom. But beyond this, we find day by day home and Colonial interests more and more identified one with another. To her own great profit, England can turn from the ruinous intrigues and squabbles of the Continent in respect of dynastic successions and temporary delimitations of frontier, to the grand, peaceful, and profitable work of fending off all dangers and troubles from her own vast Empire, and promoting its industrial and commercial prosperity. These are the true Imperial interests.

We are rapidly building up an Empire whose main interests are commercial and industrial rather than political.

What, we may ask, are the Australians doing ? Vigorously seek-

ing markets for their products. Why is there an Exhibition at Cape Town? In order to attract buyers of South African produce. Whence comes the wealth of Canada? From the markets where her productions are sold. Whence the prosperity of England? From the profits resulting on her industrial activity finding due outlet. And how is this national wealth, this national well-being, secured? By the continued assurance that the nation can freely carry its varied products to the best markets. We have here the true national interests, the true "British interests."

And in regard to our wars, how has the foreign policy involved consorted with this true nature of our Empire? Our wars in China and Abyssinia, what else were they than endeavours to protect our pioneer merchants, and open up markets for our Colonies quite as much as for the home country? Interference in the eternal Eastern Question we should all of us like to see more and more confined to ensuring the interests of the British Empire. We wish to see the Levant prosperous, and its ports open, alike in the interests of the home and the Colonial trade. We wish to see the Suez Canal the free and open channel of communication for Colonial as well as English goods. And it is necessary to bear in mind that Europe is, at present, the one great market for "Colonial produce." What would be the profit of growing a million bales of wool in Australia if they were not bought up eagerly in the European market? Aden, paid for by India, and Malta, paid for by England, are kept up for the sole purpose of keeping open the trade routes of the East and South with Europe. Australia profits incalculably by this.

Imperial interests, quite as essential to the well-being of the Colonies as of England, may be defined, in the rough, as the maintenance intact of the communications of the Empire, and the opening up and securing as many markets as possible for our traders and for the products of our industries. Nor may it be denied that in such interests our Colonies have a share, at the least proportionately equal to that of England. And if the foreign policy of England, since the growth of her Colonial Empire, be regarded, it will be seen that it has definitively set itself to foster these interests alone, and to the exclusion of all others. It is thus that we can see the basis for a common foreign policy, and for a united effort of all Englishmen, no matter how "remote" their various fields of labour.

In short, the insulated Provinces of the English Empire are in a state of vigorous and, in many ways, independent activity; a state of things happily phrased by Sir George Bowen in the words, "revolving like planets, each in its own orbit, round the central

sun of England." But the whole system is warmed and lighted and fertilised by the genial rays of one consistent national spirit. And any planet that would fly off at a tangent from the harmonious connection is like to find itself lost in the outer darkness of unregulated space, or absorbed, after disastrous collision with foreign bodies mightier than itself.

In regard, then, to this control there must be unity of action. It is held by many that this unity can only be realised by means of some form of *Federation*. Sir Daniel Cooper, speaking with all the weight of a long Colonial experience, has written: "The defences of the Colonies, it will be chiefly seen, must be considered in reference to the defences of the Mother-Country, and the general formation of a Federal Empire will be the best and surest defence of both, and will bring peace, happiness, and prosperity to a Greater Britain."

Federation implies direct representation; and in so far clears away all difficulties of control. But we are dealing to-night with Imperial Defence *in our time*. Many see Federation a sure development of the future: but it must come hereafter. It is, perhaps, not sufficiently noticed that Federation must be between communities that are, at all events, on some sort of an equality. This equality of its parts has not yet come to be a feature of the British Empire. We must not forget this. The Mother-Country, in every single respect of present capabilities, is far and away ahead of, and more important than, any of her Colonies or groups of Colonies. I need hardly quote figures; but I have detailed in this table, in millions sterling, the totals for the year 1880:—

	Commerce.	Manu-fac-ture.	Mining.	Agricul-ture.	Carrying Trade.	Banking.	Total Industries.	Total Wealth.	Total Earnings.	Total Population.
Great Britain	602	758	65	240	161	108	2,024	8,960	1,156	36
Australia ...	89	13	6	52	8	10	173	460	89	3
Canada ...	35	46	1	60	9	6	154	1,636	118	5
South Africa, &c.	17	2	4	7	3	2	21	98	18	2

Thus at the present moment, in human force, industrial power, wealth, and all the material resources in present activity, the Mother-Country is more than ten times the importance of any group of her self-governing Colonies—and nearly ten times the importance of all her Colonies taken together. We must hesitate, then, before we apply any definite strict panacea of Federation

until there is a little more equality of conditions in the constituent elements or parties.

But all this is no reason why moves should not be made in the right direction. Indeed, if we look to the extraordinary rapidity with which the Colonies have reached their present high position, we shall see at once that immediate action is necessary to put things on the right lines to make the most of the future. It is a common assumption that government in large free states can only be carried on by means of direct representation. I would suggest that, especially in respect to war organisation, much may be accomplished by *delegation*. An executive responsible to the representatives of the taxpayers has been found to do efficient business. That large State, the British Empire, has proved that despotism and representation are not the two sole alternatives for government. Delegation of power has come forward as the useful ally of representation. There has been one great obstacle in the path of all schemes of Imperial Federation, viz., the difficulty of representation in an Empire whose spaces are so enormous, whose component parts are as yet so unequal. But the telegraph has disestablished distance in so far as veto, assent, appeal are concerned; and these are all that is needed when the actual executive work is delegated to responsible officers on some constitutional and definite basis. I would ask, cannot the general voice of the Empire delegate to some authority the management of its corporate affairs, so far as corporate defence is concerned? Cannot this authority be likened rather to a ministry responsible to the Empire than a mere representative assembly? Could not the previous free consent of each constitutional authority throughout the Empire be obtained to the initiation of some scheme which should so narrow the issues of control as to supply the place of local representation by Delegation?

Some such scheme may be specially applicable to our time. If it were thought that for purposes of Imperial defence a contribution the equivalent of one per cent. on over-sea trade were just and proper, the Colonies between them would contribute something like £1,000,000 per annum out of the £10,000,000 necessary. Would they not be willing to entrust the expenditure of this sum, to delegate their right in the matter, to so considerable, so trustworthy a body as the Imperial Parliament? This feeling that they held in trust Colonial Interests would add dignity and power to the resolutions of the Home Parliament, and enable it more and more to follow an Imperial policy, more and more to confine its foreign action to those great national policies we have detailed; to the support

of those true British interests which, so far as they are material, are concerned with opening up all markets and assisting civilisation everywhere; and, so far as they are sentimental, with protesting against oppression in every form, and supporting everywhere the cause of human liberty.

It will be no small advance on the part of the Colonies to bind themselves more closely to their great and noble nation. And I would submit that this step of Delegation is possible at once, and that it is a step in the right direction, and perfectly compatible with any closer schemes of Representation and Federation which the future may have in store for us.

Regarding the present constitution of the Empire, the English Parliament, acting as the trustee or delegate of the Colonies in this matter of Imperial defence, may be likened to a ministry responsible to representatives: these representatives being the Legislatures of the various communities in the Empire. Speaking in general terms, the varied interests of the Empire have their representatives in a long chain of Colonial governors: these are the connecting links of the scattered constitution; these are the existing channels for all dealings between the unity of the Empire and its widely separated provinces. The Governor is, or may be, the mouthpiece and delegate of his own Ministry and Parliament. Thus, should the step be once taken, should the whole body of the Empire have authorised a truly Imperial expenditure and determined on some basis of contribution, the Governor becomes the medium between his own Colony and its Trustees. Once the scheme started, for instance, the annual allotment of contribution is mere matter of official routine according to duly authorised statistics. The Governor communicates this allotment to his Parliament, which determines the mode of raising it; and he is again the medium of its transmission to the Imperial coffers. He remains, however, the guardian of his Colony's interest, and the official sentinel ever on the watch to see that the trustees fail not in their assigned duties.

Such, I would venture to submit, are lines on which we may at once, and with success, proceed to the supply and control of the forces requisite to ensure the organised and invincible defence of our great Empire.

Perhaps at too great length I have endeavoured to summarise the present condition of that greatest of Imperial questions, the self-preservation of the nation.

I would draw attention to the following nine suggestions:—

- (1) The development of hosts of good rifle-shots all over the Empire.

(2) The organisation of local artillery and torpedo corps, kept up to the standard of progressive military science by officers trained in the big establishments of the Imperial forces, and sent out on five-year appointments.

(3) The establishing a series of six or seven arsenals, commanding the various positions of the Empire, as bases of the fleet and centres of defence.

(4) The posting at these arsenals of powerful ironclads, specially those that become out of date in European waters, though remaining amply strong enough to demolish all cruisers that can be brought against them in distant seas.

(5) The establishing fifteen or twenty garrisoned stations to supply coal and refuge, and munitions of war, to English ships in time of war.

(6) The organisation of a special Imperial force to garrison these arsenals and stations, and to supply trained direction, and the best materials and ammunition for local artillery and torpedo defence.

(7) Provision for local defence by localities.

(8) Contribution of all, Mother Country and Colonies, to the support of the general defence of the communications, or on some such proportionate basis as trade or wealth.

(9) Some application of the principle of Delegation to the control of this Imperial force, and of the policy of which it would be the strong arm. Colonies might for the present delegate such control to the English Parliament, in the confident trust that that Parliament will see to it that Colonial interests do not suffer.

But my special duty to-night is not only to make suggestions, but to sit down and listen with profit and with pleasure to those valuable opinions and criticisms which the numerous capable authorities here present will, I doubt not, now give us.

I believe we are all agreed that any efficient organisation of our enormous war-strength will entitle us to adopt as our fighting motto, *Nemo me impune lacerbit*. We shall be then able to warn off all foes with the significant advice, *Noli me tangere*; which, being interpreted to our foes in plain English, is "Hands off."

In the firm conviction that the Royal Commission now sitting will devise some thoroughly satisfactory and efficient measures of self-defence for the Empire, I cannot do better than conclude by applying to our special subject the recent words of our President, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—May these measures "draw closer the commercial and industrial interests of the Mother

Country and the Colonies ; and above all, may they strengthen the bonds of affection and loyalty, which will, I trust, *for ever* knit together all parts of our great Empire."

DISCUSSION.

Captain J. C. R. COLOMB : This Institute is to be congratulated upon the paper we have just heard. From those who have really studied this great and grave question Mr. Baden-Powell need not, I think, expect adverse criticism, but, on the contrary, warm sympathy and cordial support. The paper is able because it is comprehensive, and events in Egypt make it opportune. He very wisely, I think, abstains from asking us to peer too closely into the labyrinth of detail this great question necessarily covers. He does not ask us to use a microscope, but rather to look at Imperial Defence as a whole—through a telescope reversed, so that our observations may be within manageable proportions. I shall pass over the first two questions he so ably discusses, because, in the first place, what he says with reference to them is in agreement with what I have so often stated to be my deliberate conclusions ; and, in the second place, they are now, and have been for nearly three years, under the consideration of the Royal Commission now sitting. I therefore dismiss them with the remark that, if proof were wanting as to their importance, it is found in the fact that a Royal Commission, composed of the ablest men, after nearly three years' study, has not yet found itself in a position to report how we are to defend our Empire. It is in that state of uncertainty war may overtake us to-morrow. I cannot help recalling, in view of this fact, how often during the past fifteen years my views—that such an inquiry was necessary—were publicly condemned as those of a theorist and alarmist. Time, however, is the justifier of truth, and ignorant condemnation is no fair reply to the convictions of long and painstaking study. Even on the third question—" How are necessary means of Imperial defence to be supplied ?"—I would prefer to listen rather than to talk. It is more of importance, more in accordance with the expressed object of this most excellent paper, that we should hear what our fellow-subjects in the Colonies think. They will not, cannot deny that " union is strength." (Hear, hear). But the pith, the marrow, of this third question is cost and its control. It is on this point I for one wish to hear colonists speak, and speak plainly. Cost and control are the two great hinges on which " our big front door " of defence hangs. Men may rise by " polishing up " its innumerable little " handles," but the Empire may fall if the arrangements and construction of those two

great hinges are Brummagem or rusty. Let me very briefly trace the more recent history of this question of cost and its control. In 1859 a committee was appointed, consisting of three officials—one from the Treasury, one from the War, and one from the Colonial Offices. It was to determine how the expenses of a common defence were to be divided between the Mother Country and the Colonies. Two agreed to certain proposals and the third dissented from their views. In the report of the two is this passage : " Few political questions involve greater difficulties and matter of more grave consideration than the relations between England and her Colonial possessions." Again they said : " Our plans may be open to practical objections, of which we have no means of estimating the force." These two officials judged rightly, for their plans at once became dead letters. Two years later (1861) a Committee of the House of Commons sat " to inquire and report upon the proportions of cost of such defence as is now defrayed from Imperial and Colonial funds respectively." Here is a passage from the report : " Your committee are of opinion that no uniform rule as to cost or mode of their military defence can be laid down which shall be applicable alike to communities so various as those which compose the British Empire." In plain English, this meant you can have no general scheme of organised defence ; your principles of defence must necessarily be a series of hand-to-mouth makeshifts. We recommend the British Empire to trust to a combination of luck and spasmodic efforts to pull through a war. That is a plain exposition of what our policy in Imperial defence has been for the last twenty years. (Hear, hear.) In 1870, Earl Russell moved in the House of Lords for a Royal Commission on Colonial defences. It was treated as a want of confidence motion by the then existing Government ; and the self-preservation of our Empire being thus made a dirty little party question, Earl Russell, for party reasons, was forced to withdraw it. In 1879 a Royal Commission was appointed, and is, as we know, still sitting. The kernel of the nut this Commission has to crack is covered by these words, which I quote from the text of its instructions : " It is desirable to consider whether and in what proportions the cost of such measures of defence should be divided between the Imperial Government and the Colonies to which they relate, or should be wholly defrayed by the Imperial Government or by the Colonies." I have passed by, for want of time, all reference to Intercolonial Conferences in Australasia, or to the correspondence between Lord Carnarvon when Secretary to the Colonies and Australian Governments relative to contributions towards the defences of Fiji, or to Canadian committees of defence,

or to proceedings in our Cape Parliament, at all of which the same question has been in various forms discussed, and in some cases voted upon. They are all equally instructive, and I regret to have to pass them by. Now observe that all those incidents to which I have specially referred in the history of this question relate only to cost, never to control. We have, in short, as yet only officially examined one hinge of our big front door—"cost." We officially shut our eyes to the existence of the other—"control." But, as I have elsewhere stated, "The whole problem of defence resolves itself in practice into one of cost ; cost in its turn resolves itself into taxes ; and as taxes cannot be separate from representation, we are once more brought face to face with the naked fact that Imperial representation lies at the root of Imperial defence." And again I have said—"Imperial defence cannot be settled on any lasting basis simply by naval and military science, and forbids the vain hope that the Royal Commission—in the composition of which the principle of Colonial representation is excluded—can do more than suggest to Greater Britain what she has a clear right not to accept, and which Great Britain would, were the positions reversed, certainly reject, viz., to pay bills for war purposes without any control over the items nor any voice in the question which rules the total—peace or war." It is no use beating about the bush, or deceiving ourselves in a matter so grave as the preservation of our Empire, and I shall indeed be glad to hear that my views just quoted are erroneous. I confess I should, however, be astounded to learn that Englishmen in the Colonies are prepared to abandon the first principles of the British Constitution to which Englishmen at home cling, viz., that representation and taxation cannot be divorced. But a great Empire cannot revise its constitution by a single act, by a Royal Commission, or in a day, a month, or a year. A true British Imperial system will, as I have ventured to say before, be the product of a series of small compromises between the Mother Country and the Colonies. The end and aim of this series must be clearly understood, at the time each is made, to be distinct steps towards a definite end—perfect and complete political union for all Imperial purposes. The United Kingdom must resign bit by bit the cherished notion that it must alone retain all power of control : the Colonies must step by step abandon the idea that the United Kingdom is alone responsible for Imperial policy and safety, or that their individual duty can be confined within the narrow limits of merely local necessity. I rejoice therefore, extremely, to observe that, speaking with all the authority personal acquaintance and observation give, Mr. Baden-Powell is so hopeful

that Colonies are, on this great question of Imperial defence, prepared to meet the Mother Country halfway. I cannot say, however, I see much sign of the Mother Country moving out to meet her children. She appears to me to pose just now in the limp and flabby attitude of indecision, and like the followers of Baal of old, to be strangely " halting between two opinions." (Hear.) Considering the two material elements of defence are men and money, and that the United Kingdom evidently thinks it of no importance that her surplus population—the very most important elementary power of defence—should be drifting by the hundreds of thousands to a foreign flag, instead of to her Colonies—(hear, hear)—I cannot bring myself to agree with Mr. Baden-Powell, that hard-headed business colonists are at all likely to regard her Parliament, which looks on so complacently at the spectacle, as exactly the sort of political machinery to spend their hard-earned cash; nor can I believe they would think a Parliament that cannot govern a scrap of an island just over the way can be trusted to control in reality and in fact the expenditure of taxation for war purposes drawn from the resources of a whole " Empire on which the sun never sets." Before it is capable, before it is to be trusted, public opinion must be educated by such papers as we have before us; and we at home, for peace, for progress, and for security, must learn to throw off our pettifogging prejudices, and to look " beyond the borough and the shire" to find our truest strength. I conclude by repeating a hope I expressed some time ago—" that the Royal Commission now sitting is but a preliminary investigation of such measures as will bind together Great and Greater Britain by a closer and more enduring tie." (Loud cheers.)

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G.: I entirely agree with Captain Colomb that the Institute is to be congratulated on receiving so valuable a contribution to its Proceedings as the paper that has been read by Mr. Baden-Powell; and concurring in almost every word of that very able paper, I shall not detain you with many observations, but simply put one or two questions to you upon points affecting, as it seems to me, the whole basis of Imperial Defence in our time. Looking at the map of the world upon that wall, you behold the British Empire; in dealing with its defence can we forget British India? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Baden-Powell referred to the thirty-five millions of our fellow-subjects at home, to the three millions in Australasia, the five millions in Canada, and the two millions in South Africa; but what of the 180 millions of the Queen's subjects in India (Hear, hear.) Now, if India or our approaches to India should be assailed, where are we to look for

defence? Have we so wisely governed the princes and people of India that we can include them in our materials of Imperial Defence? Mr. Baden-Powell and Captain Colomb have spoken of arsenals, of coaling stations, and of that Defence Commission of which I see two eminent members present to-night. But there is one element of Colonial defence—I say it with great respect even to the members of Lord Carnarvon's Commission—more important than all their labours about forts and fleets—that is, the good government of the colonists themselves. (Hear, hear.) The history of the last century tells us that it is possible to conceive a Ministry so blind to the true interests of the Empire as to govern it to its ruin by disregarding the wants and wishes of the people. (Hear, hear.) It is not merely about those who live in Australia—of whom I see representatives around me—nor in Canada, nor in South Africa, that we have to think. We must remember that Queen Victoria rules over various races of people, from the western shore of this so-called United Kingdom across to British India, to British China, to the West Indies, and along the coast of Western Africa, and that it is our duty to deal with these various races so that if any attack is made on the Empire, they will be on the side of their sovereign. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Baden-Powell has appropriately quoted some words of the great statesman who died last year. May I remind you that he also spoke of Empire and Liberty? They go together. They cannot be separated. (Hear, hear.) And I venture to recommend it to your consideration and to my gallant friends upon the Defence Commission, that if you are to provide for the defence of this vast Empire you must remember both of those words—Empire and Liberty. (Hear, hear.) A still greater man even than Lord Beaconsfield, the illustrious Edmund Burke, warned the last generation that they were neglecting "the cheap defence of nations." In this place you should remember, and especially to-night, that without the unbought loyalty that arises from considerate and prudent government, the successful defence of this widespread Empire would be difficult—more, indeed, than difficult—impossible. (Hear, hear.) To remember this, and to act upon it, is not only our duty to the various races throughout the Empire, but our duty to the Queen. (Cheers.)

Major-General the Hon. WILLIAM FIELDING: I fail to see why I have been called upon to address so distinguished an assembly of colonists and friends of the Colonies to-night. The only reason that I can see is that during thirty years of service in Her Majesty's army I have had perhaps more opportunities than most others of visiting Her Majesty's Colonies, having been three times round the

world, and during my progress visited personally a great many British possessions. I only returned about two months ago, and I must say that finer material for soldiers it is impossible to conceive than I have seen throughout Her Majesty's dominions. In the Colonies I saw the natural selection—as the late Mr. Darwin would say—of the human races. All that have found difficulties to contend with here have gone there to find still greater difficulties, determined, however, to vanquish them, and succeeding after a heavy struggle against all the obstacles which many of you, I am sure, here have undergone yourselves—those grand pioneers of civilisation who go out hundreds and thousands of miles into comparative wildernesses to found fresh homesteads for the overteeming population of this island, and then to propagate in those distant climes those grand ideas of liberty which have always been the watchword of Englishmen wherever they are to be found. I trust that many of the suggestions which have fallen from Mr. Baden-Powell will be carried out, and I do not think there ever was a fitter moment for making some commencement than the present time. By the recent legislation of the present Ministry we see not tens but hundreds of officers in the prime of their lives, thoroughly educated in their profession, relegated to comparative idleness, and all the valuable learning and science which they have gained during so many years of service entirely thrown to the winds. (Cheers.) Why not utilise the services of those men? (Hear, hear.) Many of them would be glad to go to our Colonies to share in organising their defence. Most of them would be received with open arms; and I have no hesitation in saying that a finer material to work upon could not be found than is available in those Colonies I have had the pleasure and honour of visiting. (Hear, hear.) The question of finance I will not discuss now. It is too large a question for one to dwell upon at this late hour of the evening. I can only say that I am glad to have had this opportunity of expressing to you the feeling which I am convinced does exist throughout the British army—viz., that they will be only too proud at any time, in peace or war, to lend their aid towards sustaining and enlarging this grand British Empire of which we are all so proud to be members. (Cheers.)

MR. W. J. HARRIS: I think the details of the paper we have listened to are more for military men to discuss than for those who, like myself, are engaged in commerce. I daresay there may be some here who remember the paper which I read in this room, about three months since, on "The Commercial Advantages of Federation." I think now, as I did then, that the question of the cost of defending

commerce must ultimately depend on the advantages which that commerce brings to the countries expected to contribute. There is no doubt that this paper is a very important one in so far as it affects England as a commercial nation. I think we may congratulate Mr. Baden-Powell on having produced a most excellent essay. It reminds me in its style of many of his other writings, which I have read with pleasure, and which are so much more easy to admire than they are to imitate. England's weak point at the present time is the food question. If our communications were interrupted, and our supplies of food cut off, it would be a very serious matter indeed for this country. I do not know whether you are all aware of the statistics on this question ; but there is no doubt that if, as Captain Colomb suggests, a war were to break out to-morrow with a great naval Power, and if that Power were to gain a maritime victory over England, the price of bread at Christmas would be at least two shillings a loaf, and that about next March a great number of people would be starving in this country. Therefore, from that fact alone you see the great necessity of keeping our communications open, not only with our Colonies, but also with all food-producing countries in the world. (Hear, hear.) The burden of this paper is that we should multiply our ironclads, and that we should have large naval and military depôts in all parts of the world. (Hear, hear.) It is a question in my mind whether the future conditions of naval warfare will be ironclads at all. (Hear, hear.) The lecturer has told us a great deal about torpedoes, and it appears to me that the latest discovery in warfare may in future generally decide the issue. For instance, if we had the best torpedo and the best torpedo-boat, we might gain a very great victory against any two nations combined ; and if they had these they might very quickly put our ironclads "out of court." If that were the case, there would be nothing easier than that the victorious enemy should establish an efficient blockade of Great Britain. The vessels now building for commerce are at least twice as large as they used to be a few years ago, and there are only a few ports in Great Britain into which they can enter. The consequence is that communication with the rest of the world could easily be practically annulled by blockading a very few ports, and thereby the food of our people would be cut off. Now, Mr. Baden-Powell's proposals, so far as they are intended to help our Colonies to defend themselves, would hardly meet this difficulty. I hope I lack nothing in wishing well to our Colonies, and in wishing for a Colonial Federation which would materially strengthen our great Empire. I believe it is the one great thing that English statesmen should strive for

in the future. (Hear, hear.) I only hope that there is the same enthusiasm among our colonists for such a happy consummation. (Hear, hear.) No doubt those gentlemen from the Colonies who attend these meetings are quite as patriotic as any in the Mother Country. (Hear, hear.) I have my doubts whether the voting classes in England—the people who return members to Parliament—would at the present time see the force of contributing a very large sum of money towards these naval stations that Mr. Baden-Powell has spoken of; and I also have some little doubt whether one or two of the Colonies would vote their contributions for similar purposes. I had the advantage of reading this paper before I came here, and I took particular notice of extracts from Colonial newspapers which Mr. Baden-Powell produced; and I took up the first Colonial paper I could lay my hand on. It was a Canadian paper and dated April 12, giving a report of speeches made at a banquet of the National Club at Montreal. I will give two extracts from the speech of the President. He first quotes from a speech of the Hon. Mr. Blake as follows : “The Hon. Mr. Blake, at the banquet given to him here at the Windsor some time ago, opened up the discussion of the question of the independence and national existence of Canada : for he said that, although possessing self-government, there were yet several important matters, such as our relations with foreign countries, commercial treaties, and all those matters which affect the interests of the Empire, upon which we Canadians have no control. ‘And it is not even the Empire,’ he says, ‘that decides upon these questions, but it is the ministers and members of the English Parliament. Our position is a dependent one, and we are not only subjects of the Queen, but we are subjects of the Queen’s subjects. And for my own part I shall never feel comfortable while such a state of things exists.’ And he concludes his remarks with these words : ‘We have no antipathies against our neighbour, and would highly prize the honour of forming part of the American Republic ; but we aspire to higher destinies, and desire to see founded here a Canadian republic and a Canadian nationality. (Loud cheers.) In that spirit I ask you to drink to the health of ‘Canada our country.’” These quotations are from a paper called the *Montreal Daily Star*. (No, no.) These may not be the current opinions in Canada—(no, no)—but at all events they were the opinions of some there. (A Voice : “One.”) (Laughter.) The question is, what have we done for our Colonies to induce them to join in an Imperial defence ? The Imperial defence is more necessary I maintain for us than for them ; moreover, the defence that we require would have to defend our

commerce with other nations more largely than it would defend our commerce with our Colonies, because our commerce with other nations is still much larger than that with our Colonies ; and it would be absurd to have any plan of Imperial defence which did not defend us on all points. We should therefore be asking the Colonies to contribute money for the insurance of goods coming to us from other nations, and which competed in our markets with their own industries. Now, I think the substantial advantages of Confederation are the only things worth considering in this matter. If they are worth having, they are also worth defending ; and I believe we can give to our Colonies very substantial advantages in confederating with us, and such advantages as you will see it is worth their while to join in the defence of. I suppose there is no doubt, from a naval point of view, that to have good fleets in our Colonies as well as here would be an important matter to us, because they could at any time execute a flank movement on the enemy ; and therefore I could go a long way in supporting Mr. Baden-Powell's proposals, always provided that we are to be a thoroughly united Empire. I would propose to give to all our Colonies distinct commercial advantages ; that we should admit all articles which come from them free of duty into this country, including wine, tea, and everything else on which duties are now levied. But to those foreign countries which charge duties on our manufactures I would adopt a different policy, and impose similar duties on many of the products of their industry. There is no doubt that this would form a real bond of union, although commercial. Then there is the question of sentiment. Beyond doubt sentiment is an excellent thing, and perhaps the best part of human nature. But sentiment is not possessed by everyone. The man who toils in the field, and grows the food for this country, perhaps he has not quite so much sentiment as some of us who are here to-night ; and the British workman who seems to care very little whether he earns his wages in this country or America or the Colonies, I am afraid there is not quite so much sentiment in him either as we possess ; and I think we require some stronger bond of union than mere sentiment between ourselves and the Colonies ; and I do not think that the voters, either at home or in the Colonies, would ever agree to support a large system of Imperial defence, such as has been proposed, unless some solid commercial advantages are given on both sides. (Applause.)

Mr. C. D. COLLET : If I view with apprehension the condition and the prospects of this great Empire, it is certainly not that I have any fear of the loyalty or courage of the colonists. When

our Empire was dismembered ninety-nine years ago, it was not because our American fellow-citizens were unwilling to contribute, either in men or money, to the necessities of the Empire ; it was solely because we demanded to fix for them what contributions they should pay. (Hear, hear.) I will not enter into the question of in what way we ought to settle this matter for the future ; but I think we might lay down the maxim, that unless we can allow the Colonies to fix the amount in some way or the other, we must go without it. I have no fear whatever that we shall not get what is necessary. If this Empire is to be broken up while we are at peace abroad, it will be by some unsuspected disgust at the interference at home with the Colonies, and not by the disloyalty of the colonists to the Queen. (Hear, hear.) If we are to lose it in war, let us inquire whether the danger be not from some rottenness at Home. It is quite true that the sea can no longer, if ever it could, be considered as a separator of States ; it is no doubt the means of communication between all the different States of the British Empire. But there is an old maxim, that he who commands the sea commands the land, and that maxim, I take it, stands now more particularly true of the British Empire than of any other country in the world. (Hear, hear.) From the time of the genesis of the British, when the Romans deserted us, till now, the one way of defending England was to be able to strike a blow at sea. Whatever assistance we may have, or whatever military aid may be given, I have no doubt that it will be managed without great difficulty from all our Colonies ; but the main thing of importance to us is that we should be able to strike a blow at sea at any enemy who may attack this country or any of the Colonies. (Hear, hear.) In the war with the American Colonies, what saved us from ruin was that we had foreign enemies. Nothing but distress and defeat attended our armies in America, and that was, I believe, because they were ashamed of the cause of the war. But England covered herself with glory in the naval fights with the French and Spanish and Dutch. At that time the principle was laid down by Russia that neutral nations should be allowed to trade upon the coasts of nations at war. We, against the whole world, refused to admit that, and the consequence was that the armed neutrality was broken up and destroyed, and Russia never fulfilled any of the obligations which she had entered into. When we had a war with Russia in 1801, by the same means we beat her in a few months. No army was sent to Russia. We had a terrible fight at Copenhagen ; but that being over, Russia succumbed, and made peace. Why was it that in the previous war the French and the Spaniards came out to fight our navy ? Because they had to pro-

tect their commerce, and the result was that we swept their fleets off the sea, and then took every merchantman, because we maintained the right of seizing all property of an enemy whenever we saw it afloat. But when we began the war in 1854 we commenced by locking up that right. It was so announced anonymously in the *Gazette*, and the declaration in question had neither the sanction of the Queen nor of the Privy Council, and nobody knows who put it into the *Gazette*. There it was, however; and during the war with Russia England would not seize an enemy's goods in neutral vessels. There was a pretence for this; and Sir William Molesworth defended it in the House of Commons. He said, falsely, that the French principle was to seize neutral goods in enemies' vessels, whereas ours was to seize enemies' goods in neutral vessels; and we were therefore obliged to take no goods at all except those of an enemy in an enemy's ship. So far from this being a reason, it was the reverse; because if the French had followed that principle they would have been able to take one set of goods while we took the other. (Laughter.) When the war was over, that principle of not taking the enemy's goods in neutral ships was laid down on a piece of waste paper at Paris. Lord Clarendon signed the paper, which contained four rules, two of which were old and two new. The first was that "privateering is and remains abolished," and the second was that the enemy's goods should be safe in neutral vessels. We have a very large number of merchant ships all over the world, and they might be very properly used as a means of defence. But what are you to do if privateering is not allowed—if the Government in that case make an agreement with the enemy that you are not to defend yourself at all? (Laughter.) We are told that the Colonies require that they should have some voice in the reason for making the war and carrying it on. But if the Colonies think that we have any such voice in these matters here, they are much mistaken. Not only does the majority of the House of Commons do what the Government of the day bid them do—I care not whether Whig or Tory—but they leave that to a single individual. Now this—I will not call it agreement, it was only a protocol—has no authority whatever. Lord Clarendon had no instructions from the Queen in Council to make such an agreement, and he admitted in the House of Lords that if he had not exceeded his power he could not have done it. It has never been ratified by the Queen. Besides that, it changes the law of England, and therefore requires the sanction of Parliament. Parliament has never sanctioned it. More than that, it not only changes the law of England, but abrogates the law of nations: and yet this has

been done because somebody signs this at Paris. One nobleman, now on the Colonial Defence Commission, made his first and brilliant reputation by his denunciation of the Declaration of Paris. On March 17, 1862, a nobleman declared that if the Government were not more busily employed than they were, they could not do better than to consider "how the declaration of the Treaty of Paris might be altered," for he said that a country under such a declaration would disappear with a rapidity that would be remarkable. I hope that nobleman of whom I have just spoken has not forgotten the principles and truths which he declared in the House of Lords in 1856, and that he will return to the demand of the one thing without which all attempts to defend the Empire must be futile—*viz.*, the abrogation of the Declaration of Paris.

Captain Sir JOHN SWINBURNE, Bart., R.N.: I have been called upon somewhat unexpectedly to say a few words, and therefore I trust you will excuse my not going very deeply into the question before the meeting; for after what has fallen from the last and previous speakers there remains but little for me to say. It has been my good fortune to visit a great number of our Colonies, and the leading sentiment in them all has been loyalty to the Mother Country; in fact, wherever I have ventured to suggest that the colonists appeared anxious to sever their connection with the Old Country, I have been told in very strong terms that I have altogether mistaken their meaning; for whatever their ideas about controlling their own internal affairs may be, nothing is further from their thoughts or wishes than setting up as an independent nation. And it is to this spirit of loyalty that I believe we must all look, as forming at one and the same time the great bulwark of the Empire and the defence of each individual Colony. If we look to the map on the opposite wall, we observe the great broad belt, occupying nearly the whole of the temperate portion of North America, which only a century ago was one of our most flourishing Colonies, and was lost to us from no fault of theirs, but through the oppressive policy of the Home Government of last century. Notwithstanding two interneceine wars, and the lapse of all but a century, the feeling of loyalty to the Old Country is there as strong as ever; and great as the progress of that new Anglo-Saxon race across the ocean has been, yet had our American cousins remained under the parent flag, their prosperity, together with that of the Old Country, would have been vastly greater and still more rapid; for if there is one axiom better proved than another, it is that trade, to a great extent, "follows the flag." I do not care whether it is in New Zealand, New South Wales, the Falkland Islands, or

Canada ; that feeling I find is all over the world, and that is the true Colonial feeling. (Cheers.) Now I think we have good reason to believe that, with ordinary statesmanship, and a liberal policy on the part of the Mother Country, that feeling of loyalty will grow firmer and firmer every year, and be more closely knit in every generation ; for in these days of competitive examinations, and every profession in the Old Country crowded, it is to the Colonies that our younger sons must look for gaining honour, reputation, and wealth. (Hear, hear.) I fully agreed with the last speaker that it is but due to our great Colonial bulwarks that they should send representatives home to our Imperial Parliament. (Cheers.) We have now resident in London men of very great ability, representing as agents our various Colonies, men who are almost in daily communication with the Ministry. But I maintain their status should be one of representatives in the Imperial Parliament, and not merely as financial secretaries for representing the commercial requirements of the Colonies. The Old Country has already shown her opinion of some Colonial statesmen by first returning them as members of the Imperial Parliament, then entrusting the most important posts in the Cabinet to their administration, and, finally, in some instances raising them to the highest honour her Majesty can bestow—namely, that of an hereditary representative. I may here remark that I am glad to find the Home Government already recognises the claims of the Colonies to a share in the appointments for entry into the Royal Navy, which, as a naval officer, I trust I may be excused for terming the finest service in the world. A certain number of these appointments are now annually set aside for the Colonies, and extra facilities are given to the parents residing far from England to assist the candidates to pass the necessary competitive examination. Now, when the naval profession is so popular, perhaps owing to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales having considered it as the best education for his sons, there is no doubt that this consideration on the part of the Home Government will be duly appreciated by the Colonies. (Hear, hear.) Sir John Pope Hennessy has drawn attention to India. For my part I do not care whether Russia is our near or distant neighbour. All I look to is that India is perfectly safe as long as we have our friends in Australia ready to send men and money to support our Indian Government in time of need. (Hear, hear.) I do not fear the Gatling guns or ironclads of any enemy, for I believe Australia will soon have dockyards lighted with electricity, where, in case of need, all the necessary equipments of a great fleet could be completed in a few months, as the Cape Parliament is now lighted up by electric

lights. In fact, if you want to see the latest inventions practically carried out, go to the Colonies. (Laughter.) Those Colonies, in the case of war, would build ironclads by night and day to support us in India. (Hear, hear.) Let me say a word about that half-way house between England and India—that is, the continent of Borneo, which I am glad to say our present Government has given us every facility to acquire. The North Borneo Company will assume, I hope, under the judicious hands of my friends who are the directors of that Company, the same importance as the late Hudson's Bay Company and the late East India Company. They will form a great connecting-link between Australia, India, China, and Japan; and, with the Straits Settlements, will so consolidate our Indian Empire as to make it proof against all attacks. (Cheers.) One word more with regard to us, our Colonies, and other nations. The great prosperity of one nation is secured by not endeavouring to be superior to other nations in force or extent, which only engenders unnecessary jealousy; but the thing is to be equal to the best, and be looked up to by all as always endeavouring to pursue a policy of uprightness and straightforwardness to all around us, let them be colonists or of alien blood. Now one point as to Gibraltar. I served there for five years under a naval officer who had held a high command for twelve years in that Crown Colony, and I say the time has gone by when we ought to hold that Colony. ("No, no," "Hear, hear," and interruption.) In these days of steam the holding of Gibraltar is nothing but an irritation to our friends in Spain. (No, no.) A steamer at any moment can go past it, and it is no use to us as a coaling station. Let us hold Malta. How would you like France or Spain holding Portland, off Weymouth, and firing their military signal gun under a foreign flag night and morning? (Sensation.) Now allow me to conclude with a few remarks on South-East Africa—a part of our Colonial possessions in which I take a great personal interest. There is a vast extent of coast lying between Zululand and the Red Sea which is claimed by Portugal, and, I would venture to suggest, would it not be worth the consideration of that country that some plan might be arranged so that the right of our old ally might be exchanged for an equivalent, either in some financial or territorial manner? For there is no doubt that for the last century Portugal has not deemed it worth while to push civilisation, either in the interior or immediately on the coast in that quarter; and there is no doubt that were that coast under immediate British control, the development of the great lake and river system of the interior of South-East Africa would rapidly follow. One word with regard to the method

our Colonies generally find convenient—nay, the only possible way—to raise revenue to enable them to find funds to meet their fiscal requirements. Our merchants at home grumble; and not without reason from their point of view—at our Colonies levying import duties on home manufactures; yet how otherwise could they collect, at any reasonable expense, even the smallest revenue necessary for internal government where the population is often not more than one soul to four or five square miles? Our manufacturers and merchants here at home may rest assured that their true interests lie in the rapid expansion of the new countries, where every birth brings a new customer for their mills and factories, and they must not look with too close an eye to the small but sometimes irritating inconvenience of an import duty. (Cheers.)

Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G.: I am very sorry, sir, that you should have called upon me to address this meeting, for I feel that the very able and splendid paper read to us to-night by Mr. Baden-Powell requires and deserves a great deal more consideration than I have been able to give to it this evening. I would have preferred that after the paper had been read we had adjourned and discussed it at some future time, as it deals with a large question, and one not to be lightly treated. (Hear, hear.) As the hour is late, and the time at my disposal short, I will only trouble you with a few remarks on that part of the paper which treats of the Federation of the Empire for the purpose of defence, and the proportion of the cost which should be borne by the Colonies. Captain Colomb has said he would be glad to hear from the representatives of the Colonies the feelings of their governments and people on this point. Official representatives, if they possess any information or knowledge upon questions of public policy, are compelled to be reticent; but I really do not know, and therefore cannot tell you (nor do I believe can any man living), what the feeling in the Colonies is with regard to this important question; this will only be ascertained when the occasion and necessity arise for its consideration. The colonists dislike interference with the management of their affairs, and, however laudable and patriotic may be the object aimed at, in a discussion of this kind you have to be very careful that you are not considered a lot of busy-bodies, intermeddling in matters which they consider should be specially dealt with by themselves. Rest assured that, should England ever be involved in war, and need her Colonies' aid, they will be ready with their men and money to help her. The Australian Colonies are now, and have been for a considerable time, providing

for their defence, not against any local enemy, but against the common enemy of the Empire. That the Colonies are always ready to contribute, whenever their aid is needed, I am sure they have given ample proof: when the Patriotic Fund was raised they were amongst the largest contributors; the same on the occasions of the Lancashire Relief Fund, the Irish Relief Fund, and the Indian Famine Fund. At all times they have given evidence of their sympathy with the Mother Country in her difficulties. They have a permanent military and a large volunteer force, and their harbours are being fortified with batteries, constructed and armed at great cost under the supervision of an Imperial officer of great experience. They have thus shown their willingness to provide for their own defence so far as lies in their power. I do not see that you can expect these young communities to do more, and in my opinion it is the duty of Great Britain to defend her trade and commerce with her Colonies quite as much as she would with foreign countries. The ships carrying on this trade are owned by British merchants, and the cost of their protection is simply a question of insurance. I do not go with those alarmists who say that England is not able to send to sea a fleet capable of asserting her supremacy and protecting her commerce in every part of the world. I believe she could command the seas as well now as in the past, and that the honour of the nation is as safe in the hands of the English people as ever it was, and there is not the slightest need to fear our Colonies being separated from any want of loyalty, because the colonists are as loyal as it is possible for them to be, and far more demonstrative in displaying it than the people here. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. MORRIS SIMPSON (of Queensland): Having listened to a great deal of the theory of defence, I will make what seems to me a practical suggestion. I have recently seen thousands of British subjects landing in New York: if those present would combine to turn these emigrants towards Australia, they there would make colonists willing to assist England in time of need. In Australia there would be no danger of their becoming enemies of the Old Country, or refusing to assist the common cause.

Mr. R. MURRAY SMITH: I have been glad on the present occasion to listen to the able paper put forward by Mr. Baden-Powell, but I do not know that I can add much to what has been said by my brother representative of New South Wales as to the loyalty of the Colonies towards the Mother Country and the great Queen occupying the throne at present. I do not think, at any rate, that loyalty is based upon the selfish feelings of interest which one of your speakers seemed to consider its chief incentive. I believe the feel-

ing entertained by the Colonies towards the Mother Country is sincere, not only with those who, like myself, have returned to England, but with those who have been born in Australia—a feeling of reverence towards England and her glorious history. If I might humbly address a few words to those statesmen who have ruled and are ruling England, I might say that it is possible the time may come when the loyalty of the colonists may be sorely tried. If the Government of England, whilst interfering in all those dynastic quarrels which are constantly agitating Europe, interfere without necessity—if, moreover, they interfere in the spirit of one “willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,” the colonists may possibly consider whether their loyalty is proof against such a state of things as this, if they are asked to interest themselves in a quarrel which the Mother Country appears powerless to prevent or sustain. But if England is mindful of her duties and her responsibilities, I am sure the Colonies on their part would not only do all in their power to defend themselves, but would, if danger came, be prepared to assist with their utmost efforts the Mother Country, of which they are, as I have said, so justly proud. Then, with regard to the Empire, I may ask, in the words of the motto adopted by one of our greatest mercantile shipping companies, “Quis separabit”? (Loud applause.)

Mr. C. PFOUNDES: In dealing with the subject before us to-night, at this Institute more especially, I think that it is only justice to the Colony of Victoria to recognise the early efforts made there to protect its own interests, even as far back as the days of the Crimean War and the privateer cruiser scare. My modest and humble claim to be permitted to speak on this point is founded on the fact that I served in the first Colonial ship of war, and in the earliest period of that service. I would call attention to the fact, as significant and to the point, that the “retrenchment policy” of certain popularity-hunting politicians of the period destroyed the enthusiasm existing in the service when first established. It is also a striking circumstance that even at the Royal United Service Institution, consisting of so many distinguished naval and military officers, the Colonial share and interest in the question before us have been entirely ignored. We are indebted to Captain Colomb, R.M.A., amongst others, for supporting Colonial interests there, and also to Admiral Wilson for testifying in such complimentary terms to the importance of and the splendid character of the material we have in the Colonies. In the Colonies there is a large proportion of seafaring men, besides those in the coasters, especially amongst the miners, &c., that would form an important contingent

for manning our navy, in addition to local defence, and I have considered it my duty to speak at the Royal United Service Institution on this point, and the benefits to be derived from looking to the Colonies for material to man the ships there and at home. I would refer to the journal of that Institute, and in conclusion would ask it to be remembered that Victoria was the pioneer in raising a Colonial defensive force, H.M.S. of war *Victoria*; and the energy and enterprise of that little Colony should be fully recognised in this Victorian age.

MR. H. W. FREELAND: I was very much surprised to hear just now an opinion expressed by Sir John Swinburne—and I only rise for the purpose of directing attention to it—that it was not of any importance to us to hold Gibraltar. I should like to have that opinion tested by someone more conversant with such matters than myself, but it seems to me to be an opinion of a startling character; and, if my ears did not deceive me, there seemed to be some slight expression of coincidence in that opinion behind me. I wish to ask, then, if that opinion is to go forth as in any sense an echo of the opinion of this meeting? (Loud cries of "No, no.") I am glad that I have risen with these few imperfect observations, to give an opportunity for an expression of opinion as regards a suggestion which I thought that this meeting would at once repudiate, and as to which I am glad to find that my impressions and instinctive suggestions have not led me into error. (Hear, hear.) Sir John Pope Hennessy has spoken this evening of the importance of our Indian Empire, and thought that the reader of the paper might have directed more attention to it. We are all of us here, I believe, of one mind as regards the extreme importance of keeping open, under any circumstances, and at all hazards, our route to our Indian possessions through the Suez Canal. But what would be the use of keeping open this route if we, by giving up Gibraltar, put it within the reach of any Power to shut us out of the Mediterranean by blocking up the entrance to it? I am sure that we are all of us deeply indebted—and as one who has long been a member of the Council of the Institute, I may express my personal obligations—to Mr. Baden-Powell for having favoured us with a very able and instructive paper. I am sure, to have drawn forth, as he has done by his paper to-night, an expression of loyal feeling on the part of the Colonists of our vast Empire, is one of the best and surest means of cementing and consolidating the unity of that Empire. The expression of loyal opinion on the part of Colonial representatives here brought together well assures us that, if ever that Empire should be assailed, in the loyalty of

our colonists in different parts of the world we should find our shield and buckler, and insure its defence. (Hear, hear.) I was proud to hear some time ago, when talking with a friend of mine—Colonel Gzowski—a name that will not be mentioned without some tribute of sympathy and respect from those who recollect his visits to this country, the part which he took in the Volunteer meetings at Wimbledon, and the hospitalities which he there dispensed—(hear, hear)—I was proud on talking to him to hear him say one day, “Don’t you have any doubt as to the feelings of the Colonies—at all events as far as Canada is concerned. If England ever found herself in a difficulty, we would raise 10,000 men to help her.” (Cheers.) I am quite sure from the energy with which he said this that he expressed not only the sympathy, but his convictions of the reality of the feelings to which he referred. I believe, judging from the opportunities which my membership for many years of this Institute, and of the Council, has afforded me, that those feelings are shared by our brethren in the Colonies to a very considerable extent; and that, speaking generally, this Institute has been, under the blessing of Providence, the humble means of calling forth expressions of those feelings in a way which will contribute to the realisation of the objects which every one of us has deeply at heart. I thank the reader of this paper, in my own name and that of the Council, for the able and exhaustive manner in which an important subject has been dealt with. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. P. LABILLIERE: Mr. Harris has quoted the report of a speech of the Hon. Edward Blake, of Canada, expressing the hope that there will be a great Canadian Republic of the future. Now, I do hope and believe that there must have been some mistake about that, for only a few years ago—about half a dozen years—Mr. Blake made a speech, or published a pamphlet, which created a considerable sensation at the time, advocating the policy of an Imperial Federation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GEORGE BADEN-POWELL: It is perhaps well that the clock points to so late an hour, or I should feel inclined to dwell at considerable length on the many valuable speeches in the discussion which followed my paper. I should like to refer to Captain Colomb’s full technical dissertation on the subject before us to-night. I should like to explain to Sir John Pope Hennessy that I did not discuss India and the Crown Colonies, where natives are our chief care, because I wished to keep exclusively to those Colonies which manage their own defence; and India pays for its own defence, and Crown Colonies are in this respect directly under the authority of the Home Government. I should like to refer to the subjects

broached by General Feilding when he spoke of the present system of British soldiering, and of its connection with the defence of the Colonies. I should like to refer to Mr. Harris's remarks as to cementing the Empire by a system of free imports ; and I should like to have referred to the splendid words from the two Agents-General from Australia to-night, for they prove conclusively and without doubt what the feeling of the colonists is, and they show that the true spirit of British independence and progress, if it has been transplanted outside these islands, has flourished there with even greater spirit and success than it has done at home. But the lateness of the hour bids me confine myself to the one remaining point. We have a most able Chairman here to-night—(cheers)—but there is one duty which even he cannot perform, and that is to ask you, as I now do, to accord to him a most cordial and warm vote of thanks for the ready and able manner in which he has discharged his duties. (Loud applause.)

The CHAIRMAN : As has been said, the hour is late, and it is desirable that we should adjourn. I am much obliged to you for the vote of thanks which you have accorded me, but it is usual and proper that there should be some formal recognition on the part of the meeting of their obligation to the author of the paper read to us to-night ; and as I have been a little forestalled, I will ask you if you will express your thanks in the usual way to Mr. Baden-Powell for his exhaustive and admirable paper. (Loud cheers.) It was my lot a few years ago to visit our Colonies in Australasia and South Africa, and I saw a great deal of the seaboard of the Cape Colony, of Victoria, and new Zealand ; and in each I think I have a right to say that I have a fair knowledge of all the ports *in esse* and *in posse*, and I confess that what surprised me most was the defenceless condition at the time of the whole of them. (Hear, hear.) It was a very critical moment when I was in Australia, for it was not known day by day but that a war might break out with Russia ; it was considered to be so near that one gentleman actually propounded to me this question : " What are you going to do, if you are taken prisoner of war, with all the valuable notes and documents which you have acquired in the Colonies ? " I mention this to show the critical state of things which existed at that time, and I am bound to say that at that moment there was what appeared to me to be a want of recognition on the part of many colonists of the totally unprepared state in which they were ; and I have for that reason been greatly gratified to find in this paper quotations from the *Melbourne Argus* and other Australian papers, showing that they have at length become alive to the necessity of providing

more efficient means of defence. It is exceedingly gratifying to find that they are alive to the great importance of this question, and are taking measures to protect themselves. With regard to the loyalty and attachment of colonists to the Mother Country, if there was one thing that impressed itself upon my mind more than another, it was this—the almost universal way in which young colonists, young men and young women born in the Colonies, spoke of going home, and some of those had never been in England in their lives. I thought this a true sign of their loyalty, and a most wholesome feeling existing in the Colonies towards the Mother Country. (Hear, hear.) I am obliged to you for the honour done me in so kindly recognising the inefficient services I have rendered this evening. (Renewed cheers.)

CONVERSAZIONE.

THE ninth annual Conversazione was held at the South Kensington Museum on Friday evening, June 23rd, and was attended by upwards of 2,000 visitors, including representatives from most of the British Colonies.

In the absence of the President (His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales) and the Chairman of the Council (His Grace the Duke of Manchester), the guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and members of the Council :—His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T.; Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.; Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; A. R. Campbell-Johnston, Esq., Sir Charles Clifford, Sir John Coode, General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.; H. W. Freeland, Esq., Arthur Hodgson, Esq., C.M.G.; H. J. Jourdain, Esq., F. P. Labilliere, Esq., Gisborne Molineux, Esq., John Rae, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; Alexander Rivington, Esq., Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G.; W. C. Sargeaunt, Esq., C.M.G.; S. W. Silver, Esq., Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., J. Duncan Thomson, Esq., Sir R. R. Torrens, K.C.M.G.; J. Dennistoun Wood, Esq., James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.; and Frederick Young, Esq.

The courts and picture-galleries were brilliantly illuminated with gas and with the electric light, the entrance being decorated with choice plants and flowers. The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the leadership of Mr. Dan. Godfrey, played at intervals, the programme including the spirited music of Mr. Tennyson's patriotic song, "Hands all Round."

Messrs. Kalozdy, Bunko & Sons' Hungarian Band performed in the South Court.

By permission of Mr. James Baillie-Hamilton, his new instrument the "Vocalion" was played in one of the galleries during the course of the evening.

Some excellent photographs of New South Wales scenery and public buildings—recently presented to the Institute by Mr. J. A. Fairfax, of Sydney—were on view; and Mr. Hepple Hall exhibited photographs which were characteristic of agricultural life in Manitoba and the Great North-West.

The following is a list of those present :—

Abbott, Miss	Airey, Major and Mrs.
Acklom, Miss Rosamond	Aitken, Mrs.
Adams, Mr. J.	Albertson, Mr. K. V.
A'Deane, Mr. and Mrs. (New Zealand)	Alderson, Mr. E. H.
Adolphus, Mrs.	Alderson, Mrs. F. J.
Agnew, Dr. (M.L.C.) and Mrs. J. W. (Tasmania)	Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander, Mr. J. C., and lady

- Alford, Bishop, and lady
 Alger, Mr. John and the Misses
 Allan, Mr. and Mrs. T. H.
 Allan, Miss Edith
 Amos, Mrs., and Miss
 Ansdel, Mr. Gerard
 Ansdel, Mr. Harold
 Anderson, Mr. A. W.
 Anderson, Mr. George, and lady
 Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. William C.
 Anderson, Mr. W. J., and lady
 Anderson, the Misses
 Arbuthnot, Mrs. and the Misses
 Archer, Mr. Thomas and the Misses
 Argyll, the Duke of, K.T.
 Armytage, Mr. Cecil
 Armytage, Mr. George, and lady
 Armytage, Mr. Harry
 Armytage, Mr. Oscar
 Ashley, Lord and Lady Harriet
 Ashley, the Hon. Evelyn, M.P., and lady
 Ashley, the Hon. Margaret
 Ashwell, Mr. and Mrs.
 Atherston, Dr. Edwin, and lady (Cape)
 Atkinson, Mr. Charles E., and lady
 Atkinson, Miss
 Atkinson, Mr. John
 Athill, Mr. W. H.
 Auchterlonie, Miss
 Austin, Mr. C. P.
 Awdry, Mr. P. D.
 Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest
 Aynsley, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Murray
 Azevado, Dr. and Mrs.
 Baden-Powell, Mr. George and Miss
 Bailey, Mr. James B. and Mrs.
 Baillie-Hamilton, Mr. James
 Balfour, Mr. John, and lady
 Ball, Miss
 Ballantyne, Mr. and Mrs. R. M.
 Ballarat, the Bishop of, and Mrs.
 Thornton
 Baly, Mr. and Mrs.
 Barolay, Mr. Cecil
 Barclay, Mr. Colville A. D., C.M.G.
 Barclay, Sir David, Bart., and Lady
 Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. H. (Jamaica)
 Barry, Mr. Frederick
 Barry, Miss
 Barton, Mr. William, and lady (New Zealand)
 Bate, Mr. and Mrs. John
 Baumgarten, Mr.
 Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund
 Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. George
 Bayley, Mr. J. F.
 Beal, Mrs. and Miss (New Zealand)
 Beard, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. (St. Kitt's)
 Beaufort, Mr. Morris
 Beaumont, Mr. Joseph, and lady
 Beaumont, Mr. Thomas
 Beeton, Mr. H. C., and lady
 Begg, Mr. Alexander, and lady
 Bell, Mr. D. W., and lady
 Bell, Sir Francis Dillon and Lady
 Bell, Mrs. Lorraine (Melbourne)
 Bellasis, Miss
 Benjamin, Mrs.
 Bennett, Mrs. and the Misses
 Bennett, Mr. C. F., and lady
 Benson, Miss
 Berger, Mr. O. L. and Miss
 Berkeinair, Mr. Oswald
 Bethell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
 Bevan, Mr. W. A., and lady
 Bickersteth, Mr. R., and lady
 Biddulph, Mr. O.
 Bird, Miss
 Bischoff, Mr. Charles
 Bischoff, Mr. Owen
 Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur
 Blakiston, Mr. H. M.
 Blandford, Mr. and Mrs.
 Blyth, Miss
 Blizzard, Miss
 Blyth, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G., and Miss
 Blyth
 Bolton, Mrs.
 Bonwick, Mr. James, and lady
 Boulnois, Mr. Charles, and lady
 Boulton, Mr. Harold E., and lady
 Boulton, Mr. S. B., and lady
 Bourguignon, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus
 Bourne, Mr. Stephen, and lady
 Bourne, Miss Mabel
 Bousfield, Mr. C. H.
 Bowen, Mr. C. C.
 Bowen, Sir George F., G.C.M.G.
 (Governor of Mauritius)
 Bowen, Miss
 Bowen, Miss Agnes
 Bowring, Mr., Mrs., and Miss
 Boyle, Mr.
 Braddell, Mr. and the Misses (Straits Settlements)
 Brennan, Mr. Louis (Victoria)
 Brewer, Mrs.
 Brex, Mr. and Mrs. John G.
 Brand, Mr. William, and lady
 Brand, Miss
 Brathwaite, Miss
 Brooks, Mr. Henry, and lady
 Brooks, Miss
 Brown, Mr. A.
 Brown, Dr. A. M.
 Brown, Mr. Charles, and lady
 Brown, Mr. James
 Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Neilsson
 Browne, Mr. Arthur
 Browne, Mrs., and the Misses
 Browne, Mrs., and Miss Florence E.
 Browning, Mrs. S. B.

- Bruce, Mr. James, and lady
 Bruce, the Misses
 Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. W. Duff
 Bryant, Mr. J. W.
 Buchanan, Mr. A. B., and Miss
 Buckland, Miss
 Buckler, Mr. C. D., and lady
 Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. George (New Zealand)
 Buckley, Mr. W. F. McLean and lady (New Zealand)
 Bulwer, Major-General
 Burdett, Mr. Charles
 Burdett, Miss
 Burke, Mr. (M.L.C.) and Mrs. S., Constantine (Jamaica)
 Burke, the Misses (Jamaica)
 Burgeon, Captain, and Mrs. B. and Miss
 Burges, Mr. and Mrs. E. J.
 Burnett, Miss
 Burnside, Mr. Bruce L., and lady (Ceylon)
 Burnside, Mr. Eustace
 Burrows, Professor Montagu, and lady
 Burt, Miss A.
 Butchart, Mr. R. G. and lady
- Caird, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
 Caird, Mr. and Mrs. R. H.
 Calder, Mr. and Miss
 Cameron, Mr. and Mrs.
 Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. H. J.
 Camp, Miss
 Campbell, Mr. Finlay, and lady
 Campbell, the Lady Evelyn
 Campbell, Lord and Lady George
 Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. George
 Campbell, Mr. P.
 Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert
 Campbell, Mrs., and the Misses
 Campbell-Johnston, Mr. A. R.
 Canterbury, the Dowager-Vicomtess
 Cape, Miss
 Cardew, Miss
 Cargill, Mr. E. B., and lady (New Zealand)
 Cargill, Mr. W. W., and lady (New Zealand)
 Carnegie, Mr. A.
 Carruthers, Mrs.
 Carter, Mr. and Miss
 Carter, Mr. G. T., and Mrs. (West Africa)
 Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry
 Carter, Mr. Robert F., and lady
 Cartmell, Rev. J. W.
 Cassels, Miss
 Castor, Dr. C. F. and Miss (West Africa)
 Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. R. (New South Wales)
 Chadwick, Mr. Osbert and lady
- Challis, Commander, R.N.
 Chalmers, Dr. John
 Chambers, Sir George H., and Miss Chambers
 Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W.
 Chambers, Mr. John, and lady
 Chappell, Mr. and Mrs.
 Chelmsford, Major-General Lord, G.C.B., and Lady
 Chester, Mr. G. F.
 Chevalier, Mr. and Mrs. N.
 Chichester, the Misses
 Cholmeley, Mrs. William
 Chown, Mr. T. C.
 Chumley, Mr. John
 Churchill, Miss
 Chute, Sir Trevor and Lady
 Chynoweth, Mr. and the Misses
 Clark, Mr. William (British Guiana)
 Clark, Mrs.
 Clarke, Mr., Mrs., and Miss
 Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde
 Clark, Miss E.
 Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
 Clarke, Mr. (M. L. C.) and Mrs. W. J. (Melbourne)
 Clayhills, Col. and Mrs. Menzies
 Clifford, Sir Charles and Lady
 Clifford, the Misses
 Clifford, Mr. George Hugh
 Clifford, Mr. Frank
 Clouston, Dr.
 Clyton, Mrs. and Miss
 Cochrane, Mr.
 Cockburn, Mr. S. A. and lady (British Honduras)
 Collins, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. H.
 Collinson, Mr. E.
 Collum, Rev. H. R. and Mrs.
 Colmer, Mr. Joseph G., and lady
 Colquhoun, Sir Patrick and Lady
 Cortree, Mrs. W. H.
 Connell, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses
 Connolly, Miss
 Coode, Sir John and Lady
 Coode, the Misses
 Coode, Mr. and Mrs. J. C.
 Cooke, Mr. S. and Miss
 Cooper, Mr. C. F., and lady
 Cormack, Miss
 Cork, Mr. Nathaniel
 Curniaha, Miss
 Corscaden, Mr. and Mrs. J. F.
 Cotter, Mr. Sylvester
 Cox, Mr. Charles, and Lady Wood
 Cox, Mr. Charles T., and lady (British Guiana)
 Cox, Mr. Wharton
 Cranston, Mr. and Mrs. W. McIntrye
 Cranston, Miss
 Crawford, Mr. J. Coutts
 Crawford, Mr. R.

- Creelman, Mr. Samuel, M.L.C. (Nova Scotia)
 Crombie, Miss E.
 Crossman, Colonel W., and lady
 Crowder, Mr. and Mrs.
 Crozier, Mr. R.
 Cruize, Mr. and Mrs. (Queensland)
 Cubitt, Mr. H. G.
 Cumming, Mrs. and Miss
 Cunard, Mr. and Mrs.
 Cunard, Miss A. M.
 Cunynghame, Mr. and Mrs. H. H.
 Currey, Mr. J. B., and lady
 Curtis, Mr. Spencer H., and lady
 Cust, Mr. and Mrs. R. N.
 Da Costa, Mr. D. C., and Miss (Barbados)
 Dakin, Sir Thomas, lady, and Miss
 Dalgety, Mr. F. G., Mrs. and Miss
 Daly, Mr. James E. O. and Miss
 Dangar, Mr. F. H. and lady
 Dangar, Mr. and Mrs. W. (New South Wales)
 Daniels, Mr. T. F. and Mrs.
 Daubeny, General Sir H. C. B., K.C.B.
 Davenport, Rev. Radcliffe (New York)
 Davies, Mr.
 Davis, Mr. Willoughby
 Davison, Mr. Charles F. and Mrs.
 Davson, Mr. Charles S. and Miss
 Davson, Dr.
 Davson, Mr. H. K. and Mrs. (British Guiana)
 Davson, Mr. J. W.
 Davson, Mrs. S. H.
 Deakins, Mr. R. and Mrs.
 Deare, Mr. F. D. and Mrs. (Cape)
 Deare, Mr. H. B. and Mrs. (Cape)
 De Colyar, Mrs.
 De Colyar, Mr. H. A.
 De Cesare, Hon. F. S. (Malta)
 Deering, Mr. S.
 Degraaves, Mrs.
 De la Combe, Mr. M.
 De Lissa, Mr. Samuel (New South Wales)
 Deimege, Mr. E. T., and lady
 Dennys, Mr. C. J., Mrs. and Miss
 Dennys, Mr.
 De Rommel, Mr. Ludwig Wenzel
 De Souza, Misses A. and H.
 Deverell, Mr. W. T., and lady
 Dibbs, Miss
 Dick, Mr. A. G.
 Dick, Mr. Arthur
 Dick, Mr. G. Gemmell
 Dick, The Misses
 Dickens, Mr. C. S. and Mrs.
 Dickenson, Miss
 Dickson, Mr. Thorald
 Dickson, Rev. J. (Canada)
 Dillon, Mr. Henry
 Dixon, Mr. and Mrs.
 Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. J.
 Docker, Mr. E.
 Dodd, Miss
 Domett, Mr. Alfred, C.M.G., and lady
 Domett, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Nelson
 Donne, Mr. and Mrs. W.
 Douglas, the Hon. Edward and Mrs.
 Douglas, Miss
 Doull, Mr. W. M. (Halifax, N.S.)
 Dove, Miss and Miss E. P.
 Down, Dr. and Mrs. J. Langdon
 Downes, Commissary-General, C.B.
 Dreikilir, Mr. Hermann
 Drought, Miss
 Druce, Mr. and Mrs.
 Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew
 Du Croz, Mr. C. G., and lady
 Du Croz, Mr. F. A., and lady
 Dudley, Mr. Cecil (West Africa)
 Duncan, Mr. William, and lady
 Dunckley, Mr. Charles, and lady
 Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs.
 Dunlop, Miss and Miss A.
 Dutton, Mr. Frank M.
 Dutton, Mr. Frederick
 Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Thistleton
 Eardley-Wilmot, Mr. Colville
 Eardley-Wilmot, Miss Annie
 Ebden, Mr. R. P., and lady
 Eccles, Mrs.
 Elder, Mr. and Mrs. A. L.
 Elder, Miss Constance and Miss Margaret
 Elder, Mr. Frederick
 Elliott, Mrs. Frederick
 Ellis, Sir Barrow, K.C.S.I., and Lady
 Elwia, Mr. F., and lady
 Engleheart, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. G.
 Errington, Mr. George, M.P.
 Errington, Mr. James
 Errington, Mr. and Mr. W.
 Evans, Sir Frederick and Lady
 Evelyn, Mr. Charles G., and lady
 Ewen, Mr. and Mrs. J. A.
 Eykyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
 Fairfax, Mr. G. E.
 Fairfax, Mr. J. O.
 Fairfax, Mr. and Mrs. James R. and Miss (New South Wales)
 Fairhead, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick
 Farmer, Mrs. James
 Farrar, Mr. and Mr. J. W.
 Farquhar, Mr. Henry
 Fass, Mr. A., and lady

- Faulkner, Mr. J. D.
 Fearon, Mr. Frederick, and lady
 Fell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur
 Fell, Mr. Walter and Miss
 Fellows, Mrs.
 Fenn, Mr. H. M.
 Fenwick, Mr. Noel
 Fenwick, Mr. C. R.
 Fenwick, the Misses
 Ferriday, Mrs. and Miss
 Field, Mr. Cyrus W., and Mrs. Andrews
 Fife, Mr. and Mrs. George R. (Queensland)
 Finker, Mr. Meyer
 Findlay, Mr. George J., and lady
 Finlay, Mr. Campbell
 Finlay, the Misses
 Firman, Mrs.
 Fisher, Lady
 Fiakken, Mrs.
 Fiakken, Mr. J. I. (Melbourne)
 Fiakken, Miss, and Miss Alice
 Fitch, Mr.
 Fitch, Mr. A. T.
 Fleischl, Mr. Paul
 Focking, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus
 Folkard, Mr. Arthur, and lady
 Forsyth-Brown, Mrs.
 Fowler, Miss
 Foxwell, Mr.
 Fox-Young, Lady and Miss
 Francis, Mr. Francis and Miss
 Francis, Mr. R. P.
 Fraser, Mr. C.
 Fraser, Rev. Dr. Donald, and lady
 Fraser, Mrs.
 Fraser, Mr. James, and lady
 Fredler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert
 Freeland, Mr. H. W.
 Freeman, Mr. George
 French, Mr. and Mrs.
 Frere, Lady and Miss
 Fritz, Mr. W. A.
 Froome, Miss
 Fuller, Mrs.
 Fulton, Captain John, and lady
 Fulton, Mr. and Mrs.
 Galbraith, Mr. D. S. and Mrs. Campbell
 Gardiner, Mr. J.
 Gard'ner, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland
 Gayleard, Mrs. M. A.
 Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J.
 Giddy, Mr. R. W. H., and Miss (Cape)
 Gilchrist, Mr. James (New South Wales)
 Gilchrist, Mr. W. O., and lady
 Giles, Mr. T. O. H.
 Gill, Captain and Mrs. Dundas
 Gill, Miss Dundas
 Gill, Mr. Thomas
 Gill, Mr. Thomas, jun.
 Gill, Miss, and Miss C.
 Gillespie, Mr. Colin M., and Miss
 Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. W.
 Gillespie, Miss
 Gillon, Miss
 Gisborne, Mr. and Mrs. William (New Zealand)
 Glasgow, the Lord Provost of, Mrs. and Miss Ure
 Glendining, Dr.
 Godfrey, Mr.
 Godfrey, Mrs.
 Godson, Mr. G. R., and lady
 Goldsworthy, Colonel and Mrs. Walter T.
 Goldsworthy, Mr. R. T., C.M.G. (Administrator of St. Lucia)
 Gooch, Mr. Arthur
 Good, Mr. A. H., and lady
 Goodall, Mr. John
 Goodall, Miss Lucy
 Goodwyn, Miss
 Gordon, Mr., C. B.
 Gordon, Mrs. and Miss
 Gordon, Major and Mrs. W. L.
 Gordon, Miss McGann
 Gordon, Mr.
 Gore, Mr. J. C.
 Gorst, Mr., M.P.
 Goaling, Mr. Hermann
 Gosselin, Mr., Mrs., and Miss
 Gosset, Captain, 2nd (Queen's) Regiment
 Gough, Mr. E. H., and Miss
 Gow, Mr. and Mrs.
 Grant, Mr. Henry
 Grant, Mr. J. M.
 Grant, Mr. Ronald
 Grant, Captain, and Mrs. F. W. Seafield
 Grant, Colonel, and Mrs. T. Hunter (Canada)
 Graves, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Mrs. (Natal)
 Graves, Miss
 Graves, Mr. Henry
 Gray, Captain, and Mrs. J. C. C.
 Greathead, Mr. J. H., and lady
 Greaves, Mrs.
 Green, Rev. Canon, and lady
 Green, Mr. Morton and lady (Natal)
 Green, the Misses
 Greene, Mr. Frederick
 Greenlee, Mr. and Mrs. James
 Greenwood, Mr. Alfred
 Gregory, Sir William, K.C.M.G., and Lady
 Greiffenhagen, Mr. and Mrs. A.
 Greig, Mr. and Mrs. H. A.

- Grenfell, Mrs.
 Grey, Mr. Albert
 Grey, Mr. James
 Gridlestone, Miss
 Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
 Griffith, Mr. W. Brandford, C.M.G.
 and lady (Lieutenant-Governor Gold
 Coast)
 Griffith, Mr. Horace M. Brandford
 (Gold Coast)
 Griffith, Miss Brandford
 Griffiths, Mrs. Frederick
 Griffiths, Miss
 Grigaby, Mr. W. E., and Mrs. Seamer
 Grote, Mr. Gustav
 Guillenard, Mr. A. G.
 Gurner, Mr.
 Hadley, Mr. Alderman, and lady
 Hakewill, Mr. Thomas
 Halcombe, Mr. A. F. (New Zealand)
 Hall, Miss
 Hall, Miss F.
 Hall, Mr. and Mrs. William
 Halse, Miss
 Hamilton, Miss Ada
 Hamilton, Miss Lilla
 Hamilton-Gordon, the Hon. Lady and
 Miss
 Hampshire, Mr.
 Hampshire, Lady
 Harley, Colonel R. W., C.B., C.M.G.
 (Governor of British Honduras), and
 Mrs. Harley
 Harley, Miss
 Harley, Miss M.
 Harper, Dr. Gerard
 Harrington, Mr. T. M., and lady
 Harrington, Mr.
 Harris, Mr. John, and lady
 Harris, Mr. John M., and lady
 Harris, Miss
 Harris, . and Mrs. William J.
 Harris, Mr. Wolf, and lady
 Harrison, Mr. A.
 Harrison, Miss
 Harrison, Miss
 Hart, Miss
 Haslam, Mr. R. F., and lady (Mani-
 toba)
 Hastings, Mr. E. R.
 Hawdon, Mrs.
 Hawker, Mrs. (South Australia)
 Hawker, Mr. G., jun.
 Hawker, the Misses
 Hayden, Miss
 Haydon, Mr. and Mrs. G. H.
 Hayes, Mr. Walter, and lady (Queens-
 land)
 Head, Mr. and Mrs.
 Heape, Miss
 Heathcote, Miss
 Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henniker
 (New South Wales)
 Helencken, Miss
 Helyer, Mr. F.
 Hemming, Mr. A. W. L., and lady
 Henderson, Colonel
 Henderson, Colonel Sir Edmund,
 K.C.B., Lady, and Miss
 Henry, Mrs. Snowdon
 Henty, Mr. and Mrs. Henry (Mel-
 bourne)
 Henty, Miss
 Henty, Mr. Percy
 Herbert, Miss
 Herbert, Miss (New Zealand)
 Herbert, Mr. R. G. W., C.B., and lady
 Herschel, Miss
 Hervey, Colonel
 Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. W. O.
 Hicks, Dr.
 Hill, Mr. A. Staveley, Q.C., M.P.,
 and Mrs.
 Hill, Mr. C. Lumley (Queensland),
 and Lady Gore Booth
 Hill, Rev. J. G. H., and Miss Dewar
 Hill, Mr. John S., and lady
 Hill, Sir Stephen J., K.C.M.G., C.B.,
 and Lady
 Hill, Mr. T. Daniel, and lady
 Hitchcock, Mr. Walter
 Hobson, Mrs. Carey
 Hooken, Dr. T. M. (Dunedin, N.Z.)
 Hodgeson, Mr. Arthur, C.M.G., and
 lady
 Hoey, Mr. Cashel, C.M.G., and Mrs.
 Hoffnung, Mr. Sidney B.
 Hollums, Mr. and Mrs.
 Holland, Major-General J. W. and
 Mrs.
 Holland, Mrs.
 Holland, Miss Emily
 Hollings, Dr. E. and Mrs.
 Hollway, Mr. J. W., and lady
 (Mauritius)
 Hollway, Miss M.
 Holmes, Mr. John
 Holt, Mr. and Mrs. E. B.
 Honolulu, the Bishop of
 Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey
 Holtham, Miss M.
 Honner, Miss
 Hora, Mr. James
 Horrocks, Major
 Howard, Mr. J. Howard
 Hoyde, Capt. De la
 Hudson, Mr. G. B.
 Hughes, Mr. John and Miss
 Hume, Mr. Alexander (Buenos Ayres)
 Hume, Miss Mary (Dunedin, N.Z.)
 Hume, Miss Elizabeth (Dunedin, N.Z.)
 Hume, Mr. Washington
 Hunt, Miss

- Hutchinson, Miss
 Huybers, Mrs.
 Hynde, Miss
- Inglee, Miss
 Irvine, Mr. T. W., and lady (Cape Colony)
 Irvine, Mr. Thomas W.
 Irvine, Mr. J. V. H.
- Jackson, Mr. (Glasgow)
 Jacobs, Mr. (Cape Colony)
 Jagel, Miss
 Jamieson, Mr. Hugh
 Jeffray, Mr. and Mrs.
 Jenkins, Dr. E. J.
 Jenman, Mr. E. S., and lady
 Jennings, Mr. George
 Job, Mr. William
 Johnson, Mr.
 Johnson, Miss
 Johnston, Mr. John (M.L.C., New Zealand), and Miss Johnston
 Johnston, Dr.
 Johnston, Mr. W. C.
 Johnston, Mr. W.
 Johnston, Miss May
 Johnston, Major-General W. W.
 Joly, Mr. A.
 Joly, Mr. M.
 Jones, Mr. Henry
 Jones, Mr. and Miss Lloyd
 Jones, Mr. Oswald (M.L.C., Barbados), and Mrs. Oswald Jones
 Jones, Miss (Barbados)
 Jones, Mr. W.
 Jopp, Captain, and lady
 Joshua, Mr. Saul
 Jotcham, Mr. L.
 Jourdain, Mr. Henry J., and lady
 Jourdain, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour W.A.
- Kammerer, Mr. Oscar
 Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. William (Melbourne)
 Keep, Mr. Edward, and lady (New South Wales)
 Keep, Miss Margaret (New South Wales)
 Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin R. (Melbourne)
 Kennedy, Mr. D. C., and Miss (Melbourne)
 Kennedy, Miss
 Kennedy, Miss
 Kent, Mr. and Miss
 Kerr, Mrs.
 Keswick, Mr. William, and lady (Hong Kong)
- Ketchum, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. C. (New Brunswick)
 Kidd, Mr. John and lady (Canada)
 Kilpatrick, Mr. and Mrs.
 Kinahan, Captain, R.N.
 Kinahan, Mr. C. J., and lady
 King, Mr. A. C., and lady
 King, Mrs. E. H.
 King, Mr. and Mrs. J. T.
 Kingham, Mr.
 Kirk, Sir John, K.C.M.G., and Lady
 Kirkealdie, Mr. and Mrs. R.
 Knight, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. (Cape Colony)
 Krohn, Mr. and Mrs.
 Kuhn, Miss E.
 Kyashe, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. (Mauritius)
- Labilriere, Mr. and Mrs. F. P.
 Lafone, Mr. W.
 Lafone, Miss
 Lafone, Miss J.
 Laidley, Mrs.
 Laing, Mr. and Mrs. James R. (Melbourne)
 Laing, Miss
 Laing, Miss M.
 Laing, Mrs. William
 Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. (New South Wales)
 Lamb, Miss (New South Wales)
 Lamb, Miss F. (New South Wales)
 Lamb, the Rev. R. G., and lady (Cape Town)
 Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Walter (New South Wales)
 Lanauze, Miss Mary
 Lancelot, Mr. and Mrs. R.
 Landale, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander (Melbourne)
 Landale, Mr. Walter, and lady (Melbourne)
 Lang, Mr. C.
 Lang, Miss
 Lansell, Mr. George
 Lansell, Miss
 Lanyon, Mr. John C., and lady (South Australia)
 Lanyon, Colonel Sir W. Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Miss
 Lardner, Mr. and Mrs. W. G.
 Lark, Mr. Timothy, and lady
 Larnach, Mr. Donald, and Mrs. (New South Wales)
 Larnach, Mr. D. G.
 Larnach, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert
 Larnach, Mrs. W. W.
 Larnach, Miss
 Lart, Miss
 Lart, Mrs. John
 Laoellees, Mr. John, and lady

- Lessiter, Mr. Frederick
 Latchford, Mr. and Mrs. Edward
 Latchford, Miss
 Latchford, Miss Nellie
 Lawe, Mr. P. M.
 Lawrence, Mr. Edward (Barbados)
 Lawrence, Capt. R. C., 5th R.D.G.
 Lawrence, Miss
 Lawrence, Miss Marion
 Lawrence, Mr. H.
 Lawson, Miss
 Lawson, Miss A.
 Lefroy, Gen. Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.,
 C.B.
 Legge, Capt. W. Vincent, R.A., and
 Mrs. Windsor
 Legge, Mr. Edward
 Le Patourel, Major
 Le Riche, Mr. E., junior
 Le Seuer, Miss (Cape Colony)
 Le Seuer, Miss Helen (Cape Colony)
 Lethbridge, Mrs.
 Lethbridge, Miss
 Lethbridge, Miss Annie
 Lett, Mr. Charles W. (New South
 Wales)
 Lever, Mr. Ashton, and lady
 Lever, Miss
 Levey, Mr. E. R., and lady
 Levi, Mr. Frederick, and lady
 Levin, Mr. Nathaniel, and lady (New
 Zealand)
 Levin, Miss
 Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Hornby
 Lewis, Mr. John, and lady
 Lewis, Miss
 Lewis, Mr. N. E. (Tasmania)
 Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Owen
 Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Pitt
 Lightband, Mr. M.
 Lister, Mr. and Mrs. A. H.
 Little, Mr. J. Stanley
 Littleton, Colonel the Hon. E. G. P.,
 C.M.G.
 Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. (New
 South Wales)
 Lloyd, Mr. Richard, and lady
 Lloyd, Mrs.
 Lloyd, the Misses
 Loch, Sir Henry B., K.C.B., and
 lady
 Lookhart, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. N.
 (New South Wales)
 Long, Mr. Claude H. and Miss
 Loveland, Mr. and Mrs.
 Lowe, Mr. C. B.
 Lowry, Major-General R. W., C.B.,
 and Mrs.
 Lumley, Mrs. Edward
 Lynch, Miss Agnes
 McAnalley, Rev. W., and lady
 McArthur, Mr. Alexander, M.P., and
 lady
 McArthur, Alderman, William, M.P.,
 and lady
 Macartney, Miss
 MacAskill, Miss
 McClure, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.P.,
 and Lady
 MacCormac, Sir William and Lady
 McCrae, Mr. Farquhar P. G.
 Macdonald, Mr. Charles M.
 Macdonald, Mr.
 Macdonald, Mrs.
 Macdonald, Miss
 McDonnell, Mr. A. W.
 McDonnell, Miss E. L.
 McEuen, Mr. and Mrs. D. P.
 Macfadyen, Mr. James J.
 Macfie, Mr. R. A., and lady
 McGeorge, Mr. James (South Aus-
 tralia)
 MacGeorge, Miss (South Australia)
 McGeorge, Mrs.
 McIlraith, Mr. Andrew, and lady
 Macintosh, Mrs.
 MacIver, Mr. David, M.P., and Mrs.
 MacIver, Mr. William
 MacIver, Mr. Edward
 Mackay, Mr. A. Mackenzie, and lady
 (Melbourne)
 Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. E. H.
 Mackenzie, Miss
 McKerrell, Mr. R. M., and lady
 Mackinnon, Surgeon-Gen., C.B.
 Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Lauchlan
 McLaren, Mr. J. C.
 McLean, Mr. Douglas (New Zealand)
 MacLeay, Mr. Sinclair
 Macleay, Major
 McNeile, Mr. J.
 McNeile, Mr. and Mrs. H. H.
 McNeile, Miss
 Macpherson, Mr. J. A. and Miss
 (Melbourne)
 MacQuoid, Mr. and Mrs. Percy
 MacRosty, Mr. A., and lady
 McSwiney, Mrs.
 McVeagh, Mrs.
 Madden, Captain George C. (1st W.I.
 Regt.)
 Madden, Miss
 Madrid, H.R.H. the Duke of
 Mahoney, Mrs.
 Mahoney, Mrs. and Miss
 Maitland, Mr.
 Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. A. J.
 Malcolm, Mr. H. D.
 Malcolm, Miss
 Malcolm, Mr. James
 Manners-Sutton, the Hon. Miss and
 the Hon. R. H.
 Manley, Mr. W. and Miss

- Mar and Kellie, Earl and Countess of
 Marchant, Mr. and Mrs. W. L.
 Marchant, Miss
 Mare, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
 Mare, Miss
 Marshall, Mr. John, and lady
 Marshall, Major R. G. S., R.A., and
 Mrs.
 Marshall, Chief Justice Sir James, and
 Lady (Gold Coast)
 Martelli, Miss
 Marten, Mr. and Mrs. G. N.
 Martin, Mr.
 Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
 Martin, Mr. Henry
 Mason, Archdeacon and Mrs. (British
 Guiana)
 Massaroon, Mr. and Mrs.
 Massaroon, Miss
 Massaroon, Miss E.
 Mathieson, Mr. (Glasgow)
 Matterson, Mr. William, and lady
 Maturin, Mr. W. H., C.B., and
 Mrs.
 Maturin, Mr. N.
 Maturin, Miss
 Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard
 Maxwell, Mrs.
 Meiggs, Mr. and Mrs.
 Meiggs, Miss
 Meinertzhangen, Mr. and Mrs. E. L.
 Melgar, Don Francisco
 Mellea, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
 Merewether, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. S.
 Merewether, Mr. Charles and Miss
 Metcalfe, Mr. Frank E. and Miss A. S.
 Metcalfe, Miss Grace
 Meyer, Mr. Otto
 Michel, Miss
 Middleton, Miss
 Miller, Lieut. C. A. (Canada)
 Miller, Mr. John, and lady (Canada)
 Miller, Miss
 Miller, Miss Grace
 Miller, Mr. William
 Miller, Dr. and Mrs.
 Miller, Dr. William B., A.M.D.
 Milligan, Dr. Joseph, and Miss Anne
 Dickson
 Mills, Capt. Charles, C.M.G. (Cape
 Colony), and Mrs. Jamieson (Cape
 Colony)
 Mills, Major and Mrs.
 Mirza Peer Boksh, Mr. and Mrs.
 Mitchell, Mrs. and Miss
 Mitchell, Mr. G. W. A.
 Mivart, Professor
 Molineux, Mr. G. and Miss
 Mommsen, Mr. Hermann
 Monkhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo.
 Montalba, Mr. and Miss
 Montalba, Miss E.
- Montgomerie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ed-
 monstone
 Montgomerie, Mr. William E. and
 Miss Edmonstone
 Montgomerie, Miss Constance Edmon-
 stone
 Montgomerie, Miss Marion Edmon-
 stone
 Montgomerie, Mr. Henry J.
 Moodie, Mr. and Mrs.
 Moody, Major J. M., R.M.L.I.
 Moore, Mr. Arthur, M.P., and Mrs.
 Moore, General Jose B.
 Moorhead, Miss
 Moorhouse, Miss
 Moorhouse, Miss K.
 Moran, the Rev. F. J.C.
 Morley, Mr. Charles
 Morris, Mr. and Mrs. P. R.
 Morrison, Mr. A. F.
 Morrison, Mr. Alexander
 Mort, Mr. Arthur
 Mortimore, Mr. and Mrs. Foster
 Moseley, Mr. C. H. Harley (West
 Africa), and Miss Theobald
 Moseley, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. (British
 Guiana)
 Muir, Mr. Hugh and Miss
 Muir, Miss Janet
 Mullens, Mr. and Miss
 Muncaster, Lord and Lady
 Munroe, Mr. and Mrs.
 Muntz, Mr. and Mrs. P. Albert
 Murch, Mrs. Arthur
 Mure, Miss
 Mure, Miss Helen
 Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. A. D.
 Murphy, Miss
 Murray, Mr. John
 Murray, Mr.
 Murray, Miss Rigby
 Murray, Mr. and Mrs. R. W.
 Murray, Captain Stewart
 Murray, Mrs. W. M.
- Nastis, Mr. William Adye
 Nathan, Mr. Henry
 Nelson, the Bishop of, and Mrs.
 Suter
 Ness, Mr. G. Parker, and lady
 Ness, Mr.
 Ness, Mr. and Mrs. James S.
 Ness, Mr. James A and Miss
 Nevens, Mrs. and Miss
 Nevins, Mr. James
 Newdigate, Major-General, C.B., and
 Mrs.
 Newton, Mr. A.
 Nicholson, Sir Charles Bart., and
 Lady
 Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry
 Nicol, Mrs. Park

- Nihill, Mr. John E. and Miss
 Nihill, Mr. and Mrs. P. H.
 Nihill, Mr. Dorothea Talbot
 Nisbet, Major Parry, B.S.C.
 Niven, Lieut.-Col. K. Rowan, and
 Lady Shand
 Nixey, Mrs.
 Nixey, Miss
 North, The Hon. Sir Frederick and
 Lady
 Northey, Major, Mrs. and Miss
 Norton, Mrs. and Miss
 Norton, Miss Augusta
 Novelli, Mr. L. W., and lady
 Novelli, Miss Evelyn
- Officer, Mr. William (Melbourne)
 O'Halloran, Mr. J. S.
 O'Halloran, Mrs. W. L.
 Ohlson, Mr. James L., and lady
 Ondaatje, Dr. and Mrs. (Ceylon)
 Orme, Mr. R.
 Ormond, Mr. G. C., and lady (New
 Zealand)
 Osmond, Mr.
 Owen, Mr. William
 Owen, Mr.
 Oxley, Mr. W. H.
- Paddon, Mr. John, and lady (Kimber-
 ley)
 Palliser, Capt. H., R.N., and Mrs.
 Parbury, Mr. and Mrs. C., (New
 South Wales)
 Parfitt, Capt. and Mrs. Wm.
 Parfitt, Miss
 Park, Mr. David
 Park, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. C.
 (Jamaica)
 Park, Mrs. Charles
 Park, Miss Isabella
 Park, Miss Jeannie
 Parker, Mr. and Mrs. G. G.
 Parkes, Mr. and Mrs. E. S.
 Parkes, Miss
 Parsons, Mr.
 Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. J.
 Paterson, Miss
 Paterson, Mr. J. G.
 Patterson, Mr. Myles (Melbourne)
 Pattinson, Mr. J., and lady
 Paul, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moncrieff
 (New Zealand)
 Paul, Dr. and Mrs. J. Lister
 Paul, Miss
 Payne, Mr. F. W. (Melbourne)
 Payne, Mr. John (Natal) and Miss
 Crowder
 Payne, Mr. Charles L. (British
 Guiana)
 Peace, Mr. Walter, and lady (Natal)
- Peacock, Mr. Caleb, (M.P. South
 Australia)
 Pearse, Mr. E., (M.H.R. New Zea-
 land)
 Peck, Mr. Cuthbert E., and lady
 Pellereau, Mr. and Mrs.
 Pelly, Mr. Leonard, and lady
 Pepper, Mr. James W.
 Perooval, Mr. A. G., and lady
 Percival, Captain
 Perkins, Miss
 Perrin, Mrs.
 Perring, Mr. Charles, and lady (New
 Zealand)
 Perring, Mr. R. Marshall and Miss
 Perring
 Perring, Miss C. A.
 Perring, Miss H. S.
 Perry, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. de
 Vere
 Peter, Miss
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 Zealand)
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 Powell, Mr. and Mrs.
 Power, Mr. and Mrs. John F.
 Praed, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. (Queens-
 land)
 Pratt, Mr. William
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 Price, Mr. J. M., and lady (Hong
 Kong)
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- Quin, Mrs.
 Quinton, Mr. J. A., and lady
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 Rae, Dr. John, and Mrs.
 Ramsay, Mr. John, M.P., and Mrs.
 Ransford, Mr. and Mrs. Giffard
 Ravenshaw, Miss
 Rawson, Sir Rawson W., K.C.M.G.,
 C.B., and Lady

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 Reading, Mr. and Mrs. E.
 Reeve, Mr.
 Reid, Mr. Alexander, (British Guiana)
 Reid, Mr. and Mrs. John
 Reid, Mr. William
 Reid, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. (South Australia)
 Renny, General, C.S.I., and Mrs.
 Renshaw, Mr. and Mrs. F. (Cape Colony)
 Revington, Mr. Alfred, and lady (West Africa)
 Rhodes, Mr. R. H.
 Rhodes, Mrs. and Miss
 Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. (New Zealand)
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 Robertson, Mr. Campbell A., and lady
 Robertson, Mr. C. M.
 Robertson, Mr. James (Cape Colony)
 Robertson, Miss
 Robertson, Dr.
 Robertson, Mr. and Mrs.
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 Robins, Mr. and Mrs. J.
 Robinson, Sir Bryan, and lady
 Robinson, Mr. and Mrs.
 Robinson, Miss
 Robinson, Mr. Murrell R., and Miss Ethel (Cape Colony)
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 Rogers, Mr. Alexander, and lady
 Rogers, Mr. Colin, and lady
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 Rose, Sir John, Bart., G.C.M.G.
 Rose, Mr. George, and Miss
 Rose, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grafton (New South Wales)
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 Russell, Mr.
 Russell, Miss
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 Saunbury Mr. George E. (New Zealand)
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 Samuel, Sir Saul K.C.M.G., and Lady
 Samuel, Miss
 Samuel, Mr. Edward
 Sanderson, Mr. J., and lady
 Sandford, Sir Francis, K.C.B., and Lady
 Sandwith, Captain, and Mrs. J. H. (West Africa)
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 Ward, Mr. Alfred
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 Waterhouse, Mr. G. M. (M.L.C. New Zealand) and Mrs.
 Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. John
 Watson, Mr. E. G., and lady
 Watson, Mrs. Robert
 Watson, Mr. and Mrs. R. T.
 Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C.
 Watson, Miss
 Watts, Mr. H. E.
 Watts, Dr. Horace, and lady (Falkland Islands)
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 Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G.
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 Welsher, Mr. David
 Westgarth, Mr. and Mrs. William
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 White, Venerable Archdeacon (Grahamstown)
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 White, Colonel, and Mrs.
 White, Dr., and Mrs.
 White, Mr. and Mrs. James
 White, Mr. Leedham, and lady
 White, Mr. Robert, and Miss
 White, Mr. Thomas and Miss
 White, Miss Jessie
 White, Miss Mabel
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 Whittingham, Mr. R.

- Wigan, Miss Bessie
 Wilcox, Miss
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 Willans, Miss Maude
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 Williams, Mr. J. Herbert
 Williams, Mrs. and the Misses
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 Willis, Mr. and Miss Armine
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 Willis, Mrs. Sherlock
 Wilson, Sir Samuel and Lady
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 Wilson, Mr. W. F., and lady (Queensland)
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 Winzer, Mr. Ernest, and Miss Elly
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 Lady Wood, and Miss Fitzgerald
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 Woods, Ven. Archdeacon, and lady
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 Woods, Mr. Harry
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 Worrall, Mrs.
 Worsam, Mr. S.
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 Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Payton
 Wyndham, Mr. Reginald
 Yardley, Mr. and Mrs. S.
 Yardley, Miss Ethel May
 Youl, Mr. James A., C.M.G.
 Youl, Mrs. Emma
 Youl, Miss Emily
 Youl, Miss Grace
 Youl, Miss L.
 Young, Mr. Adolphus W., and lady
 Young, Mr. and Mrs. Aretas
 Young, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L.
 Young, Mr. and Mrs. E. M.
 Young, Mrs. Gavin, and Miss Jessie
 Young
 Young, Mr. Frederick
 Young, Miss
 Young, Miss A. M.
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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourteenth Annual General Meeting was held at the Rooms of the Institute, No. 15, Strand, on Friday, 30th June, 1882, at 3 o'clock. Owing to the absence in Canada of the Chairman of Council, His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., the chair was taken by Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Amongst those present were the following:—J. Beaumont, Esq., A. M. Brown, Esq., M.D.; S. Constantine Burke, Esq., Hyde Clarke, Esq., D.C.L.; Sir Charles Clifford, G. H. Clifford, Esq., Sir John Coode, C. J. Cooper, Esq., General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.; H. W. Freeland, Esq., G. R. Godson, Esq., Morton Green, Esq., A. F. Halcombe, Esq., William J. Harris, Esq., Henry J. Jourdain, Esq., J. B. Kyshe, Esq., F.S.S.; F. P. Labilliere, Esq., Claude H. Long, Esq., Major-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.; R. A. MacFie, Esq., John Macpherson, Esq., G. Molineux, Esq., H. E. Montgomerie, Esq., A. G. Percival, Esq., John Rae, Esq., M.D.; Alexander Reid, Esq., Alexander Rivington, Esq., W. C. Sargeant, Esq., C.M.G.; John Shaw, Esq., P. L. Simmonds, Esq., Michael Solomon, Esq., Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., W. Walker, Esq., William Wilson Esq., Aretas Young, Esq., Frederick Young, Esq. (Hon. Secretary), and J. A. Ratcliffe, Esq. (Solicitor).

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting which had appeared in two of the daily papers.

The CHAIRMAN nominated Dr. J. Rae and Mr. John Shaw scrutineers of the Ballot for the Members of the Council to be elected at the Meeting.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting, which were confirmed; and the Minutes of the Special General Meeting held on the 7th March were also read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the HONORARY SECRETARY to read the Annual Report of the Council, which had previously been circulated among the Fellows.

REPORT.

The Council have much satisfaction in presenting to the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute their Fourteenth Annual Report. A review of the past year exhibits gratifying indications of continued progress. The large accession of new Fellows in particular evinces an increasing recognition of the usefulness of the Institute in disseminating knowledge respecting the various portions of the British Empire, and promoting its permanent unity.

Since the date of the last Report 118 Resident and 217 Non-Resident Fellows have been elected (together 385), as compared

with 87 Resident and 217 Non-Resident Fellows (together 304) in the preceding year. The list now comprises :—674 Resident and 939 Non-Resident Fellows, or a total of 1,613.

The question of the removal of the Institute to premises more worthy of the national interests which it represents has again engaged the attention of the Council. A Special Committee was appointed, and numerous houses were inspected in various localities ; but no suitable building could be obtained within the limits which (in the opinion of the Council) the state of the finances justified.

Inquiry as to the acquisition of new premises suggested the expediency of making the Institute a corporate body. In view of the importance which the Institute has assumed, and believing that its incorporation would more effectually enable it to attain the objects for which it was founded, and tend better to protect its property, the Council convened a Special General Meeting on the 7th March to consider the matter. After full discussion, the Council were empowered to take steps for the incorporation of the Institute by Royal Charter. As a necessary preliminary, the Council (with the aid of their Solicitor) have drafted a Petition and Charter of Incorporation, which will be submitted to the Annual General Meeting prior to further action. A copy of the proposed Petition and Charter may be seen at the Rooms of the Institute.

The Finances again show a marked improvement, as well be seen on reference to the accompanying statements. A further sum of £1,025 17s. 6d. has been invested, making a total of £4,000.

The Council have taken into consideration a suggestion which has been made that the Non-Resident Fellows might reasonably be required to increase their contributions to the funds of the Institute. While deeming it unadvisable to make any change which would affect existing Fellows, the Council are of opinion that the payment of a small Entrance Fee by New Fellows would make an appreciable addition to the funds, and, without affecting the influx of New Fellows, would facilitate the much desired removal to more suitable premises. It is therefore proposed—subject to the approval of the Annual General Meeting—that every Non-Resident Fellow elected *on and after the 1st January, 1883*, shall pay One Guinea as his Admission Fee, in addition to the Annual Subscription of One Guinea ; and that Rules 13 and 18 be altered, to read as under :—

RULE 13.—Gentlemen resident in the Colonies or India may be elected as Non-Resident Fellows in the same manner as Resident Fellows. Should any such Non-Resident Fellow come to the United Kingdom permanently to reside, he shall be required to pay an Admission Fee of Three Pounds (less the sum, if any, paid by him as an Admission Fee on election as a Non-Resident Fellow), and become a Resident Fellow of the Institute.

RULE 18.—Every Non-Resident Fellow elected on and after the 1st January, 1883, shall, on his election, be required to pay One Guinea as his Admission Fee and One Guinea as his Annual Subscription for the year ending the 31st December then next ensuing ; or he may compound for such Subscription by the payment of £10. Any Non-Resident Fellow who shall have become a Resident Fellow and wishes to compound, may do so by the payment of Twenty Pounds ; or, if he shall have compounded as a Non-Resident Fellow, by the payment of the same sum as would have been required from a Resident Fellow, deducting the amount already paid on his compounding as a Non-Resident Fellow.

The Ordinary Meetings have been largely attended, and various questions of general interest and national importance have been under discussion. The following is a list of the papers read during the past Session :—

1. England's Colonial Granaries. By Robert G. Webster, Esq.
2. Sierra Leone : Past, Present, and Future. By the Hon. T. Risely Griffith, Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone.
3. Natal in its Relation to South Africa. By James R. Saunders, Esq., M.L.C., of Natal.
4. The Progress of Canada and the Development of the Great North-West. By Lieut.-Colonel T. Hunter Grant, of Quebec.
5. The Commercial Advantages of Federation. By William J. Harris, Esq., F.S.S.
6. Mauritius. By Henry J. Jourdain, Esq.
7. The Northern Territory of South Australia. By Thomas Harry, Esq.
8. Imperial Defence in Our Time. By George Baden-Powell, Esq., M.A.

The Annual Conversazione took place on the 28th June at the South Kensington Museum, and was attended by 2,041 guests.

Regulations for the management of the Library have been drawn up, and a Catalogue printed and circulated. Many valuable contributions continue to be received, and the names of the Donors are appended hereto. Further additions are earnestly invited, as it is desired to have in connection with the Institute as complete a Colonial Library as possible.

The recent action of the French in the Pacific, in hoisting their flag in the Island of Raiatea (the independence of which is guaranteed by Treaty), and threatening to annex the Hervey and Austral groups, having been brought to the notice of the Council, they, in January last, caused a full representation of the particulars which had come to their knowledge to be communicated to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with an expression of opinion that in view of the projected opening of the

Panama Canal, and the growing magnitude of the Home and Colonial Trade in the Pacific, the question could not be regarded with indifference either in this Country or in the Colonies. The Council were assured in reply, in a letter dated the 25th February, "that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has already been directed to the matters represented, and the subject will continue to meet with careful consideration."

The loyal Address to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty on Her providential escape from the alarming attempt which was made on Her life by a lunatic on the 2nd March last, adopted at the Special General Meeting of 7th March, and signed by His Grace the Duke of Manchester on behalf of the Council and Fellows of the Institute, was duly presented, and received a gracious acknowledgment.

The Council concurring in the view of their President, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that the establishment of a Royal College of Music would tend to promote the unity of the Colonies with the Mother Country, caused the papers in connection with the proposed College to be forwarded to the several Honorary Corresponding Secretaries of the Institute, with the expression of a hope that they would as far as possible promote, in their respective Colonies, the object which His Royal Highness has in view.

The Council direct the attention of the Fellows to the immense Emigration which has of late taken place from the United Kingdom. The official returns show that during the year 1881 the number of emigrants of British origin were, from Great Britain 166,802, and from Ireland 76,200; whilst during the first quarter of this present year the numbers have been, from Great Britain 30,486, and from Ireland 11,125; making a total for the fifteen months of 284,563. Of the emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland during 1881, 176,104 went to the United States, 28,912 to British North America, 12,905 to South Africa, and 22,682 to the Australasian Colonies. The commercial statistics and census tables show that the annual value of emigrants to the commerce of this Country—that is, the extent to which they are purchasers of British exports—is as follows:—

Emigrants to the United States,	about £0 9 0 per head.
,, Canada	,, 1 12 0 ,,
,, the Australasian Colonies	,, 9 0 0 ,,

It appears probable that the Emigration from the United Kingdom will continue to be on a very large scale; and, in view of the above figures, the Council consider that it is a matter of very great regret that so little is done to direct this tide of emigration to our own

Possessions, in which the emigrants would become large purchasers of British manufactures, and thereby increase the wealth of this Country, whilst they at the same time would promote the prosperity, and add to the strength of the British Empire.

The Council can only repeat the assurance that their efforts will continue to be directed to the promotion of the great national objects for which the Royal Colonial Institute was founded; and the satisfactory results of the past induce them to entertain sanguine hopes for the future.

FREDERICK YOUNG,

Honorary Secretary.

June, 1882.

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 Alexander Rogers, Esq.
 Julian C. Rogers, Esq.
 H. Ling Roth, Esq.
 H. C. Russell, Esq., Government Astronomer, New South Wales
 John Sands, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales
 H. R. Pipon Schooles, Belize
 Dr. R. Schomburgk, Adelaide, South Australia
 J. S. Segre, Esq., Jamaica
 S. W. Silver, Esq.
 Julius J. Smith, Esq., Gambia
 Messrs. Smith, Torbet, and Co., Cape Town
 J. Gibson Starke, Esq.
 Rev. C. F. Stovin
 James H. Tuke, Esq.
 C. J. A. Ulcoq, Esq.
 R. G. Webster, Esq.
 Lieut.-Colonel William White, Ottawa
 J. Zweifel, Esq., West Africa
 The Anthropological Institute
 Anti-Slavery Society
 Bodleian Library
 Canadian Institute
 Chamber of Commerce, Adelaide, South Australia
 Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town
 Chamber of Commerce, Melbourne
 Chamber of Commerce, Natal
 Chamber of Commerce, Port Elizabeth
 Colonial Office.
 Commissioners of Sydney Exhibition
 Crown Agents for the Colonies
 East India Association
 Free Public Library, Dundee
 Free Public Library, Leeds
 Free Public Library, Liverpool
 Free Public Library, Manchester
 Free Public Library, Plymouth
 Free Public Library, Swansea
 Free Public Library, Sydney.
 Literary and Historical Society of Quebec
 McGill University, Montreal
 Medical Board of Victoria
- New Zealand Institute
 Nova Scotia Historical Society
 Pennsylvania Colonization Society
 Royal Commission for the Australian Exhibitions
 Royal Engineer Institute, Chat-ham
 Royal Geographical Society
 Royal Society of New South Wales
 Royal Society of Tasmania
 Royal United Service Institution
 Social Sciences Association
 Society of Arts
 Society for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations
 South Australian Institute
 Statistical Society
 University College, Toronto
 Victoria Humane Society, Melbourne
 Victoria Institute
 War Office
- The Government of—
 British Columbia
 Canada
 The Cape of Good Hope
 Ceylon
 Grenada
 Jamaica
 Mauritius
 Natal
 New South Wales
 New Zealand
 Queensland
 South Australia
 Tasmania
 Victoria
 Western Australia
 The Court of Policy, British Guiana
 The Legislative Assembly of—
 Ontario
 Quebec
 The Department of State, Washington, U.S.
 The High Commissioner for Canada
 The Agent-General for New South Wales
 The Agent-General for South Australia
 The Agent-General for Victoria
 The Agent-General for Queensland
 The Director of Public Gardens, Jamaica
 The Director of Geological Survey, Canada
 The Registrar-General of New South Wales
 The Registrar-General of Queensland
 The Registrar-General of New Zealand

The Editor of the British Trade Journal
Also Files of Papers from the Proprietors of the—
Adelaide Illustrated News
Argus and Australasian, Melbourne
Barbados Globe
Barbados Herald
Barbados West Indian
Beaufort Courier
Belize Advertiser
British Columbia Weekly British Colonist
British Trade Journal
Cape Times
Colonies and India
Cooktown Courier
Darling Downs Gazette
Demerara Argosy
Demerara Colonist
Demerara Royal Gazette
Edinburgh Courant
Fiji Times
Fort Beaufort Advocate
Friend of the Free State, Orange Free State
Gold Coast Times
Grahamstown Eastern Star
Gall's News-Letter, Jamaica
Grenada St. George's Chronicle
Grenada Equilibrium
Hobart Town Mercury
Home and Colonial Mail
Indian Agriculturist

Illawarra Mercury, N.S.W.
Imperial Review, Melbourne
Jamaica Budget
Jamaica Colonial Standard
Jamaica Gleaner
Jamestown Review, South Australia
Kapunda Herald, do.
Mackay Standard, Queensland
Maryborough Chronicle, do.
Malta Times
Mauritius Mercantile Record and Commercial Gazette
Montreal Daily Witness
Montreal Gazette
Nassau Guardian
Nassau Times
Natal Mercury
Natal Witness
Newcastle Echo, Natal
New Zealand Country Journal
Port Adelaide News
Port Denison Times
Samoa Times
South African Mail
Strathalbyn Southern Argus, South Australia
Sydney Mail
Sydney Morning Herald
Trinidad Chronicle
West Australian
West Australian, Perth Enquirer
Yass Courier
Voice, St. Lucia
&c., &c., &c.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING 12TH JUNE, 1881, AND ENDING THE 11TH JUNE, 1882.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bank Balance, as per last Account.....	£767	2	8			
Cash in the hands of the Honorary Secretary	17	14	8	784	17	4
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
15 Life Subscriptions of £20	£300	0	0	Salaries		
2 " " 15	30	0	0	Printing	480	0
39 " " 10	390	0	0	Advertising Meetings	342	1
126 Entrance Fees of £3	376	0	0	Hire of Rooms for Meetings, and Expenses	32	0
575 Subscriptions of £2	1,150	0	0	Reporting Meetings	49	12
753 Subscriptions of £1 1s.	790	13	0	Postages	37	16
32 Subscriptions of £1	32	0	0	Books and Binding	16	0
1 Subscription of £1 1s.	1	11	0	Stationery	119	12
	<hr/>			Newspapers	216	8
	<hr/>			Furniture, &c.,	107	13
	<hr/>			Rent, No. 15, Strand	30	13
	<hr/>			Housekeeper—care of Rooms, Final, &c.,	20	7
	<hr/>			Guests' Dinner Fund	73	16
	<hr/>			Conversations—	62	10
	<hr/>			Refreshments supplied	230	0
	<hr/>			Floral Decorations	39	0
	<hr/>			Use of South Kensington Museum and	19	3
	<hr/>			Attendance	33	6
	<hr/>			Attendance of Guards Band	31	10
	<hr/>			Attendance of Hungarian Band	31	10
	<hr/>			Printing	12	11
	<hr/>			Investments in Colonial Government Debentures—	<hr/>	
	<hr/>			£200 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent..	310	8
	<hr/>			£100 Canada 6 per cent..	0	0
	<hr/>			£300 New South Wales 4 per cent..	0	0
	<hr/>			£200 Queensland 4 per cent..	0	0
	<hr/>			£200 Victoria 4 per cent..	0	0
	<hr/>				<hr/>	
	<hr/>			Gratuity	1,025	17
	<hr/>			Subscriptions paid in error, refunded	6	0
	<hr/>			Miscellaneous	6	11
	<hr/>				<hr/>	
	<hr/>			Balance in hand as per Bank Book	3,224	13
	<hr/>			Cash in the hands of the Hon. Secretary	6	2
	<hr/>				<hr/>	
	<hr/>			Amount received in connection with the Conversazione—	<hr/>	
	<hr/>			Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.,	960	17
	<hr/>				<hr/>	
	<hr/>			£4,186 10 7	<hr/>	

Notes.

	SACRIFICIES.	
Victoria Government 4 and 5 per cent. Debentures	\$700	
Canada " 5 per cent.	500	
Cape of Good Hope 4½ per cent.	500	
South Australia 4 per cent.	500	
New South Wales 4 per cent.	700	
Queensland 4 per cent.	600	
New Zealand 5 per cent.	600	
	£4,000	

W. C. SARGEANT,
Honorary Treasurer.
June 12, 1882.

Examined and found correct,

W. WESTGARTH, } *Advertisers.*
G. MOLINEUX,

15, STRAND, June 19, 1882.

Mr. SARGEANT, C.M.G. (Honorary Treasurer): The balance-sheet of this year has, for the first time, been printed and presented with the Report. It was a suggestion made at the last Annual General Meeting, with which I have had great pleasure in complying. The figures having been published, renders my task a very brief one; and I think the few words I have to say you will regard as eminently satisfactory as to our position. During the current year our receipts have been greater than in any previous twelve months. Last year I had the pleasure of making the same observation to you. Our income then was about £2,678—a sum greater than any previously received for a like period. During the past twelve months we have received £3,400, which is a very forward step in advance. (Hear, hear.) Our expenditure, not to be behindhand, has also been larger than in any previous year. But I cannot look upon this as an unsatisfactory state of things, because after having disbursed this money—this larger sum than in any other year—we close our account with a larger balance, although we have invested a far greater amount than in any previous year. (Hear, hear.) I do not know, even if I attempted to occupy your time for any lengthened period, that I could say more than I have. There is only one further point to which I should like to invite your attention. Many years ago the Committee passed a resolution that all our commutations and entrances should be funded, and as far as possible that has been done. But our exigencies sometimes were such that we could not carry that out fully, and as regards our investments, therefore, we are still somewhat in arrear. From the foundation of the Institute our Resident Fellows have contributed £1,406 in the way of commutations. Our Non-Resident Fellows, curiously enough, have also contributed a very similar amount, or £1,465. Our entrance fees have been £2,814. So that if we had acted upon the resolution I mentioned, our total investments ought to have been £5,685, but we have invested only £3,986. If we should be fortunate enough to receive sufficient funds in the next year or two to make up the balance due to our investment account, then I think we may very shortly be in the position to invest that money in the most profitable way that we could, in providing ourselves with more adequate accommodation. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN: The Report of the Council for the year having been read by the Honorary Secretary, and the accounts having been so clearly explained by your Honorary Treasurer, it becomes my duty to move the adoption of both. I believe you heard from Mr. Young, before I entered the room, that up to the last moment the Council

were in hopes that their Chairman (the Duke of Manchester) would have returned from America in time to preside at our meeting to-day. And it was only yesterday, I think, that the Honorary Secretary ascertained definitely that as His Grace only left America on Saturday last, it was out of the question that he could be with us to-day; and it was only this morning that I received a note from Mr. Young, asking me to take His Grace's place on this occasion. Of course, my services are always at the disposal of the Institute, but I do regret the Duke's absence very much, for no doubt he would have returned brimful of information about the great Dominion of Canada, which would have proved of much interest to us; and also because there are two questions of peculiar importance which have to be brought under your consideration to-day with which he would have dealt more effectively than I can possibly hope to do. However, I will not detain you with any discursive remarks on the general question, but will at once proceed to deal with these two questions of importance. They are both connected with the subject alluded to in the Report, of the expediency of providing better accommodation for the Institute—(hear, hear)—an object the Council have had at heart for some time past, and of which we hope they are gradually proceeding to secure the attainment. The first is the confirmation of the draft Charter of Incorporation which has been laid before you, and which was in substance approved at the Special General Meeting of the Institute in March last; and, indeed, I believe the Council have power to go on with the matter, but they have thought it better that the details should be formally approved by the Annual General Meeting to-day. I do not think there is anything in it calling for explanation or remark on my part. It is more of a legal matter, and the Council put it into the hands of the highest legal assistance they could obtain; and the solicitor with whose aid the draft was prepared, or rather who gave instructions to counsel on the subject, is present and ready to give you any explanation required. I trust there will be no difficulty therefore with regard to the formal approval of the draft charter, and if we can get it approved now while H.R.H. our President is in town to take his part in the matter, we have every prospect of obtaining the grant; and I trust that we shall not be put to any expense beyond what we anticipated in the first instance, whilst it will give us a standing and a position which we have not hitherto enjoyed. (Hear, hear.) The second question is one on which some difference of opinion may exist, although I trust the meeting will assent to the recommendation which we the Council have arrived at, namely, that an increase of a small entrance

fee of one guinea be required on the part of Non-Resident Fellows elected after 1st January, 1883. (Hear, hear.) It is a subject that has long pressed itself upon the attention of the Institute, and one that it was thought when we were making an effort to get the Charter of Incorporation, and to provide more accommodation for the Fellows, worthy to be taken into serious consideration. (Hear, hear.) I may say that there was a little difference of opinion among members of the Council, as there may be among the Fellows in this room, in regard to the best mode of effecting the object; but after a general discussion on the matter a sort of compromise was come to, and this moderate recommendation received the approval of the Council, that, as I have already stated, upon the election of Non-Resident Fellows in future, each should pay one guinea beyond the subscription of one guinea for his entrance. It seems to me the demand is extremely moderate and very legitimate, and there is no doubt it will be of material assistance to us, for it will bring in some £200 or £300 a year if elections go on at the present rate—an important addition to our not very large income. (Hear, hear.) I trust, therefore, this recommendation will also meet with your approval. Of course, a formal resolution will be taken in regard to both these matters, when any member will have an opportunity of expressing his views on the subject. I do not think there is anything else of sufficient importance to justify my detaining you longer. There are other matters, such as the great question of Emigration, on which you may have something to say. I would only observe that the Council are very desirous to give a direction to public opinion on that subject, as will be seen from their Report. There are other matters alluded to, such as the Royal College of Music, a matter which may be thought not to come exactly within our purview, but which still was brought forward in so kindly a spirit with regard to the Colonies, and with such an evident desire by H.R.H. our President that they should participate in the benefits to arise from the institution, that we felt bound to take it up warmly. (Hear, hear.) I will conclude by moving that the Report and the Statement of Accounts be adopted by the meeting.

General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENEY, K.C.B., seconded the resolution.

Mr. R. A. MACFIE : In the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce there has been in operation since its commencement a wholesome rule, that Members of Parliament connected with the district *ex officio* have a place at its Council Board. It seems to me to be the weak point of the Institute, that we have no direct representative in Parliament by which its wishes may be made known, and it

seems to me that the Council should be empowered to add to their numbers members of both Houses who are members of the Institute.

The CHAIRMAN : That suggestion is an important one, but it would require an alteration of the Rules, and it does not affect the subject before the Members on this occasion.

Mr. MICHAEL SOLOMON, M.L.C. (Jamaica) : I would call attention to the third paragraph of the Report, which has reference to the removal of the Institute to premises more worthy of its tradition, history, and position. I think that a most important consideration, and I hope the Council will go on by appealing to the members of the Institute to send them increased or special subscriptions for such purpose. I look upon the meeting of members of the Colonies in a central and convenient place as being of great importance, inasmuch as their interchange of opinion may be of advantage to each and every Colony. This, no doubt, may be a very convenient room, but I think it is hardly the place where Members of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain should assemble. (Hear, hear.) We should have a far more important, and a better locality, and a place better adapted to the purpose. (Hear, hear.) If the Colonial Members, both Resident and Non-Resident, were appealed to to subscribe, independently of their annual subscription, for such an object, I feel that such a request would be heartily responded to. (Hear, hear.) I can speak for myself, and for many other Members of this Institute in my Colony of Jamaica, that they would very gladly support such a suggestion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. CONSTANTINE BURKE, M.L.C. (Jamaica) : I would add that, coming from the Colonies and visiting the Royal Colonial Institute, which we regard as one of the most important and useful institutions in England affecting the Colonies and their welfare, it has struck us that you should have had better rooms than those you now occupy. (Hear, hear.) The growth and importance of the Institute is such that I think the demand for better rooms on the part of the Council would be met with the unanimous approval of every colonist, in whatever quarter of the globe he may be. (Hear, hear.) I observe by the Report that you have referred the matter to a special committee, and we find that they have been inspecting houses in various localities, and I trust the outcome will be that buildings will be obtained which are suitable to the character, position, and importance of this Institute. I feel perfectly satisfied that any appeal to colonists, wherever they are, would meet with a ready and hearty response for an object so worthy as this, and I therefore join my friend in urging on the Council the importance of

keeping up the movement until we have realised our objects in this respect. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. E. MONTGOMERIE : There is no doubt that the Non-Resident Fellows can do considerable service, not only by their individual support to the Institute, but also by moving the Legislatures of the different Colonies to assist the Institute by grants from their public funds. If I mistake not, efforts were made by the Council in that direction some years ago, and I think there was only one Colony that gave us any encouragement in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN : It remains for me to declare that the List of Officers of the Institute for the ensuing year have all of them been elected. (Cheers.) I may take the opportunity of stating that the principal change in the Council arises from the regretted retirement of Mr. Blaine, who has been a Member of the Institute since 1868, without interruption, and who has rendered very valuable services to it. (Hear, hear.) He wished to be relieved from his duties, and we assented with reluctance. In his place we have proposed Major-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., who has been elected, I am happy to say. (Hear, hear.)

PRESIDENT.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

His Royal Highness the Prince Christian, K.G.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.

The Right Hon. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.

The Right Hon. Viscount Monk, G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Lord Carlingford.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.

The Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., G.C.B., M.P.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G. K.C.B.	Sir George MacLeay, K.C.M.G.
A. R. Campbell-Johnston, Esq., F.R.S.	Gisborne Molineux, Esq.
Sir Charles Clifford.	Jacob Montefiore, Esq.
Sir John Coode.	John Rae, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.	Alexander Rivington, Esq.
H. W. Freeland, Esq.	S. W. Silver, Esq.
Arthur Hodgson, Esq., C.M.G.	Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.
H. J. Jourdain, Esq.	H. B. T. Strangways, Esq.
F. P. Labilliére, Esq.	J. Duncan Thomson, Esq.
Major-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.	Sir R. R. Torrens, K.C.M.G.
Nevile Lubbock, Esq.	William Walker, Esq.
	J. Dennistoun Wood, Esq.
	James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.

TRUSTEES.

Lord Kinnaird. | Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G.
James Searight, Esq.

HON. TREASURER.

W. C. Sargeant, Esq., C.M.G.

HON. SECRETARY.
Frederick Young, Esq.

Mr. MACFIE: I will allude to the important paragraph about EMIGRATION. We intensely regret, not so much the loss from among ourselves of some of the Queen's most valuable subjects, as that, owing to mal-arrangements made by the Colonies, or else the want of proper information at home, so many of those who emigrate cease to be subjects of the Queen, and become aliens, who at some future time, in case of war, would have to take up arms against this country. I think we, the Colonial Institute, ought to offer ourselves as the organ by which public opinion is to be moved for the sake of preventing this sad loss to our country. (Hear, hear.) Let me call your attention to figures, for which we are probably indebted to our Honorary Secretary: "The commercial statistics and census tables show that the value of emigrants to the commerce of this country, that is, the extent to which they are purchasers of British exports, is as follows:—Emigrants to the United States about 9s. per head; to Canada £1 12s. per head; to the Australian Colonies £9 per head." We omitted to add *per annum*. If we look only to commerce we do not take a right view of this question, for the permanence of the life of our Empire is concerned in it. (Hear, hear.) We must think of the emigrants' wealth-producing power, and their consuming or employment-giving powers, and of their muscle and value, which may any day be required for war. We are losing more every day than any one

could estimate. (Hear, hear.) I believe, taking the average of the men who leave this country, they are worth, in money, a capital sum of £500 per head. If you take the superior portion of these men, they are worth not less than £1,000 per head. If you consider all things, the duties and taxes they would be paying to the countries they go to; the customers they prove to be to the country they go to; the trades they found or build up; and their value for war, we are greatly mistaken if we think we make a small loss by their departure out of the Queen's dominions. (Hear.) The Board of Trade are proud of the large exports, but not of this precious export. It would shame the Board to show what we lose in these emigrants. It is transferring for *nil* our best capital, our life-blood and very soul, that which is dearest to the Queen and people. These people are not paupers or inferior persons in muscles or brains or characters, but the best brought up and strongest and most moral. These we are sending away are invaluable to the Empire in every respect. I implore the Institute to consider this subject of Emigration as one which we are specially charged or qualified to take up. Let us hope that through this Institute interfering at the right time we shall in future see emigrants going chiefly to places where they will, with us, be thorough citizens and loyal subjects of our beloved Queen. (Warm cheers.)

MR. HYDE CLARKE: I beg to support the observations last made. With regard to the figures referred to, they by no means represent the exact state of the case when viewed from the very valuable stand-point of the gentleman who has just spoken. In the case of one of our Colonies, the people going there are our own. In the case of the United States, the averages obtained from the whole population of the United States give a totally different result. I take the liberty to make a suggestion, in addition to those made, of increasing the power of the Institute, and of adding to its resources, that it would be useful if once a year, perhaps during the recess, a meeting of the Institute could be held in some provincial centres where there are colonists. At present we are a London Institute, but if we want to increase our influence on the public our means of agitation and our Parliamentary powers must be extended. Certainly, if we were to meet in Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, and Dublin, Belfast, and all those various centres during the recess annually, not meetings of the nature of those of the British Association, but calling them Conferences—conferring with those with whom we ought to be in immediate contact—the Chamber of Commerce of each town, for instance—if we were to hold our annual Conference there, which would entail very little

expense on the Institute, it would add materially to its income by increasing the number of its Fellows—it is more than probable that that would be found an effectual means of assisting suggestions made by those of our Fellows who have preceded us. I have prepared no motion on the subject. I merely throw it out for the consideration of the Council, and I believe it is worthy of their consideration. (Hear, hear.) I have thought of it in its practical bearings, and I know it to be practicable. It may happen that from circumstances it may not be suitable for us to carry it out, but at the same time it is well deserving of consideration and reflection. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. R. Godson : I should like to ask the Council this question, whether it would not be more advantageous for us to have these accounts audited and supplied by more independent parties, and who would not be connected with the Council ?

The CHAIRMAN : The invariable practice in these matters is for the Fellows to appoint one Auditor and the Council to appoint the other, in conformity with Rule 48.

Mr. Godson : Quite so ; but it seems to me it would be better to have an independent party altogether. There is another point with regard to the amount to be paid by Non-Residents. The question was discussed a long time ago, and for some reason or other it was always considered by the then Council proper not to have an entrance fee, as they considered that there would be a less number of Non-Resident Members if they are asked to pay more. But it always seemed to me to be an easy way of obtaining funds. The guinea or a pound a year would make very little difference to them—and this was my experience gained some few years ago, when acting in one or two of the Colonies on behalf of the Colonial Institute, many refusing to join, as they considered the subscription too low for any practical purpose, as far as regarded the objects for which the Society had been started—but it might to the Institute. I would ask the Chairman whether he would point out the direct object of incorporating the Institute, for there is nothing in the Report about it ?

The CHAIRMAN : With regard to the incorporation, that matter was discussed at the Special General Meeting in March last, and it was scarcely necessary either in the Report or the observations I made before to allude to it again. It was resolved, His Grace the Duke of Manchester being in the chair, to be exceedingly desirable. But it stands to reason that before we can get any institution of this kind into its proper position, we must be in a position to acquire property ; and, moreover, people will not sell property to

us unless we are in a position to give them security for the same.
(Hear, hear.)

Mr. LABILLIERE : I would call attention to the fact that paragraph 4 refers to it.

Mr. GODSON : Yes ; but does not answer the question.

The CHAIRMAN : With regard to the Auditors, the proceedings have been in accordance with our Rules. Mr. Molineux is a most active member of the Finance Committee of the Council, whilst Mr. Westgarth, who represents the Members, is one of the first statisticians of the day, and his audit should, I think, be sufficient to satisfy anybody ; he is a man engaged in active commercial life, and there are few superior to him in experienced capacity for auditing accounts. (Hear, hear.) We have all listened with great interest to the eloquent speeches delivered by some of those who have addressed us, and I think we shall be incited to do what we can in regard to directing the emigration from this country to the proper quarter. I would point out one thing, however, which seemed to escape attention, viz., that it requires two to direct the stream of emigration. It is not only sending the emigrants from this country, but there must be a willingness to receive them, and a provision for that purpose made on the part of different Colonies to receive the emigrants when they go out. (Hear, hear.) It is not quite so simple a matter as it appears at first sight. However, the Council never lose sight of it, and it is one they will continue to keep in view, and if it is possible to hold meetings in any of the largest towns during the recess, they will do their best to aid. It only remains for me to ask those who are in favour of the resolution to signify the same in the usual way.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN : It now remains to move the special resolutions. The first is with regard to the increase in the entrance money.

Mr. MOLINEUX : In obedience to the call of the Chairman, I rise to move a resolution come to by the Council :

“ That every Non-Resident Fellow elected on and after the 1st January, 1883, shall pay one guinea as his admission fee, in addition to the annual subscription of one guinea ; and that Rules 13 and 18 be altered to read as under :—

“ RULE 13.—Gentlemen resident in the Colonies or India may be elected as Non-Resident Fellows in the same manner as Resident Fellows. Should any such Non-Resident Fellow come to the United Kingdom permanently to reside, he shall be required to pay an admission fee of three pounds (less the sum, if any, paid by him as an admission fee on election as a Non-Resident Fellow), and become a Resident Fellow of the Institute.

“ RULE 18.—Every Non-Resident Fellow elected on and after the 1st

January, 1883, shall, on his election, be required to pay one guinea as his admission fee, and one guinea as his annual subscription for the year ending the 31st December then next ensuing; or he may compound for such subscription by the payment of ten pounds. Any Non-Resident Fellow who shall have become a Resident Fellow and wishes to compound, may do so by the payment of Twenty pounds; or, if he shall have compounded as a Non-Resident Fellow, by the payment of the same sum as would have been required from a Resident Fellow, deducting the amount already paid on his compounding as a Non-Resident Fellow."

The Chairman has explained to you the grounds on which the Council have gone in adopting the resolution, and, therefore, I will not detain you but with a few brief remarks. The suggestion came before the Council as an expression of opinion from certain Non-Resident Fellows, who considered that, looking to the privileges they enjoy as Fellows of the Institute, and the position the Institute occupies, and the important objects which it is endeavouring to carry out, that an increase in their present subscription would only be making it somewhat more proportionate to the advantages derived from the Fellowship, and more equal to the amount paid by Resident Fellows. I may mention incidentally that the expenses attending the sending out the volume of transactions, the correspondence and communications with Non-Resident Fellows, forms a considerable item of expense, which is not occasioned by the Resident Fellows. Then, again, it is very important, in view of moving to fresh premises, that an increase in the income of the Institute should be made. (Hear, hear.) Because, although I quite agree with what fell from Mr. Solomon as regards the building fund, that such a fund must be the subject of a special appeal, and a special fund must be raised for the purpose, still it must not be forgotten that, supposing we succeed in obtaining a building, our annual expenditure for maintenance will be largely increased, and must come out of our ordinary income. The proposition before you now goes a little way towards that; it is a step in that direction, and I cannot but think that it will meet with the approval of all the Non-Resident Fellows who are present. (Hear, hear.) I do not, I confess, entertain any apprehension that the proposed charge of an entrance fee would lessen the number of Non-Resident Fellows who may join us in future. (Hear, hear.) I feel satisfied from what I know of the colonists that they are always disposed to be liberal in such a matter as this. I beg, therefore, to move the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. MONTGOMERIE: I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution. When this Institute was first formed and the Rules framed, it was considered then desirable to make the charge for the admission of Non-Resident Fellows as low as it possibly could be,

and the expense in connection with the fellowship was very little at that time. Since then we have gradually extended our arrangements, the privileges of the Non-Resident Fellows have increased year after year, and become more and more valuable. The small amount paid is, I think, amply compensated for by the papers and publications which they receive from the Institute. (Hear, hear.) Some fear seemed to be entertained that this alteration would be the means of reducing the number of Non-Resident Fellows. On the other hand, I think it would tend much to prevent its diminution, for if any member who does join, paying simply his annual subscription, has any doubt about its continuance, he has only to drop it, when all interest in it ceases. If he has paid the entrance money, and had any idea of removing his name for a time, and found that on again joining he would have to pay another admission fee, he would, I fancy, think twice about resigning, and would be more likely to retain his membership. For this reason, and for what has been urged by the Chairman and by Mr. Molineux, I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ARTHUR F. HALCOMBE: I entirely agree with all that has fallen from the gentlemen who have spoken on this matter. Being myself a Non-Resident Fellow, and seeing that I was honoured by the Council with an appointment as Corresponding Secretary in New Zealand a year ago, I may perhaps speak with more competence. My stay in New Zealand has been very short since I received that appointment; still, I did some work in that capacity, and had an opportunity of speaking with a great many of my fellow-colonists on the subject. Now, I venture to say that the addition of this guinea entrance fee will not keep a single new Member away from us who is worth having. (Cheers.) The question of a guinea more or less to those in the Colonies who have Colonial interests at heart is a matter of comparatively little importance, seeing that they esteem it an honour and an advantage to be connected with the Institute; and I think they would even attach a little more honour to the connection when they find they have to pay more for it. (Laughter.) I have found a great many men who were surprised to find that the subscription was only a guinea; they expected it to be more, and some evidently did not think very much of the Institute when they found the terms of membership so cheap. (Hear, hear.) But apart from this proposal, I might suggest to the Council that there is another way of adding to the funds, and that is by increasing their numbers. I can only speak of one comparatively small portion of the Colonial Empire; but when I say that the Colonial

Institute is utterly unknown to the vast majority of people in New Zealand, I think I touch a key that may be worked upon for the purpose of increasing its funds. Up to last year there was no direct official communication between the Institute and New Zealand, which would account for the fact of there not being more Members. During the time I was working for the Institute I hardly ever met with a refusal to join, and I venture to say that it will not be difficult to obtain in that Colony 200 or 300 Members more. (Hear, hear.) Now if the same thing obtains in other Colonies as did in New Zealand, I think that—if an active canvass were organised—instead of having 1,600 Non-Resident Fellows we should have 16,000. (Hear, hear.) The proportion of our numbers is not in correspondence with the importance of our Colonies, and with the great work the Institute has to do. The Institute ought to increase in wealth and numbers with the growing wealth and population of the Colonies, and its work ought to increase in the same ratio. Every speech made here this afternoon shows there is an infinity of work for the Institute to do, which cannot be properly performed unless it has the means placed at its disposal by persons most interested to see its important functions properly performed, and those persons are the colonists themselves. (Hear, hear.) I might also perhaps be allowed to refer to the unpaid subscriptions (and I hope my doing so will not be considered an impertinence), but I cannot find in the balance-sheet any reference to them. I know they are large, and that there is a great difficulty in collecting them, and I would make this practical suggestion, that it should be stated when Members are elected that they would be annually drawn upon through some bank in each Colony for the amount of their subscription. (Laughter.) Many a man, without any intention of becoming a defaulter, forgets to pay his subscription. It is a small sum, and not easy for a colonist up the country to pay in England; whereas all our Colonies have banks with branches everywhere, and in that way I suggest the subscriptions could be collected with more regularity and less trouble to all concerned. I cordially endorse the expression of opinion that we Non-Resident Fellows are getting more than we can expect for our money. (Hear, hear.) What with the annual volume, with its postage, and the numerous communications by papers and letters, we get more than the Institute can afford to give, and the only way to create a surplus on the income of the Institute sufficient to enable it to erect a building suited to its requirements, is to increase its membership, and require this very moderate entrance fee. (Hear.) The number of Corresponding Secretaries

too must be increased. Even in New Zealand one is not enough. The objects of the Institution require to be brought before the Colonial populations much more than is done at present, and you should have some gentleman officially authorised to represent you in every centre. (Hear.) That you have not been so represented hitherto has certainly been a great loss to you, for I have met many who would have become Members years ago had they known how to do so, and if the representative of the Institute had been within their reach. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACFIE : It occurs to me that an advantage would accrue if a list of all the Colonies were made and the number of members of the Institute belonging to each Colony were exhibited : you would then see that some Colonies have no representative at all, or that others are disproportionately few. There ought, perhaps, to be three classes of Members instead of two. Would it not be wise to have an intermediate stage or state adapted to the case of persons whose home is in Scotland or Ireland, and who therefore have not the advantages enjoyed by Resident Members who live in or near London ? By that means more money would be raised than is received at present. Money is a secondary consideration. Give me men who are warm in the cause. The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce proceeds on principles opposite to those of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. There are in the latter very few life members, because the life-membership costs ten guineas. In the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce there are none but life members. They make the sum of money to be paid down £5 or five guineas. I believe of the two the latter is much more successful. It is the annual draw of £8 which people dislike ; therefore I would be disposed to move the introduction of these words in Rule 18. Before the words "ten pounds," *not more than* ; and, further on, *not more than* before £20 ; leaving it to the Council to reduce the one subscription to £5 or guineas, or the other to ten guineas."

Mr. FREDK. YOUNG : It would not be possible to make such a change in our Rules without a month's notice before this Annual Meeting. If any change of the kind is suggested it cannot be done till next year. We shall have either to accept or reject this Rule as it is before us to-day. I wish to say that I have listened with very great interest to the various and valuable observations made with regard to the future conduct of the Institute, more particularly to the remarks which have fallen from Mr. Halcombe, of New Zealand. I assure him and all the Non-Resident Fellows that no one could be more conscious than I am of the development which we should desire to give from year to year to this Institute. I would

call attention to this fact, that we are not in what I may term a comatose state ; we are continually developing and extending, making new suggestions, and adopting new plans for endeavouring to make our Institute a still more representative one throughout the British Empire than it has ever been. I feel that we want more Corresponding Secretaries in all the great Colonial centres as valuable as Mr. Halcombe is himself. We are continually introducing fresh gentlemen to take the post, when we can get suitable ones to do so. (Hear, hear.) I should like to refer to one point, to which Mr. Godson alluded, with regard to the accounts. His anxiety is that the accounts should be as clear and perfect as possible ; and I am sure that in following our rule on that subject with regard to the Auditors, he will see that we follow that which in every Society is the best one. Unless there is any suspicion that the accounts are not in every way correct, I am sure he will feel that we cannot do better than to have one representative from the Council and one from the Fellows to audit our annual accounts. (Hear, hear.) I venture to say that those who have been proposed to perform that office from time to time have always done so in a correct way, and to the entire satisfaction of the whole Institute. (Cheers.) The question of the accounts is an important one. I am one of the great spending organs of this Institute, but it must be obvious that as we grow in importance and increase in numbers our expenditure must increase likewise. (Hear, hear.) There is no mistake about that. But we want a great deal more money than we have got. We could make a far better use of it than we are able to do with the funds at our disposal at this moment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACFIE : If possible, I should like the words I have suggested inserted, for it would enable Ireland, Scotland, and Wales and the Colonies to have intermediary representatives on the Institute.

Mr. YOUNG : I am informed by our Solicitor, who is present, that his opinion is that we cannot do it.

Mr. J. A. RADCLIFFE : If Mr. Macfie will refer to the Rule, he will find that the Rules cannot be altered without a month's notice. I fear, therefore, on the present occasion that it cannot be done.

Mr. FREELAND : Before the motion is put I should like to say one or two words in reference to the payment of additional entrance fees by Non-Resident Members. I am sure that we are all delighted to hear that the proposal is cordially acquiesced in by the members of the different Colonies who have spoken upon it. In our Report we do not say anything—we hint at the matter, but do

not absolutely specify it as regards the application of the entrance fees; and I venture to think that it would be satisfactory to the Meeting if it were pointed out distinctly that the additional entrance fees will be invested to form part of our capital, and will go towards providing more convenient premises, which we all so earnestly desire. (Hear, hear.) As regards the observations which fell from the gentlemen from New Zealand and another Colony, respecting the readiness of colonists to contribute to the object which we have in view, I think that Lord Carnarvon once told me that he had at one time got an actual promise, with regard to our proposal to form a Colonial Museum, of a contribution by Colonial Governments of between £10,000 and £15,000. (Cheers.) I am sure that there is great readiness on the part of colonists to help us by contributions, and not only on their part but on the part of the Colonial Governments to do so likewise. I am also quite sure, although we have not at the present moment any machinery provided for receiving the subscriptions of individual colonists, that the Council will not be unwilling to provide means which will enable them to communicate to the Council their benevolent intentions and wishes to become subscribers, and that too in the simplest possible manner. (Laughter.) We shall all feel very much obliged for anything which may be done to facilitate the great object which we have, all of us, so much at heart.

The resolution was put and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: I ought to explain that it is satisfactory to all of us to know that on my application to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to sign the petition for the Charter of Incorporation, His Royal Highness gave his consent at once to do so. (Cheers.) When we had this draft petition printed we intended having His Royal Highness's name alone, on account of the absence of the Duke of Manchester in Canada, but as His Grace will be home next week it has been thought better that the petition should be signed by His Royal Highness as President, and the Duke of Manchester as Vice-President, of the Royal Colonial Institute. (Cheers.) I should like to ask our Solicitor a question with regard to the liabilities of the Fellows of this Institute. Does this Charter provide for the protection of each individual Member of the Institute, so that no liability is incurred beyond his subscription?

Mr. J. A. RADCLIFFE: There can be no doubt that if this Charter is granted by the Queen, the liability of each Member becomes limited. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JOHN COODE: I have great pleasure in moving the resolution which has been entrusted to my charge:—

"That this meeting approves the draft Charter of Incorporation as submitted by the Council, and requests that the necessary steps may be taken for obtaining the same, subject to such alterations as the official authorities may require."

I presume that I have been asked to move the adoption of this draft Charter from the circumstance that I have acted as Chairman of the Incorporation Committee, and have taken an active part in the agitation of this question, for I have felt all along, with the other Members of this Committee, how vital it is to the interests of this Institute that we should be incorporated by such a Royal Charter as that which has just been read. I think this Charter, as it now stands, is so satisfactory that, to use an old proverb, it is like good wine, which "needs no bush," and that it will commend itself to every gentleman here to-day. (Hear, hear.) I may remark that in framing the draft, with the valuable aid of our able Solicitor, Mr. Radcliffe, the Committee kept prominently before themselves this particular principle, viz., how to make it comprehensive enough without entering into too much detail. I know of a case where a Society has quite recently obtained a Charter very much at length, and has incorporated all its bye-laws in that Charter, and as a consequence is now labouring under considerable difficulty. That, at any rate, is the rock which we have steered clear of. (Hear, hear.) The Council feel that this draft, as it now stands, comprehends everything that is necessary for our incorporation as a Society, and not only to hold property and sue and be sued, but to carry on the business of this Institute in a way in which it should be conducted. Probably many gentlemen who are present to-day were not here on the occasion of our last Special Meeting, when it was pointed out, I think with a great deal of force, that we should have found ourselves in an awkward predicament if a suitable and eligible house had offered itself at that time, seeing that, in the absence of our incorporation, some Members of the Institute, most probably the Council, might have felt themselves called upon, for a time, to become individually responsible for the liabilities attaching to the tenure of the premises; and therefore the present step became imperatively necessary to be taken. (Hear, hear.) I should mention that the Council felt that it would be highly impolitic to proceed any further with the measures necessary to obtain suitable premises until they were incorporated, when the Institute could take distinct action in the matter. This question of better premises is really only postponed for a time; but we found we must proceed cautiously, and that we must put ourselves in a position to act if the body of Fellows should provide

us with funds. I hope the time is not far distant when the Council will be able to announce that this Charter has been obtained, when they will be in a position to invite contributions from the Colonies and from individual colonists, to enable them to do what has now become so very necessary, and that is, to provide for the Royal Colonial Institute a local habitation more worthy of the Society itself and of the great interests which it represents. I have great pleasure in moving this resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. BEAUMONT: I am very glad to second the resolution which has been put in my hands, inasmuch as it wants no speech to recommend it to the Fellows, and there can be no discussion upon it. The substance of the thing has been already considered and approved, and the means of doing it are embodied in the documents now before us. But at the same time, even if the substance were in any way brought into question, I do not think there can be any doubt that the incorporation of this Society is a matter quite essential to give it permanent form. Some kind of incorporation is essential merely as a matter of business, and for the welfare of the Institute, and I do not think there can be any doubt that even if there be any alternative course open, the most suitable and desirable mode of proceeding is that of incorporation by Royal Charter. (Hear, hear.) Nowadays, indeed, this is only done occasionally, and it is a mode by which societies of this nature are rather distinguished. They have to exert themselves to obtain it as a privilege, and, as we may be so privileged, I trust that it will be found that under our new constitution the support which we have gained will be given in an increasing measure throughout what has been, and long may it continue to be, the British Empire. (Cheers.) I do not think it requires further comment at all, and I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. C. PROUNDES: As this is the only opportunity that Members of the Institute have to express an opinion, it may not be out of order to call attention to the fact that now that we are seeking a Royal Charter it is time we published our own proceedings, as is done by other societies. I know myself from experience amongst people who are inclined to support this Institute, that it is not to the wealthier section that we ought to look alone for its support. There are thousands throughout the Colonies who would be glad to help with their small subscriptions by subscribing to a journal like that we have at the Geographical Society and the Society of Arts. I think we ought to have our own journal as a medium of ventilating in a cosmopolitan

way the ideas of this Institute, which are those of a United Empire.

Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS alleged that the *Colonies and India* was only made an advertising medium for the Society.

Mr. MONTGOMERIE : I don't think the organ of the Institute deserves the title given to it by some friends of the gentleman who spoke before. I consider it a very ably-conducted newspaper, and one that gives a great deal of information, and one that has done a great deal to spread in this country much of the knowledge gained of the British Colonies. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FREELAND : Something was said about this journal being a medium for advertising trades, but we must recollect that those advertisements serve our purpose, and it puts a knowledge of our Institute and its proceedings into the hands of all those who take in that journal, which is a wide advertisement for us. (Hear, hear.)

A MEMBER : Every newspaper does the same.

Sir JOHN COODE : The Society of Arts' journal does it widely. (Hear, hear.)

Sir CHARLES CLIFFORD : I beg to move a cordial vote of thanks to our Chairman. Nothing benefits this Council so much as the presence on it of gentlemen who have served their country as Colonial Governors ; they have not only been trusted by the Home Government, but have made themselves popular among the colonists, and they know the wants and wishes of the colonists, and how those wants and wishes can be so treated as not to clash with Imperial interests ; and therefore it is of the utmost service to us that such gentlemen as Sir Henry Barkly should be present and take part in the deliberations of our Council. There is no man on the Council who takes a deeper interest in it, or who gives more time to it, or more useful work to it ; and if there is one more than another who merits your thanks not only for what he has done to-day, but in furthering your interests on the Council, it is Sir Henry Barkly, to whom I have now the pleasure of proposing a vote of thanks. (Cheers.)

Mr. SOLOMON : I rise to second that. Sir Henry Barkly was Governor of Jamaica in my time, and I can bear testimony to all that has been said about the interest he took in that of Jamaica. Indeed, I may say that Sir Henry Barkly won for himself the admiration and respect of the people, and I have therefore great pleasure in seconding the proposition.

General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENNEY put the vote to the meeting, and it was carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN : I beg to thank you for the compliment you have

paid me, and Sir Charles Clifford for the kind way in which he proposed it. It is but natural, after having spent so much of my life in different Colonies, and received so much kindness from all classes of colonists, that I should devote the leisure I have now in retirement as far as I can in the service of the Colonies. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

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